

# The Carlisle Arrow

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

VOLUME XI

CARLISLE, PA., MAY 28, 1915.

NUMBER 37

## CARLISLE'S TWENTY-SEVENTH COMMENCEMENT.

May 16th dawned gloomy, but, despite the clouds and threatening rain, Carlisle wore a festive air, for Baccalaureate Sunday had arrived and all looked forward to the rare pleasure of hearing Dr. George Edward Reed, former president of Dickinson College, who was to deliver the opening address of commencement week.

The auditorium was gay with potted plants in luxuriant bloom, the hues and greenery of which blended charmingly with the stage scenery. Long before the appointed time for opening, visitors from town began to arrive, and promptly at ten-thirty the students marched in. When all were seated, the graduating class entered and marched to the music of the orchestra to the seats marked by their class colors which had been reserved for them.

Upon the stage were Superintendent Lipps, Dr. James H. Morgan, acting president of Dickinson College, and Dr. George Edward Reed. Dr. Reed took his text from the life of Daniel and delivered a brilliant sermon with all of his customary grace and eloquence.

The choir sang "O Day of Rest and Gladness," and Dr. Morgan made the opening prayer. A pleasing feature of the impressive service was the chanting of the Lord's Prayer by the girls. Chaplain Ruter W. Springer gave the benediction.

### Band Concert in Afternoon.

The weather did not clear sufficiently for the band concert to be given on the Campus as had been announced, hence at three o'clock every one repaired to the auditorium where Mr. Tyrrell and his musicians furnished excellent music appropriate to the occasion.

In the evening there was a Union Meeting of the Christian Associations, also held in the auditorium.

The opening number was a cornet and trombone duet by two members of the graduating class, Ovilla Azure and Michael Wilkie. Paul Baldeagle, another member of the class, gave the invocation. The others who took part were Florence Edwards, Lucy Charles, Mary Welch, and Gertrude Sutton.

Monday at three o'clock there was played on Indian Field a championship baseball game between the Blues and the Golds of the school league.

Tuesday afternoon an exciting game of lacrosse was played between our team and Hobart College. There were many spectators. In the evening at seven-thirty another band concert was given in the auditorium, the state of the weather again preventing it being held on the Campus, as planned.

Wednesday morning the school-rooms and shops were visited by the guests, and in the afternoon there were field sports. The day closed with a gymnastic exhibition in the school gymnasium.

### Graduation Exercises on Thursday.

Thursday, the great day, opened bright. People began to arrive early and soon the large auditorium was well filled. The stage curtain had been lowered and when every one was seated and the orchestra began to play, it slowly rose, revealing to the audience the graduating class of thirty as fine appearing young men and young women—seventeen girls and thirteen boys—as ever graced the Carlisle stage.

The seating was arranged to represent a semi-circle with Superintendent Lipps, Dr. Claxton, Commissioner of Education, and Rev. A. M. Hagerty on the right, and Gen. R. H. Pratt, Commissioner Sells, and Assistant Commissioner Meritt, and Rev. Mr. Price on the left. Facing each other, on the right and left side, respectively, were Minnie O'Neal, salutatorian, and Hiram

Chase, Jr. valedictorian. Facing the stage, in the middle of the semi-circle and seated on each side of their class banner of "red and white" upon which is emblazoned the word "Fidelity," were Edward Joseph Morrin and Kenneth Coe King, president and ex-president of Class '15.

The stage, which had been decorated by the boys of the graduating class, looked beautiful. The girls in their pretty gowns of embroidered voile with corsage bouquets of pink roses, the boys in well fitting uniforms, and the distinguished party of officials already mentioned made a picture long to be remembered by those present.

Dr. Claxton's eloquent and scholarly address made a deep impression upon the appreciative audience. It was a rare treat—an intellectual feast—and was very practical in its application to the problems which confront us all.

The Class of 1915 were greatly honored in that they received their coveted diplomas from the hand of the revered and beloved "Father of Carlisle," General R. H. Pratt.

In the afternoon a baseball game between our team and Albright College afforded amusement for all lovers of sport. The day closed with the annual reception, which was held in the gymnasium.

### Competitive Drills and Alumni Banquet.

Friday the competitive drills and dress parade were witnessed by a crowd of interested spectators, chief of whom were the distinguished visitors from Washington, D. C.

Honors for the girls were won by Company B, Captain Lucy West receiving a beautiful gold watch. Company C of the girls won second prize. A pendant was presented to their captain, Mamie Vilcan. The lieutenants of each company were presented with fobs.

Captain George Tibbetts, Company F of the Small Boys' Quarters, won

first prize, a handsome gold watch. Company C won second prize, a fine watch fob, which was given to Captain Chauncey White. Lieutenant Chaffin, commandant of cadets at State College, acted as judge.

In the evening the annual Alumni banquet was held in Alumni Hall. President Charles Dagenett acted as toastmaster. Those called upon were Miss Petoskey of Michigan, Edward Morrin, president of Class '15, General R. H. Pratt, Commissioner Sells, and Superintendent Lippis.

The special guests were General R. H. Pratt and Mrs. Pratt, and their daughter, Mrs. Edgar A. Hawkins, of Rochester, N. Y.; Father Gordon; Judge E. W. Biddle and Mrs. Biddle, of Carlisle; and Mr. M. K. Sniffen, Secretary of the Indian Rights Association.

The feast, for such it was voted to be, was prepared by the students of the Domestic Science Department, of which Miss Keck is the efficient teacher and manager. The serving was done by girls under her training and the skilful manner in which each did her part reflects much deserved credit upon that interesting department of the Carlisle School.

Commencement festivities closed with a general reception, which was held in the gymnasium Saturday evening.



**RETURNED STUDENTS TO FORM ASSOCIATION.**

In a letter from Charles Crisp, Government farmer at the Omaha Reservation, Nebraska, the following account is given of the recent activities among returned students on that reservation:

"The most pleasant social event that took place at the Omaha Agency since my coming here occurred on the 26th day of March, 1915. It was a meeting of the returned students from Carlisle. This meeting had been planned for some time previous, and the interior of the school building (the school having been abandoned sometime since) was gayly decorated with Carlisle colors and pennants, presenting an unusually delightful appearance. Invitations had been extended to a large number of returned students from other institutions so that, in addition to the 30 former Carlisle students, 40 re-

turned students from other institutions were also present. Besides these, there were invited guests to the number of over 50. No sooner had the sun passed the western horizon than the students and their invited guests began to arrive. It was a real students' crowd. Among the former Carlisle students were found Harvey Warner, Theodore McCauley, Levi Levering, Mary Tyndall, Joseph Hamilton, and others of those who made the first trip to Carlisle from the Omaha Reservation.

"At nine o'clock p. m. the speech-making began, Supt. Johnson introducing the speakers of the evening. The first speaker was Levi Levering, a graduate and one of the first boys who entered Carlisle from the Omaha Reservation. Mr. Levering fittingly expressed his appreciation of Carlisle saying that it had transformed him. The next speaker was Chief Inspector Linnen, of the Indian Service, who was present at the Omaha Agency on official business. Mr. Linnen offered words of encouragement to the boys just returned from the different schools and now adjusting themselves into occupations for gaining a livelihood. Inspector Sweet, who was also at the agency, then responded with a humorous talk but replete with common-sense application. After short talks by Thomas McCauley and Hiram Chase, a short business meeting was held and a committee of eight was appointed for the purpose of forming permanent association of the returned students on the Omaha Reservation for the purpose of furthering social and recreational activities.

"After this meeting a lunch was served by the ladies. The remainder of the time was then given up to dancing and other amusements until past mid-night, when all departed for their homes."



**Saloons Are Outlawed.**

The death knell of the saloon has been sounded and it is only a question of a few years when the business, now made an outlaw, will be driven from the highways and forced into the secret places where, after a few years more of fugitive life, it will meet its death. From now on the liquor business can consider itself a fugitive from justice, living in constant fear of arrest and punishment.—W. J. Bryan.

**FARM TALK HELD THE INDIANS.**

**Kansas Specialists Well Received on a Reservation.**

Manhattan, Kans., May 1.—The Indians on the Pottawatomie Indian Reservation in Jackson County were so greatly interested in the agricultural demonstrations which the extension workers from the Kansas State Agricultural College had been presenting this week that they postponed a religious dance to give the college specialists a chance to talk on better farming. Three hundred and twenty Indians attended the closing powwow, which was held in the dance hall in the center of the reservation.

This is the first time that extension work has been done among the Indians in Kansas by the college.

As a result of the meeting at the dance hall an Indian Farmers' Improvement Association was organized and a president, secretary, and board of directors were elected.—*Kansas City Star.*



**INDIAN FOR MAYOR.**

"Judge J. M. Phillips, nominated at the primaries as mayor of Aberdeen, Wash., is a Cherokee Indian, and a graduate of the Carlisle school. His wife is of the Menominee tribe and is also a Carlisle graduate. Mayor France, whom Phillips defeated for renomination, is a timber owner and lumberman."—*Portland (Oreg.) Journal.*

James M. Phillips, while not a graduate of this school, was enrolled as a pupil in good standing from October, 1901, to June, 1903, while attending the Dickinson Law School, from which institution he was graduated in 1903. While a student here he took active part in the debating societies, Y. M. C. A., and in athletics, and was held in high esteem and respect by the students to whom he was always a kind and helpful friend. His wife, Earney Wilber, is a graduate, class 1903. She also had an excellent record here.



A BOOK is a friend; a good book is a good friend. It will talk to you when you want it to talk, and it will keep still when you want it to keep still—and there are not many friends who know enough to do that. A library is a collection of friends.—*Lyman Abbott.*

DEAR "MOTHER" GIVEN LAID TO REST.

Hundreds of young and middle-aged men among the Indians of America, some of whom are occupying positions of trust and responsibility in the family, community, State, and Nation, and scores of others in the more common walks of life, will bow the head in profound reverence, in fond memory, and in sincere regret on hearing of the death of one whom they affectionately call "Mother" Given, and loved with the tenderness and confidence that child bears to parent.

In the twelve years of care bestowed upon the small boys at Carlisle, (My boys, she loved to call them) Mrs. Lida B. Given gave out from the wealth of a large and loving soul that tender and unselfish guidance which supplied the place of mother to those little wards of the Government far from home and kin; and her labors to-day are reflected in the lives of hundreds of exemplary men of affairs in whom she sowed the seed of manly ideals.

Mrs. Given was born among the good old hills of Pennsylvania, in Washington County, 71 years ago. In 1871 she became the wife of Dr. O. G. Given, who between the years of 1882 and 1889 served the Carlisle Indian School as resident physician, where in devotion to the work and forgetfulness of self he gave up his life for the cause of Indian education.

Soon after this, General R. H. Pratt, founder and superintendent of the school, tendered the care of the small boys to this noble woman of superior endowment and experience for the special work he wished her to undertake.

In 1901, Mrs. Given went to Ponca City, Oklahoma, making her home for several years with her two sons, James B. and John G. James, who was then a banker, became afflicted for the second time with rheumatism, and has been growing gradually helpless with the torturous malady, until now the use of but one of his hands is all that is left him, and he spends the weary days of suffering in a wheel-chair, reading when he can and writing an occasional letter to friends. Mrs. Given, in the last few years of her life, gave to this invalid son all her time and loving

attention. Those who knew James at Carlisle cannot forget his manly and vigorous character as a boy, and his remarkable career as a student at Lehigh University.

In Lincoln, Nebr., at the home of her niece, Mrs. O. J. Allison, known to the old workers at Carlisle as Miss Moore, piano instructor, Mrs. Given passed away, on the 18th day of February, 1915.

'Little' Johnnie Given, with whom the Indian boys played as with a brother and who, a few years thereafter in Oklahoma, married and became a promising man of business, was drowned while swimming at Ponca City, in 1911. This was a shock almost too overwhelming for the mother to bear, but with masterful grace and indomitable fortitude she carried the added sorrow uncomplainingly. Never was sweeter spirit clothed with mortal form than that which actuated the life of this splendid mother. Her utter forgetfulness of self, earnestness of purpose, brave, cheery, witty, thoughtful, loving, Christlike nature is what endeared her to the friends she could not help making wherever she went.

Truly the world hath lost a noble soul, and the Indians a faithful and loving friend.



ALCOHOL AND EFFICIENCY.

The use of alcohol is a question that has become one directly relating to individual aggregate efficiency of those on whom the nations depend in time of peace for industrial progress, and in time of war for defense, and has moved out of the domain of sentiment and morals into that of economics.

Alcohol and efficiency are absolutely irreconcilable properties. Science and experience have demonstrated that fact beyond all doubt, and in this age of stress and strenuousness, when competition is fierce in every field of industrial and commercial activity, efficiency is of essential and indispensable importance.

Russia's edict against the sale of vodka was meant to be only temporary when made a few days ago. But very recently the minister of finance received an order from the Emperor that the prohibition of the sale of vodka should be continued indefinitely after the war. The order was based principally on the tremendous

improved condition of the country since the sale of vodka was prohibited.

The German Emperor has prohibited treating in his army. Earl Kitchener has sought to impress upon his soldiers the necessity of abstaining from liquor, and France has restricted the sale of absinthe.

The Philadelphia *North American* expresses the view that the position as to alcohol has been taken because every one of the nations at war recognized the supreme need for calling to their aid the vital factors which make for success, and these only, and the first move was against alcohol.

The *New York World* says the Czar's edict was the inauguration of the greatest temperance movement in the history of the world.

The strongest testimony against alcohol is that of *The Journal of the American Medical Association*, which says:

"The truth is that the relation of alcohol and fighting has been squarely met, and the fact admitted that they are not compatible. It has been scientifically demonstrated by experiments in the Swedish army that even a small quantity of alcohol decreases the marksmanship of the man with a gun.

"A squad of soldiers who had been without beer for some time averaged 23 shots out of 30 in shooting at a target. Before the next test they were allowed a glass of beer apiece at night and another the following morning, and that afternoon they hit only 3 targets out of 30.

"This result was so astonishing that another test made after the men had been deprived of beer for several days, and the same men averaged 26 out of 30."—*From Houston (Texas) Chronicle*.



To live content with small means—to seek elegance rather than luxury, and refinement rather than fashion, to be worthy, not respectable, and wealthy, not rich—to study hard, think quietly, talk gently, act frankly, to listen to stars and birds, babes and sages, with open heart—to bear all cheerfully—do all bravely, await occasions—never hurry; in a word, to let the spiritual, unbidden and unconscious, grow up through the common. This is to be my symphony.—*Channing*.

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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.

### ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE CARLISLE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

Beginning with the September issue of THE CARLISLE ARROW there will be an Alumni Department in this publication each week, and it is proposed that once a month a large edition of this paper will be published, devoting considerable space to Alumni matters, with photographs of graduates, ex-students, their families and their homes.

This arrangement has been made in lieu of the proposed Alumni magazine, as the matter of a separate Alumni publication is practically impossible from a financial standpoint, owing to the limited responses for subscriptions for the same from graduates and ex-students.

In connection with this announcement, I desire to earnestly solicit the patronage of each graduate and ex-student to purchase either a piece of school or Alumni jewelry. You will get good value for your money, as these goods must go at cost.

Write for further particulars to—  
MRS. EMILY ROBITAILLE,  
*Alumni Secretary.*



### LACROSSE NOTES.

By Fred Skenandore.

On the 15th the lacrosse team played a fast game with the United States Naval Academy which resulted in a tie score, 1 to 1.

The following day after the Naval game, our lacrosse team defeated the Maryland Agricultural College by the score of 13 to 1.

On May 18th the Hobart College lacrosse team from Geneva, N. Y., was defeated on our field. Score, 10 to 1. This game was very important, as the above-mentioned team is one of the best of the northern division.

On the 22nd our team defeated the Swarthmore College lacrosse team.

Score, 7 to 0. It was a game in the pond, as the rain poured which made things slippery, and fast team work was not the same as usual.

There are three more games to be played. So far our lacrosse team has made the best record of any in the East, and if the team meets no defeat in the remaining games to be played they will make the best record in the United States.

Tomorrow the team goes to Baltimore to play the strong Mt. Washington team.



### NOTICE TO INDIANS.

The following good advice was written by Supt. Frank A. Thackery, now at Scranton, Arizona, and hangs, says the Indian Scout, in the agency office at Shawnee, Okla. The notice was reprinted in the Scout:

“Debts and whisky are the ruination of the Indian! Do not ask me, nor the employees of this agency, to assist you to get credit. We will not help you to get in debt. It is the desire of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that his Indian agents keep the Indians out of debt, rather than assist them in getting into debt. Get the money before you spend it. You can buy more for cash than you can on credit. Stand on your own feet, and build up a good name and reputation with all your associates. Change your money for land, not land for money. A mortgage is a ‘death grip.’ Do not give anyone a ‘death grip,’ on your property. The white man must begin life as a day laborer often, without land or property, and he ‘climbs up’ to a comfortable home of plenty, while many of the Indians start with both land and property and ‘climb down’ to poverty, poor health and no home but the section road. Keep out of debt.”



### WAR ON BOOTLEGGING AMONG INDIANS.

Old Two Moons Says “Whisky Not Good for White Chief, Not Good for Red Chief, Either.”

By Arthur Chapman in the Denver Times.

The spread of prohibition is proving an aid to United States Government officers in protecting the Indian from the worst enemy of the red man—whisky.

Such is the conclusion of Henry A.

Larson, chief special officer in charge of the Government’s liquor suppression work among the Indians. Mr. Larson’s headquarters are in Denver. Practically all the work of liquor suppression is directed from this office, and the fact that some 1,800 prosecutions a year are brought is the best evidence that those who would introduce John Barleycorn to Lo are not having plain sailing.

Mr. Larson succeeded the famous Pussyfoot Johnson in charge of liquor suppression work. He is courteous and considerate, and it is probable that he has never used a harsh or violent term, even to the most hardened offender, but there is a glint to his blue eyes which spells determination just as surely as if the word were written there in large characters.

### Crusade Has Done Much.

“The spread of dry territory has helped in a good many instances,” said Mr. Larson. “I have just received a letter from Phoenix, Ariz., to the effect that we have had only two cases there since the prohibition law went into effect the first of the year. As far as that is concerned, there is a pronounced growth in sentiment among the Indians in favor of abstinence. One of our agents recently had a talk with Two Moons, the celebrated Cheyenne chief, which I consider something highly significant, showing as it does, the view of one of the greatest old Indians regarding liquor drinking. Two Moons gave our agent a little temperance observation, something as follows:

“In early days, when he went East to visit, his friends gave Two Moons whisky and he took it. But now the chief of the big ships (meaning Secretary Daniels) tells his fighting men not to drink, and the Secretary of the States (meaning Mr. Bryan) he drinks only grape juice, and the great White Father (meaning President Wilson) drink no whisky. If whisky is not good for white chiefs it is not good for red chiefs, and Two Moons drink no more.”

### Denver Is Headquarters.

Denver has been headquarters of the liquor suppression work for several years. About \$100,000 is spent annually in this work. The offices of this branch of the Service are in the Kittredge building. From thirty-five to seventy special officers are employed, and some 200 commis-

sioned men are kept busy in the field. In addition the Indian agents and the employees are vigilant in this line of work, so a numerous and highly efficient detective organization is busy all the time in behalf of the wards of the Nation.

The evidence that is secured is presented to the local authorities and prosecutions are carried on through regular channels. The yearly fines run into the thousands of dollars, and jail sentences are frequent, yet the bootlegger keeps up his work, for the profits on this illicit work among the Indians are large. After a bootlegger has carried on his work successfully a little while he begins to believe he has outwitted the authorities, but suddenly finds himself under arrest with a complete array of evidence against him, and he wonders how his downfall has been brought about. In Idaho recently a banker was fined and sentenced to imprisonment for eight months for bootlegging. His case is one of the most unique on record, but it shows that bootlegging knows no class distinctions.

**Vigorous Policy Carried Out.**

The present Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Cato Sells, is carrying out a most vigorous policy against the liquor traffic among the Indians. In a speech a few months ago at Washington he said:

"I believe that the greatest present menace to the American Indian is whisky. It does more to destroy his constitution and invite the ravages of disease than anything else. It does more to demoralize him as a man, and frequently as a woman. It does more to make him an easy prey to the unscrupulous than everything else combined. Let us save the American Indian from the curse of whisky. There is nothing that could induce me, since I have taken the oath of office as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to touch a single drop of any sort of intoxicating liquor, and this regardless of my attitude on the prohibition question."

The Indian Office records show that the shrewdness, trickery and persistence of the bootlegger are almost without parallel. In some localities, where the liquor traffic was stopped, it was found that the Indians were purchasing lemon and vanilla extracts and jamaica ginger in lieu of whisky. Also Indians have been tempted

through advertisements of "concentrated extracts" to make their own liquors. Likewise they have been furnished with cocaine, yenshee and opium. In fact, the growth of the drug traffic has been alarming in recent years. One of the most difficult phases of this work has been the fight against the use of peyote, or mescal, among the Indians of the Southwest. Here the chief efforts have been along the line of education, to show the Indian that this article contains properties which are detrimental to his welfare.

**Bootlegging Trust.**

In Oklahoma there has been a virtual "bootlegging trust." Here, where the Indians and white people are intermingled, the work of the Federal agents has been especially difficult. In one case an indictment was returned involving thirty defendants on liquor shipping charges. Actions have even been brought against the railroads to compel them to accept liquor for shipment to certain parts of the State, and restraining orders have been asked for, and damages suits filed against the United States marshal, the chief special officer and deputies. In spite of these obstacles that have been thrown in the way of the Government, Commissioner Sells is confident that the backbone of this "bootlegging trust" has been broken.

The moral and active support of citizens residing in Indian communities is sought and is being readily secured. This branch of the Indian service must look after the welfare of over 300,000 Indians, scattered through more than twenty States. While there are comparatively few Indians in Colorado today, Denver is the center of the Indian country and the various reservations are most easily accessible from this city.

In his most recent report Commissioner Sells asks for an increase of the annual appropriation for the liquor suppression department, in order to facilitate the work of "taking prompt action on dependable information constantly presented, showing widespread, gross and continuous violation of Federal and State laws on this subject."



EVERY citizen should be ready to do his full part in the service of the community in which he lives.

**NOTES ABOUT EX-STUDENTS.**

Teresa Martell is at her home in Shawnee, Okla.

Cecilia Matlock is attending school in Pawnee, Okla.

James Lyons, Class '12, is working in Syracuse, N. Y.

A card from Rose Peazzoni locates her in Greenville, Cal.

A card from Rose Copaug locates her in Pawhuska, Okla.

Hazel Skye, Class '14, sends greetings to friends from Buffalo, N. Y.

Joseph Tarbell, of Hogansburg, N. Y., wishes to be remembered to Carlisle friends.

A letter from William M. Patterson tells us that he is at his home in Lewiston, N. Y.

Through a letter to a friend we learn that Mary Greene, Class '13, is living in Lewiston, N. Y.

A letter from Myrtle Thomas, who is at Tulalip, Wash., states that she is delighted with the scenery in the far west.

Melissa Anderson writes from Lewiston, N. Y., that she often wishes she were back with her class, the Juniors.

We learn from a reliable source that Estelle Bradley, Carlisle '13, is now a stenographer at Sisseton Agency, S. Dak.

Word comes from Frank Holmes, who is attending school at Valparaiso, Ind., that he is to graduate on the 23d of this month.

Scott Dewey sends word that he is happily situated at his home. He wishes to be remembered to his friends and teachers.

J. William Ettawageshik, Carlisle '11 sends congratulations and best wishes for success to the Senior class. William is employed at Harbor Springs, Mich.

George Wynaco, one of our ex-students who left Carlisle two years ago, is now attending the Cushman school. He sends best wishes to friends at Carlisle.



We lead but one life here on earth, we must make that beautiful. And to do this, health and elasticity of mind are needful; and whatever dangers or impedes these must be avoided.—*Longfellow.*

**CONGRESS ON INDIAN PROGRESS.**

**Will Be Held During the Panama-Pacific International Exhibition at San Francisco, August 9 to 15, 1915.**

At the invitation of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, a Congress on Indian Progress, under the auspices of the Northern California Indian Association and the United States Office of Indian Affairs, will be held in the Auditorium at the New Civic Center of San Francisco, from August 9th to 15th, inclusive, 1915. As the plans develop, it may be found desirable to begin the congress earlier or continue it longer.

Hon. Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has called a conference of workers in the Indian Service to be held in San Francisco during the forenoons of August 9th to 14th. Employees of the Service who can be spared from their posts of duty will be given leave of absence to attend this meeting. Some time ago the Northern California Indian Association issued a preliminary announcement of a congress to be held in San Francisco at some convenient time during the Exposition. Over 300 replies to this circular have been received, and about 200 questions have been suggested for consideration. Many of these questions, of course, relate to various phases of general topics. The responses indicate deep interest in the congress, and show the broad range that its discussions will take. As soon as the general program can be outlined, another circular will be issued, giving details in regard to it.

At a recent conference in San Francisco between H. B. Peairs, Supervisor of U. S. Indian Schools, and representatives of the Northern California Indian Association and the Bureau of Conventions and Societies of the Exposition, it was agreed that plans for these meetings should be worked out in close cooperation, so that the conference of workers in the Indian Service might become an integral part of the congress and might be, so far as possible, of interest and value to the general public and might emphasize facts that would arouse public sentiment in behalf of needed improvements.

On certain forenoons when the conference of Indian School workers may be devoted to technical matters, another section of the congress will

probably convene for the consideration of topics of popular interest.

**The General Plan.**

In general, the plan for the congress is to devote the forenoons and evenings to sessions for the presentation of addresses by the most able speakers to be secured and for general discussions, leaving the afternoons free for visiting the Exposition. A feature of intense interest in the afternoons will be a series of special studies at the Exposition, conducted by experts, who will point out exhibits bearing on topics of particular interest and will explain the lessons to be derived from them.

Sunday, August 15th, will be Indian Missions Day, when a presentation of religious work among Indians will be made in various churches, and a mass meeting will probably be held.

The American Indian Association and the Indian Rights Association have given assurances of their cooperation to insure the success of the congress.

**Topics for Indian Service Workers.**

The Office of Indian Affairs has announced the topics to be considered by the conference of the Indian School workers. The keynote will be given in the discussion of "Education for Efficiency" at the opening session.

"Indians—State and Federal Responsibility" is a topic in which the entire congress will undoubtedly take a keen interest, and it is expected to bring out a strong presentation of the problems to be solved, with due consideration of exceptional conditions such as are found in some parts of California. Attention will also be given to the problem of the suppression of the liquor traffic among Indians.

Other topics for special consideration by the Indian Service workers are:

"Indian School Extension Work; The Library and the School; The Library and the Home; The Library and the Community."

"Housing in Relation to Health and Spread of Disease; Practical Points in Applied Sanitation, (a) In the School, (b) In the Home; Mouth Hygiene; Improvement of Indian Homes."

"Agricultural Education; Boys and Girls' Clubs; Canning Demonstration."

"Vocational Education and its Application to Indians."

**Other Important Meetings.**

The congress and conference will be a part of a great series of over 800 meetings to be held in and near San Francisco during the Exposition.

The first week in August has been called the Scientific Period, for it will be signalized by a great summer meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in San Francisco and at the University of California in Berkeley on the east shore of San Francisco Bay and at Leland Stanford, Jr. University, thirty miles south of San Francisco. In connection with this gathering, there will be separate meetings of fifteen national scientific organizations.

A World's Bible Congress will be held in San Francisco, August 1-3, and the American Social Hygiene Association will hold a special meeting in Berkeley, August 3-5.

During August there will be several meetings of special value to those interested in agriculture. They are the Corn Convention, under the auspices of the Top Notch Farmers Club, in San Francisco, August 5th and 6th; the National Congress of Boys and Girls Agricultural Clubs and numerous scientific agricultural societies, including the Association of American Colleges and Experiment Stations, the second week in August.

The latter half of August has been designated as the Educational Period. The National Education Association, the International Congress of Education, and nineteen departmental educational congresses will be held in Oakland, just across the bay from San Francisco, August 16-28. An International Students' Reunion, under the auspices of the Corda Fratres Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs, will be held in Berkeley and San Francisco, August 16-21.

A Congress of Reforms, under the auspices of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of California, will be held in San Francisco, August 16-20, and the National Grand Lodge, and the Grand Lodge of California International Order of Good Templars, will meet in San Francisco, August 14-20.

In all, there will be 249 meetings in San Francisco and vicinity during August. Details in regard to them

are given in a bulletin which may be had free by addressing the Director of Congresses of the Exposition.

**Low Rates to San Francisco.**

Special round-trip rates to San Francisco, with liberal stop-over privileges, have been granted on account of the Exposition. The following rates, which allow going by any direct route and returning by any other direct route, with a return limit of ninety days from date of sale, are examples of the expense for railroad fare from various parts of the country:

Salt Lake City.....	\$35.00
El Paso, Albuquerque, Cheyenne, Denver.....	45.00
San Antonio, Kansas City, Omaha.....	50.00
New Orleans, St. Louis, Memphis.....	57.50
Chicago.....	62.50
Pittsburgh.....	79.30
Jacksonville.....	80.50
Washington, D. C.....	92.95
New York City (different lines).....	94.30
Boston.....	98.20

For a trip one way via the Northwest from these points, \$17.50 should be added.

From Oregon, Washington, and parts of Idaho rates have been granted for tickets with thirty-day and ninety-day return limits. For thirty-day tickets, the round trip rates will be as follows:

Ashland.....	\$18.50
Portland.....	30.00
Seattle.....	38.40
Spokane.....	46.80
Wallace.....	50.25

The rates for ninety-day tickets are about 10 per cent higher. From Boise, the only round-trip rates quoted are for ninety-day tickets at \$53.00 via Ogden and \$54.40 via Portland.

From Canadian points the following are typical round-trip ninety-day rates:

Calgary.....	\$80.00
Winnipeg, via Portland.....	80.60
Toronto, via Chicago.....	83.90
Via the Northwest one way.....	97.30

**Hotel Accommodations.**

A local committee on hotel accommodations, of which Rev. Geo. W. Hinman, 21 Brenham Place, San Francisco, is chairman, has been appointed, to assist in securing satisfactory rooms for those attending the congress. Through the Official Exposition Hotel Bureau, rooms may be reserved in desirable hotels at from \$1 to \$3 per day, for one person, or \$1.50 to \$5 per day for two

person, European plan, according to location of rooms, and whether with or without bath. Apartments, accommodating two or more persons, with facilities for cooking, can be obtained at even lower rates, and rooms may be secured in private homes. San Francisco has a great variety of good restaurants, and cafeterias. Those desiring to economize can live comfortably on from 75 cents to \$1 per day for meals, including one meal on the Exposition Grounds.

For the reservation of rooms in advance a deposit of 25 per cent of the total amount payable is required. This deposit is applied on the room rent, but will be forfeited if the room is not taken.

**For Other Information.**

Those desiring specific information regarding the congress and related matters, should address the following-named according to the nature of their inquiries:

C. E. Kelsey, General Secretary,  
Northern California Indian  
Association,  
145 S. 12th, San Jose, Cal.

H. B. Peairs,  
Supervisor of U. S. Indian Schools,  
Washington, D. C.

Rev. Geo. W. Hinman,  
Chairman, Committee on Hotel  
Accommodations,  
21 Brenham Place,  
San Francisco.

James A. Barr,  
Director of Congresses,  
Panama-Pacific International  
Exposition,  
San Francisco.



**A DRY INDIAN PAYMENT.**

Muskogee, May 6.—Following the order of Commissioner Sells that the payment would not be made if liquor was sold to the Indians, the Seminole per capita payment now being made in Wewoka is the driest ever made in Oklahoma. The sum of \$65,000 has been paid out to the Indians this week, and Cashier W. M. Baker reported to Indian Superintendent Gabe E. Parker that not one single sale of liquor to Indians has been made of which the Government officials have knowledge, and they have the town thoroughly policed.—*Tulsa (Okla.) World.*

**PAPAGO BOYS WIN PRIZES AGAINST STATE.**

**Victor Bail Raised 51 Bushels of Grain on an Acre; Alonzo Flores was Second with Better than 45 Bushels.**

The first prize of \$100 donated by the Albert Steinfeld Company and the Tucson Farms Company, as well as a cultivator given by the Tucson Seed Company, and the second prize of a stout young porker, given to the winners of the corn contest in Arizona, were awarded to Victor Bail and Alonzo Flores, both Papago Indians, at an entertainment held at the San Xavier Mission Saturday night. The prizes were won by the Indians working under the tutelage of W. O. Hodgson, agency farmer, in competition with more than 275 members of the Arizona Corn Club scattered throughout the State. Bail, the winner, harvested a total of 51 bushels of grain, making a net profit of more than \$65 on his single acre of ground. Flores was close behind him with a production of more than 45 bushels while the nearest competitors of the Indian youths were far behind.—(*Tucson*) *Arizona Daily Star.*



**THE BOSS A LA ELBERT HUBBARD.**

The Boss never resigns, and in the darkest hour that can come has only one thought, and that is to stay with the ship. The Boss is he who can carry off the Gates of Saza.

"The Boss is he who is big enough to say: "The mistake" is mine; I am wrong; I will make this right; and does.

"The Boss is he who is big enough to take any criticism, and takes the criticism that he does not deserve.

"The Boss is he who is willing to start things, stand by them through their entire making, finish, and complete them.

"The Boss is he who is capable of saying as did Napoleon the finances—I will arrange them.

"The Boss is he who is willing to pay the price of success, no matter what it is.

"The Boss is he who finds his completest joy in playing the game, seeing the finish, and being ready for a new job.

"The Boss is he who demands of himself more than he demands of all the rest of his people.

"The Boss is the one who makes good."

**OUR WEALTHIEST INDIANS ARE CREEKS.**

In the more recently developed Cushing oil field, says a dispatch to the New York *Sun* from Guthrie, Okla., the land is too poor to induce even land hunters to buy it from the Government at \$1.25 an acre, plus the entry fee. This field is the north end of the lands of the Creek nation.

The Indians of the Snake clan were mostly full bloods and viciously opposed to any scheme recognizing the Government of the white man. They not only refused to recognize the allotment commission, but when the attempt was made arbitrarily to allot them any land they started what is in history known as the Crazy Snake war. Thus it was that nearly all this poor land around Cushing was listed in the record as the "forced allotments" to the members of old Crazy Snake's band and those of other towns in active sympathy with them.

It has therefore been claimed that the Osages were the wealthiest tribe of Indians in this country, and the oil development in the Osage country has added immensely to their great wealth. But the present indications are that the Creeks will soon lead them, the difference being that all Osages share alike in their wealth, while it is largely the individual members of the Creek tribe who are becoming fabulously rich.

The Osages have spent half a century in frugality, have been shrewd and close in their treaties and deals with Uncle Sam, have never drawn all their interest even from the great Osage fund which the Government holds in trust. But their more indifferent neighbors are outstripping them in the race for great wealth and it is without any of the usual elements of mad excitement which usually go with such incidents.

There is living near Creekola a ten-year-old girl whose grandfather was a slave. She has more Indian than negro blood in her veins. She is listed on the freedmen roll and the commission gave her 160 acres over near Cushing. She has never even seen the land. But B. B. Jones secured a lease and went to work and the first well he put down proved one of the greatest gushers in the mid-continent field, and while this one gives her an income of \$112,000 a year, Jones is going after other

gushers on her land and when he has it fully developed she will be among the most wealthy women in the world.

On one of the back streets in Muskogee is a little shop of a Syrian pedler who with his wife drove an old horse and a pedler's cart into town a few years ago. He began working that country and saving every dollar he could. His great ambition was to become the owner of a little land.

His scant savings would permit him to look only at the very poorest and he finally got hold of an eighty-acre piece among the hills and gulches over east of Cushing, paying \$1.50 an acre. But to-day, with only two completed wells, he is receiving a royalty of \$10,800 a month.



**Sad Death By Drowning.**

"David Guthrie died by drowning September 1914." This is the record noted lately of one of our most promising young Alaskan ex-students. He was a pupil at Carlisle five years, where he made an excellent record. Later, he attended the Cushman School, where he also made a good record, holding one of the higher officers' positions in that school.

He was very proficient as a wood-worker, and had lately completed this course and intended going into the cabinet-making business this winter at his home in Metlahkahtla.

Before he left Cushman, he made a beautifully carved parlor table, which he presented to Mrs. Cushman, the benefactress of the school. Late this summer, Mrs. Cushman had an expert select a complete set of cabinet-making tools and had them shipped to David as a token of her appreciation. David never received this gift.



**NOTES ABOUT EX-STUDENTS.**

Married.—At Crow Agency, Montana, on March 26, 1915, Mr. Thomas Tobacco and Miss Margaret Pickett, Rev. J. G. Burgess, missionary, officiating.

Edison Mt. Pleasant, Carlisle '11, who is now attending the Niagara Falls High School, has won a number of athletic honors for his school. He is also a member of the Y. M. C. A. Athletic Club of Niagara Falls.

**THE BREWERY RAIDERS.**

BY MONROE REEVES.

(With apologies to Barabara Frietchie, Larson, and the boys).

(Acting under orders from Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Government agents directed by Henry A. Larson seized the Bemidji Brewery and emptied great vats containing seven carloads of beer into the streets. The product, valued at \$4,500, flowed down the gutters and into the lake. Men in rubber boots waded through beer a foot deep on the brewery floors. Police kept the crowds back. A. H. Jester, manager of the brewery, was present when the confiscation took place. Guy Aubol, deputy United States revenue collector of Crookston, was a witness for the Government.—*News Item.*)

Up in the stump lands that now yield corn,  
Clear in the cold of early morn  
The clustered spires of Bemidji stand;  
Proudest town in the Indian land!

On a pleasant morn of the present year  
Larson came forth to seize "that" beer;  
Over the walks and winding round,  
His men on foot, through Bemidji town.

Up the street came the Federal tread  
With Henry Larson marching ahead;  
Under his slouched hat left and right  
He glowered; the brewery met his sight!

In Larson's command an eager throng,  
Brandt, Carson and Larmarr were along,  
And Aubol of Crookston, in brand new hat  
Witnessed the raid on the brewery vat.

Jester leaned out on the window sill  
And shook his fist with loyal will;  
"Break if you must this venturesome head,  
But spare the company's booze," he said.

The chesty nature in Larson stirred,  
At the nerve of that man's deed and word;  
"Touch not a hair on Jester's head,  
But spill the beer! turn her on!" he said.

All day long that tippler's dream  
Flushed the gutters, a foaming stream,  
But not a single thirst did slake  
As it wound its way into the lake.

And a motley crew by the gutters stood  
Watching the rush of that amber flood;  
Police curbed "Jacks" heaved many a sigh  
As the last brown drops went rippling by.

Manager Jester's job is o'er,  
And Larson need make that raid no more,  
Honor to him! and let no tear  
Fall for his sake in Jester's beer.

Peace and order and plenty draw  
Round his symbol of right and law,  
And the twinkling stars above look down  
On the brew'ry that was in Bemidji town.



IN Alabama a law has gone into effect which forbids even an advertisement of whisky.



AN honest boy will not say or do anything that would in any way offend others, thereby robbing them of full-moon smiles that ought to be on their faces.