

The Carlisle Arrow

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

VOLUME XII

CARLISLE, PA., JANUARY 14, 1916.

NUMBER 18

SOME OF THE INDIAN BUREAU ACHIEVEMENTS DURING THE YEAR 1915.

1. Health conditions are considered as first importance. Six new hospitals were constructed during the past year in furtherance of a vigorous health campaign. Every Indian hospital bed not necessarily occupied with those suffering from disease or injury is being utilized for the Indian mother in childbirth. Education and protection are highly important but everything is regarded secondary to the basic condition which makes for the perpetuation of the race.

2. The Indian Office has taken aggressive steps toward the development of improved vocational training and has adopted plans which will accomplish the education necessary to instill in the Indian youth the responsibilities of self-support and citizenship. Emphasis is being placed on agriculture and domestic science. This program will be carried out in all Indian schools.

3. All Indian schools and reservations are being required to utilize every acre of available farm land for the production of the things they consume. They are fast becoming object lessons of industry, economy, and self-support.

4. Every effort is being put forth to the end that the Indians shall no longer be altogether consumers but shall become producers, thereby bringing out a corresponding reduction in Congressional appropriations.

5. Through the use of the \$600,000 reimbursable appropriation for the promotion of industry among Indians the Indian Office has been enabled to purchase equipment and establish on a sound and businesslike basis numerous Indian families on farms and through this system of loans promote the financial integrity and prosperity of the Indians participating in this fund.

6. The policy of promoting and developing the livestock industry by the purchase of 2,678 stallions, 1,048 bulls, 12,272 heifers, 2,510 steers, 3,738 cows, 2,110 mares, 469 rams, 513 sheep, 670 horses, and 67 mules at an expense of one and a half million dollars, inaugurated during the year ending June 30, 1914, has been continued by the expenditure of a similar amount during the year ending June 30, 1915, in the purchase of 3,682 horses and mules, 72 stallions and jacks, 15,804 cows and heifers, 1,194 bulls, and a considerable number of other miscellaneous stock.

7. The increase in the number of Indian owned stock has correspondingly decreased the areas of grazing ranges for lease. This condition, together with the advanced prices of beef, mutton, and wool and the great demand for horses and mules, has materially increased the number of bidders for Indian reservation leases and has resulted in uniformly advanced prices for grazing privileges.

8. The number of acres farmed by the Indians has greatly increased during the last year, more than three times the amount of seed having been distributed last spring than ever before. There is now every indication that the Indian will soon become a real-thing farmer and successful stockraiser.

9. The Indian Office has developed a new type of cotton of the long staple Egyptian variety which has been given the name of "Pima" after the name of the Indian reservation in Arizona on which it was produced. Approximately \$1,000,000 will be realized from this production during the year.

10. The greatest efforts are being put forth to induce the Indians to take advantage of the expenditures, totaling

more than \$12,000,000, for irrigation instruction which in the past on several projects have been almost unproductive. On many reservations the areas actually irrigated have been more than doubled in the year of this report. As the reimbursement to the United States of funds spent for irrigation works is being required by law almost universally, greater care has been exercised in arranging that the funds of no individual Indian be hypothecated to improve the lands of others. For this purpose and to unify and perfect irrigation accounting, an improved and complete cost-keeping system has been installed upon all irrigation projects, providing for the first time uniform records.

11. The operation of the Flathead, Blackfeet, and Fort Peck irrigation projects was such as to cause the Indian Office to suggest to the last Congress legislation which but for the failure of the Indian bill would have been enacted into law and which will be urged upon the present Congress. It is believed that the property of the Indians and the funds received from the sale of their lands should be released from the lien now imposed upon same for the total expense of constructing these projects and that the cost of construction shall be imposed upon water users, Indian and white man alike without discrimination, according to the benefits received by each.

12. For the first time an appropriation out of the Ute Judgment Fund was made for the benefit of the several tribes of Ute Indians to which same belonged, a considerable part of which is being utilized to protect the water rights of the Indians on the Uintah Reservation. Since March 14, 1915, more than 20,000 acres have been placed under cultivation and the water rights thereby protected. Continuation of this work approaching the progress now being made will insure full protection to these Indians.

13. During the year the first real step toward a systematic and comprehensive inventory of the timber resources has been taken. On the Quinaialet, Klamath, and Menominee Reservations parties have been engaged in examinations which contemplate not only detailed estimates of the stands of timber but also the preparation of reliable contour maps as a basis for the administration of the timber lands. These timber resources on these three reservations are very extensive. The Indian Service plans to extend the work on other reservations during 1916.

14. The rules of probate procedure adopted by the county judges at the suggestion of the Commissioner, afterwards promulgated by the Supreme Court, have in their enforcement resulted in the saving and safe investment of more than \$1,000,000 during the last fiscal year.

15. New regulations have been adopted to govern the leasing of the Osage lands for oil and gas purposes which become effective in March, 1916. Under these regulations the Osage Indians will receive one-sixth and in some cases one-fifth royalty instead of one-eighth on oil and one-sixth royalty on gas instead of a nominal payment on each producing well. They will also receive \$1.00 per acre per annum on all undeveloped leased territory until the same is developed. Large tracts of producing territory under leases expiring March 16, 1916, will be sold on competitive bidding from which it is expected a large sum of money will be realized. Improved drilling conditions have been adopted which will greatly diminish the waste of oil and gas throughout all Oklahoma to the Indians of Oklahoma.

16. During the past year the offices of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes and the Superintendent of the Union Agency were consolidated and a Superintendent for

(Continued on Page Two.)

SOME OF THE INDIAN BUREAU ACHIEVEMENTS DURING THE YEAR 1915.

(Continued from Page One.)

the Five Civilized Tribes appointed, thereby effecting a considerable economy and a better administration of Indian Affairs in Eastern Oklahoma.

17. Special and determined effort has been made to reorganize and improve administration conditions at the Indian schools and on the reservations. Superintendents and the employee force have been so readjusted as to insure the best results, Service employees being placed in positions where they have demonstrated their capacity to make good. Altogether, the administrative field force has been greatly strengthened and correspondingly good results secured.

18. A full corps of field inspectors have been appointed and when the organization now being effected is completed the Commissioner of Indian Affairs will have one of the most systematic and dependable inspection organizations in the Government.

TEACHERS' STUDY HOUR DETAIL FOR WEEK BEGINNING JANUARY 17th.

Date.	Large Boys' Quarters.	Small Boys' Quarters.	Girls' Quarters.
Monday, Jan. 17.	Miss McDowell Mr. Heagy	Miss Snoddy	Miss Dunagan Miss Robertson
Tuesday, Jan. 18.	Mrs. Foster Miss McDowell	Miss Reichel	Miss Dunagan Miss Robertson
Wed'sday, Jan. 19.	Mr. Heagy Miss Snoddy Miss Robertson	Miss Reichel	Mrs. Foster Miss McDowell Miss Dunagan
Thursday, Jan. 20.	Mr. Heagy Miss Snoddy Miss Robertson	Miss Reichel	Mrs. Foster Miss McDowell Miss Dunagan

CALENDAR "DETAILS."

To Visit Literary Societies Tonight, January 14th.

Susans:—Mr. Kirk and Miss Albert.
Mercers:—Mr. Nonnast and Miss Georgenson.
Standards:—Mr. Brown and Mr. Clevett.
Invincibles:—Mrs. Ewing and Mr. Reneker.

To Visit Literary Societies One Week from Tonight.

Susans:—Mrs. Ewing and Reneker.
Mercers:—Mr. Kirk and Miss Albert.
Standards:—Mr. Nonnast and Miss Georgenson.
Invincibles:—Mr. Brown and Mr. Clevett.

To Inspect Dormitories, Sunday, January 16th.
(8.30 a. m.)

Girls' Quarters:—Mr. Peel and Miss Yoos.
Large Boys':—Mr. Weber and Miss McDowell.
Small Boys' and Annex:—Miss Dunagan and Miss Wilson.

To Chaperon Girls to Sunday School, etc., January 16th.
(9:00 a. m.)

Miss McDowell, Miss Beach,
Miss Roberts, Mr. Rocque.
Mr. Peel,

To Accompany Girls Walking Sunday Afternoon.
(4:00 p. m.)

Mr. Peel, Mrs. Foster.

A CASE OF SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.

One night last week we had an excellent illustration of what happens when oiled rags are rolled up in a wad and thrown about in a poorly ventilated place. Apparently somebody had been oiling the floors of the recently-repaired guest room in Teachers' Quarters and, upon finishing the job, had thrown the oil-saturated cloths into the waste-paper can attached to the linden tree in front of the building. After several days had elapsed, the odor of burning grease was noticeable on that part of the campus. However, people paid no attention to it, thinking it came from the kitchens. In the evening, it became evident that something more than kitchen grease was burning. The McDowell brothers happened to be going to the Library and were the first to notice the seriousness of the matter. They called out several of the teachers and headed a general search for the origin of the odor. After about twenty minutes, smoke was seen to be issuing from the waste-paper can. The rags were smoldering but had not yet burst into flame.

Although this was only a waste-paper can fire, the lesson is none the less forcible. It goes to show that oiled rags thrown into a close place *will* cause a fire sooner or later. Even although the weather was down around freezing point or lower all the time those rags were in the can, still they caught fire within a few days.

Query: What would have happened had the weather been like that of August? And Query No. 2: What would happen if oiled rags were thrown down into a closet of one of our buildings?

CATHOLIC MEETING.

By Mae Lavadore.

The meeting was opened by prayers, which were followed by a hymn.

The Gospel concerning the persecution of the infant Jesus, by King Herod was next read by Father Feeser. Father then gave a talk in which he spoke of the organization of the church, its foundation and progress.

His talk was followed by a hymn, after which benediction was given.

THE PROTESTANT MEETING.

By Amy Smith.

The meeting opened at the usual time, Lloyd Welch presiding. After the singing of a number of songs, the Scripture was read by Clarence Welch. After the singing of the Lord's prayer, Dr. Loomis, the speaker for the evening, gave an excellent talk, taking for his subject, "The New Year." There was a selection by the choir, after which the students were dismissed.

COMING EVENTS.

Saturday, January 15.—Band Concert 7 p. m.
Saturday, Jan. 22.—Debate, Standards vs. Invincibles.
Saturday January 29.—School Sociable.
Saturday, February 5.—Lecture, Dr. P. P. Claxton.

SCHOOL STATISTICS.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Pupils on campus	327	183	510
Outing	98	74	172
On leave	3	0	3
Deserters	4	0	4
Total on rolls January 10	432	257	689

MERCER SOCIETY MEETING.

By Irene Davenport.

The house was called to order by the president. The roll was called and each member present responded with a quotation.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The following program was then rendered:

Reporter's Notes—Robert Seneca.

Society Song—Members.

Declamation—Delia Chew.

Guitar Duet—Gertrude Pego and Etta Waggoner.

Impromptu—Blance Archambault.

Recitation—Lizzie Grant.

Anecdotes—Mary Chief.

Piano Solo—Marie Poupart.

Recitation—Jane Owl.

Select Reading—Julia Hill.

Vocal Duet—Vera Green and Nancy Peters.

The house was then opened for the good of the society. Miss S. F. Robertson, our official visitor, gave us a very helpful talk.

The critic's report was given and the house adjourned.

THE STANDARDS.

By George White.

The Standards assembled in their hall at the regular hour and the meeting was called to order by President Homer Lipps.

The song was sung, led by Leon A. Miller, and roll was called. Stephen Smith was initiated into the society.

After the reading of the minutes, the following program was rendered:

Declamation—Andrew Cuellor.

Essay—Leonard Bresette.

Impromptu—Henry Flood.

Oration—George Oshkesaquom.

Debate.

Resolved, That war is necessary at this age of arbitration.

Affirmative—Robert Geronimo and Henry Flood.

Negative—Joseph Shooter and H. P. Sutton.

The house was opened for general debate. Joseph Helms and George Cushing responded.

The judges gave their decision in favor of the affirmative.

The critic gave his report and the house adjourned.

The official visitors were Miss Beach and Miss Cornelius.

THE SUSANS.

By Alta Printup.

Maude Cooke, the president, called the house to order. The roll was called and members responded with a quotation from Macaulay.

After business was transacted and the committees had given their reports the following voluntary program was rendered:

Song—Susans.

Vocal selection—Ida Clark.

Piano solo—Amanda Williams.

Vocal selection—Relia Oshkosh.

Piano solo—Sadie Metoxen.

Advice on etiquette—Katherine Vornwald.

Piano duet—Rachel Holmes and Clara Buffalo.

Talk on society spirit—Adelaide Hovermale.

Piano solo—Sophia Newagon.

Election of new officers was held which resulted as follows: President, Alta Printup; vice-president, Maude

Cooke; recording secretary, Adelaide Hovermale; corresponding secretary, Sadie Metoxen; reporter, Lucile Lipps; marshal, Mary Peters; treasurer, Loretta Bourassa; critic, Eva Jones; program committee, chairman, Katherine Vornwald, associates, Myrle Springer and Margaret Raiche.

SATURDAY EVENING'S LECTURE.

By Maude Cooke.

Last Saturday evening was devoted to an illustrated lecture, "Hunting Whales with a Camera" by Mr. Roy Chapman Andrews, of the American Museum of Natural History, in New York.

It was enjoyed by all and was interesting and instructive. We were especially interested in the fact that there are so many species of whales unknown to us before the lecture.

We hope that we shall soon hear another such interesting lecture.

GENERAL NEW NOTES.

Benjamin Spears from Ponemah, Minn., is a new student. We all hope that he will like the school.

Sunday afternoon Mr. Duran took a number of boys to the opera house to hear the lecture on temperance.

Last Saturday a most delicious dinner was given by Cora Battice, Jane Owl, Rose Heaney, and Anna Boyd.

The girls said they enjoyed their Sunday dinners, but they complain of not having enough time to eat their dessert.

Marie W. Poupart and Belle Peniska could be seen Monday morning leaving the Model Home Cottage with downcast eyes.

Charles Baird, Freeman Parkhurst and Joseph Denny have gone to work under the outing at the Bethlehem Steel Works, Pa.

We are glad to have Cornelia Eastman with us again. She has just returned from home and states she had an enjoyable time while away.

Christie Ransom, who left for her home last Monday, writes from Hogansburg, N. Y., that she gets lonesome for Carlisle. Christie is missed very much by her many friends.

Eustace Edwards and John Quinicy Means have been in close company the last week. The information has been issued that they invented a machine called the "light clipper."

Dr. Rendtorff gave a lecture last Monday evening, his subject being, "Materia medica for nurses." He explained how medicines are to be used; and how they act upon different diseases.

Last Monday Mr. F. F. Avery, Day School Inspector of Colville Agency, stopped off for a short visit at Carlisle while on his way from Washington, D. C., to Colville. Mr. Avery is a member of the course of study committee at the Indian Office.

Mrs. Dennison Wheelock, of Depere, Wis., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Denny for the week. Both Mr. and Mrs. Wheelock are Carlisle graduates. Mr. Wheelock was also band master here for a number of years. He is expected to join his wife here within a few days.

It was a pleasure for Anna Boyd, Mary Largen, Kathryn Vornwald, and Addie Hovermale to move into the Model Home Cottage for the coming month. We hope to learn many things about housekeeping as that is our intention. Kathryn is the cook for this week, so we are looking forward to well cooked and served meals. We are going to do our best to help Miss Keck and Miss Montion, so that they may teach us all they can during our short term.

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

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office at Carlisle, September 2, 1904.

GETTING ON.

(Being a little Preachment to Carlisle Students by the
Superintendent.)

The person who gets on—succeeds—is, other things being equal, the one who gets along, or in other words, the one who does his work and minds his own business and lets other people's business alone. The art of getting along with your work and with your co-workers is the one supreme qualification of success in anything. There is no place in this great busy world for the contentious, grumbling, fault-finding, irritable people any more than there is a place for the lazy, indifferent and incompetent. Both are a sore trial to all who have anything to do with them and neither get on except to be gotten rid of.

People with a contentious spirit, who always want to argue the case with their employer, seldom get on. They are usually selfish and little-minded and averse to the opinion of every other person when that opinion does not coincide with their own. Their minds are seldom open to conviction. They mistake stubbornness for stability of purpose. To them concession is humiliation. Such persons, no matter what their training or qualification may otherwise be, will never get on. No one will give employment to such persons if he knows it and if he should employ them without first discovering this quality, he will speedily dismiss them as soon as he finds it out. No one wants to deal with a contentious employe and such seldom get along anywhere very long at a time.

Persons of grumbling, fault-finding, irritable dispositions seldom get on. People who are continually grumbling about their work or about the insufficiency of their salary or wages, saying they would do better work if they received better pay, never get on. These are the last persons any employer would think of advancing. The man who will slight his work simply because his salary is small would do the same were it ten times as great. Every employer knows full well that to increase an inefficient worker's salary does not, of itself, increase that worker's efficiency. Time spent in grumbling is worse than wasted. It not only lessens your chance for promotion, but if persisted in will result in your losing your job altogether.

And now a word about agreeableness. Carlyle has truly said, "One's success in life, in anything, depends upon the number of people one can make himself or herself agreeable to." Just reflect a moment and you will observe that the agreeable salesman has many customers, that the agreeable lawyer has many clients, that the agreeable physician is seldom idle for lack of patients, that the agreeable teacher has many pupils, and that the agreeable boy or girl has many friends and is admired and respected by all. Agreeable people generally get on even if they are lacking in some other qualification that goes to make up the ideal employe or worker. Be agreeable. Be cheerful. A smile will

not hurt you and it may let a little sunshine into the soul of some one not so fortunate as yourself. A pleasant reply, a kind request and a pleasing manner are far better than gruff answers, stentorian commands and a growling, crabbed disposition. The world loves cheerfulness.

Do not be a meddler. If you are employed in an establishment where there are other workers, don't complain to the "boss" that other employes are neglecting their duty and that you have to do their work. If you are really taking an interest in that man's business and doing anything you see that is needed to be done and making it your business to promote your employer's interest, he will soon know it and you do not need to tell him. You are the man he has been looking for and he will advance you at the first opportunity. Do your work. Take an interest in it and do not watch the face of the clock. Study to improve your department. Be master of the situation and become an indispensable part of the establishment or institution. No matter if you do work harder than some one else who is receiving as much money for his work as you. No matter if you do remain an hour after work hours. What of it? If you see something that is needed to be done and it is to your employer's interest to have it done, in the name of common sense stay and do it. Do it willingly; do it cheerfully; do it the very best you possibly can, and do it because it is your duty to do it, and without any expectation of material reward. The reward will come as a natural result.

Finally, go in to win. Stick to it. Be not weary in well doing, for in due season you shall reap if you faint not. Let this be your motto: "Conquer I must, no matter what the cost in labor, tears and self-denial." Say, "I will be a man; I will rise above my surroundings. I will hold steadfastly to my purpose. I will not yield to the temptations that beset me on every side. I can not afford to do otherwise than my best. The world expects something of me. My friends expect me to do something; to be somebody. To be a useful man; to become a worthy citizen. I can do it, I must do it, I WILL DO IT."

A POOR WORKMAN.

Did you ever notice the ways of a poor workman? He loses his tools; his machine won't work right; his co-workers are not up to standard; this, that, and the other has to be tinkered with; and everything but the workman is wrong. And it is not long, if he is not replaced by a good workman, before all he works with is in bad shape.—*The Industrial School Magazine.*

Home and family of Mr. and Mrs. John Tahquette, of Cherokee Reservation. Mrs. Tahquette (Anne George) is a Carlisle graduate, and Mr. Tahquette is an ex-student of a southern college.



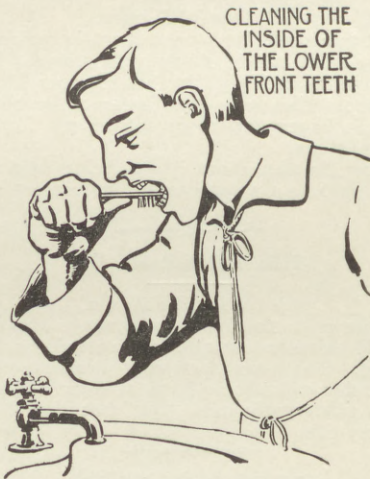
CARE OF THE TEETH.

By Maud Cooke, First Year Vocational.

A tooth is composed of a crown, neck, and one or more roots.

The outer coat of the crown is enamel. Under the enamel is the dentine. In the middle of the tooth is the pulp cavity containing nerves and blood vessels. The roots stand in sockets in the jaw bones and are covered by bone-like cement.

Our first set of teeth are called temporary teeth; these we soon lose, but they should always be cared for properly.



Our second set of teeth are called permanent teeth which number thirty-two.

Decay of the teeth is caused by bacteria which find food, warmth, and moisture between the teeth.

The teeth should be brushed every morning and every night with warm water and some good dental cream or



powder. It is very important to know how to brush the teeth in order to get them perfectly clean.

Brush the upper teeth from the gums down and across but not up, inside and out. The back teeth should be brushed the same way. The lower teeth should be brushed up and across but not down, inside and out. It is best to keep on hand some dental floss, which is used to remove the particles of food which the tooth-brush may have failed to remove.

We can not have dirty, uncared-for teeth and have good health. To have clean teeth is to have good health. We must either take time to brush our teeth or take time for illness.



Where there is no cavity there is no pain. A cavity may form in a tooth by allowing particles of food to remain between the teeth for days. Biting hard things and cracking nuts with the teeth cause cavities.

Good clean teeth not only aid in the protection against disease germs, but they add to a person's appearance. To have pretty teeth we must take care of them.

Visit the dentist at least once a year and have your teeth examined. If the dentist finds any cavities, have him attend to them immediately.

IT ALWAYS PAYS DIVIDENDS.

Young man, why don't you be decent? Why not grow to manhood with honor and credit instead of a stain upon your character? It is just as easy. It is better always to be a man than to be a rowdy. Cigarettes and gambling and whiskey have had many a wrestle with boys long before you came on the scene, and they have never yet been thrown. Don't get the idea into your head that you can turn the trick.

If you don't want to be decent for yourself be decent for others. There is one heart whose sorrows should appeal to you. There is one who has faced everything for your sake, one who has to bear the cross for your foolishness. You don't want your trail through this world stained with a mother's tears. The one who turns a brazen face to a mother's grief never gets very far on the road to happiness. When he gets a little older you find his name on the police docket of various cities; a little later the dark shadows of stone walls loom across his pathway. Without honor, home, or friends.

'Tis a sad picture, but its painted every day in various towns of this broad land.

The pathway of the transgressor is full of rocks and thorns. Be decent. It always pays dividends.—*Exchange*.

KITCHEN AND BAKERY.

By E. Albert Wood.

During Christmas week we baked 120 pounds of vanilla cake, 250 dozen small cakes, 240 pies, 100 dozen rolls, 198 pounds ginger bread, 7,250 loaves of bread, and roasted 150 chickens.

The last week of December we baked 7,000 loaves of bread, 200 dozen cakes, 100 dozen rolls, 99 pounds ginger bread, and 120 pies.

One hundred and fifty chickens were used for the Christmas dinner. These were brought from our farm No. 1.

Owing to the many extra dishes prepared for the Christmas dinner, the kitchen boys were kept rather busy.

The menu for the Christmas dinner follows:

Roast Chicken	Cranberry Sauce
Sage Dressing	Giblet Gravy
	Buttered Beets
Sweet Potatoes	Mashed Potatoes
	Mince Pie
Lemon White Cake	
Oranges	Bananas
	Coffee

THE HOSPITAL.

By Agnes Owl.

Friday evening after the school Christmas tree the nurses and patients had a tree in the dining-room. Doctor Rendtorff acted as Santa Claus.

The nurses have had a vacation from lectures and lessons, but after New Year's we shall have our regular evening classes.

We all enjoyed the delicious dinner which Miss Nobel gave us and wish that such good dinners could happen more often.

Della John is doing well since her operation.

The lagrippe epidemic has kept the hospital workers very busy.

PRINT SHOP.

By Joseph I. Helms.

The printers have been very busily engaged getting out a large special edition of the December *Red Man*. This number consists of seventy-two pages; thirty-two pages are reading matter showing agricultural progress among Indians; twelve are colored inserts; twenty-four pages are devoted to cuts showing the Indian exhibits at agricultural fairs. The four pages of the cover are made up of two-color forms which are well designed and suitable for the number.

BAND NOTES.

By Fred Fleury.

The orchestra furnished some fine music at the Auditorium last Saturday evening.

Through a letter we learn that one of our old band members, John S. Gokee, is attending school at Pipestone, Minn.

New Year's morning Joseph Shooter, Daniel Arapahoe, Andrew Condon, and Edward Young Thunder, our finest trombonists, gave a selection from the tops of some of the buildings in honor of the New Year.

Clarence Bennett, who is playing the traps, expects to join the Palm Beach Orchestra in the near future.

We now have band rehearsals every evening from 6 to 7, instead of from 8 to 9.

Andrew Condon gave a party in honor of Edward Young Thunder's birthday, and the following band members were invited: George May, Peter Jackson, Mike Gurno, and

Fred Fleury. The refreshments consisted of sandwiches, cakes, fruit, and ice cream. All had a good time, thanks to Andrew.

Joseph Shooter, one of our band boys, purchased a new trombone and he can be found playing every day. He says "Practice makes perfect."

Edward Woods has now organized an orchestra which will play for the chapel periods. Following are the players: Traps and drums, George Francis; cornets, George Tibbetts and George Merrill; trombone, Daniel Arapahoe; baritone, Joseph Shooter; clarinets, Homer Lipps and Isaac Willis; violins, Edward Ambrose, Felix Brisbois; pianist, Miss Dunagan. This will be known as the Southern Rose Orchestra.

THE SHEET-METAL SHOP.

By Pablo Herrera.

The past two weeks have been spent in making baskets and garbage cans, and repairing some stoves. Last week the shop was moved from its former room into the old carriage shop. This was done because the old carriage shop room is larger and more convenient for the work that is carried on.

The former tin shop room is now being used as part of the mason shop as a storage room for cement and other materials.

THE TAILOR SHOP.

By Lewis M. Johnson.

During the past month the tailor boys turned out 24 coats and 84 pair of trousers and did a considerable amount of repairing. They are somewhat handicapped because William Pelcher went home Monday after a short illness. The tailors will greatly miss "Bill" but they'll get along the best they can.

GREENHOUSE NOTES.

By John Bigheart.

During the absence of Mr. Abrams, the greenhouse boys have not been very busy.

Recently they potted two hundred plants.

Howard Forman is in charge.

THE SHOE SHOP.

By Willie Fowler Goode.

The boys working in the shoe shop seem to understand their business, for those who have had work done are satisfied with the work. We hope that these boys succeed in the line of work.

PLUMBING SHOP.

By Wilson Wiley.

During the past week we have been very busy repairing the toilets in the Small Boys' Quarters and doing some wiring at the hospital.

We also have been fitting up the steam pipes in one of the new cottages.

THE STABLES.

By James Crane.

The new year finds the stables in good order.

The detail at present consists of Lacy Ettwageshik, Charles Cadotte, John Routzo, and John Greenleaf.

Ben, the gray horse, has been sick the last month or so.

Mr. Foulk, with the said of a few boys built a new shed for the carts.

Alumni Department Notes

By MRS. EMILY P. ROBITAILLE
Secretary.

CLASS OF 1896.

Johnson Adams, Keshena, Wis.
Susie Davenport Bonga, Cross Village, Mich.
Frank Cayou, Chicago, Ill., (Care of Spalding Sporting Co.)
Leila Cornelius Caswell, Cass Lake, Minn.
Leander Gansworth, Davenport, Iowa.
Timothy Henry, Lewiston, N. Y. RFD.
Herman N. Hill, West Depere, Wis.
Frank Hudson, Wycombe, Pa.
Robert Jackson (unknown).
Cora Synder Jones, Versailles, N. Y.
Reroy Kennedy, Buffalo, N. Y.
John Leslie, Olympia, Wash.
Joseph Martinez, Lodge Grass, Mont.
Cynthia Webster Moore, Kaukauna, Wis.
Alice Parker Fairbanks, White Earth, Minn.
Mark Penoi, Anadarko, Okla.
Elmer Simon (unknown).
Adelia Lowe Twiss, Porcupine, S. Dak.
Delos Lone Wolf, Ft. Cobb, Okla.
Julia Elmore Webster, Redding, Cal.
James R. Wheelock, Riverside, Cal.
Mark Wolfe, Crow Agency, Mont.
Edward Spotts (deceased).
Louise Geisdorff (deceased).
William Leighton (deceased).

ALUMNI NOTES.

Mrs. Dennison Wheelock paid Carlisle a pleasant visit recently enroute from Washington, D. C., to her home at Depere, Wis.

William J. Bradford, of Winnebago, Nebr., writes: Just a few lines to say that I am getting along fine. I am now a married man and am going to try my luck farming this spring."

Ambrose Johnson writes from Sacaton, Ariz.: "I have read your Alumni notes in *The Arrow*, which is like a weekly letter from dear, old Carlisle. I am here at Sacaton temporarily filling the gardener's position which is vacated by a transfer. All the other Pima returned students are living on their allotments and doing well."

Robert Brown, who was student here in the old days, writes from Laguna, N. Mex., that he is well and living on a farm, owning 37 head of cattle, 12 horses, and 185 sheep. He has built himself a nice house, and his boys are grown and help him in running his farm and caring for the stock. The tone of his letter bespeaks of happiness and prosperity and he wishes everybody at Carlisle a Happy New Year.

Mrs. Ida Powlas Wheelock, class '94, writes: "I have entered the Indian Service again, so please notify *The Arrow* to send my paper to Lower Brule, S. Dak. I am at the school with you (spiritually) and wish you all success. It does my heart good to see Father Pratt's remarks in *The Arrow*. I feel for them in their great loss of little Richenda, as I remember her thirty years ago. I, too, have seen the bitterest pain of my life in the loss of our oldest boy, Franklin, last February. About the

same time Jimmie Given's mother was taken to her eternal rest. No body knows such experiences except those who have gone through with them. I have four children left. Evangeline, 14 years; Percival Laverne, 13 years; Harold Barclay, 9 years; and Eugene Chafin, the baby, 6 years."

William F. Meade writes from Tokio, N. Dak.: "I would like to subscribe for *The Arrow*. I always like to hear of dear, old Carlisle. I was a student there for a couple of years, and I often wish I was there yet. I know Carlisle is a great school, and I do thank her every so much for what she taught me. I often think of the happy days I spent while at Carlisle, and send best wishes to friends and teachers."

ABOUT CARLISLE EX-STUDENTS.

Leslie Nephew is farming at Versailles, N. Y.
Robert E. Doyle is on a ranch at Parkman, Wyo.
Jessie Brave Hawk is a tailor at Cut Meat, S. Dak.
Thomas J. Mason is at Redby, Minn., engaged in carpenter work.

Susie Poncho is keeping house at Winslow, Ariz., and getting along nicely.

Joseph C. Washington is disciplinarian at the Cherokee School, North Carolina.

George Wyanco writes that he is employed at the Cushman School, Washington.

Mrs. Anna Prickett Depieu writes that she is well and happy and lives at Keshena, Wis.

Ambrose Amos Elk nation is living at Bullhead, S. Dak., and is engaged in cattle raising.

Mrs. Charles F. Huber, née Philomena Badger, is keeping house at Elbowoods, N. Dak.

Mrs. Lillian M. Ferris is at her home at St. Francis, S. Dak., and is busy with her housework.

Marshall D. Hill is engaged in carpentry at Leupp, Ariz., and is also leader of the band out there.

Flora Jamison is Mrs. Raymond and living at Red House, N. Y., where she is busy with her housework.

The following items are taken from return cards that were sent with circular letters last January and which have come in from time to time:

Mrs. Ruth Thompson writes that she and her husband are living on a ranch at DuBray, S. Dak., and that she is busy raising poultry and her husband deals in stock.

THE SEWING-ROOM.

By Rhoda W. Fobb.

While Mrs. Canfield and Miss Yoos were on vacation, Miss Searight took charge of their pupils. Miss Searight said she didn't find it hard to oversee so many pupils, because they all did their work very well.

All of the sewing-room pupils have been working on some clothing for the boys and also gymnasium suits for the girls.

MODEL HOME COTTAGE.

By Belle Peniska.

We regret that this is our last week in the cottage, although thoughts of the dear cottage will be with us always. Hattie McAfee is the cook for this week.

For this month the cook is to put down her accounts, and at the end of our four weeks' stay, we are to see how much it costs to keep our family of six in this cottage.

Rev. Henry Roe Cloud, Miss Elizabeth Bender and Nancy Peters were our guests for New Year's dinner.

During the Christmas holidays, Mr. George Gurnoe from Hampton Institute was our guest for number of meals. Lady boarders are not allowed.

Mr. Philip Frazier, from Mount Hermon, Mass., was our guest for Christmas dinner.

INDIAN WILL BENEFIT BY PROHIBITION IN COLORADO.

By Arthur Chapman, in Denver Times.

In the opinion of Chief Special Officer Henry A. Larson of the United States Indian Service, the Southern Utes, the only Indians left in Colorado, will be materially benefited by State-wide prohibition which will go into effect the first of the year.

"There has been considerable bootlegging among the Southern Ute Indians in Colorado, despite the activity of the Ute agent, Mr. West, in trying to prevent it," said Mr. Larson.

"Most of the bootlegging among the Indians has been done by the Mexicans, who are hard to catch. State-wide prohibition is going to make things much easier. At least it has done so in other States, and there is no reason to suppose that Colorado's case will differ materially from others.

Arizona an Example.

"Arizona presents a remarkable example of what prohibition can do for the Indians, when the laws are rightly enforced. Of course Arizona presents what might be called an extreme case, for the reason that its Indian population is excessive, there being 27,000 full-bloods there. But from every reservation in the State comes assurance that one year of prohibition has helped the Indian tribes amazingly.

"The superintendent of the Fort Yuma school, in California, which is just across the river from Yuma, Ariz., reports that the change in the Indians is nothing short of wonderful since Arizona's prohibition law went into effect the first of the year.

"During the year not one Yuma Indian has been known to take a drink, whereas there have been as high as ten drunken Indians to deal with in a single day before prohibition became operative."

Headquarters Here.

Denver is the center of the anti-bootlegging work among the Indians throughout the United States. Mr. Larson conducts a Nation-wide campaign and carries it out vigorously. In the course of his duty as a special officer he has turned into the gutters almost enough beer and whiskey to float the ultimate navy which figures in the imagination of the most ardent advocates of preparedness.

The other day, in Minnesota, when the courts upheld his office in the famous Chippewa Indian treaty-closing order, Mr. Larson descended upon 102 saloons which had been run within the borders of the Indian reservations, and dumped hundreds of gallons of liquor into the gutters.

The case grew out of provision in the Chippewa Indian treaty of 1855, the saloon keepers claiming this treaty to be invalid.

Acted Quickly.

Though the Indians were "extinct" as a tribe, the courts upheld that the treaty still survived, and Mr. Larson's spectacular raid followed so quickly that the saloon keepers did not have time to remove their goods.

This is only one of hundreds of cases in which Mr. Larson has been called upon to figure during his career as chief special officer. He is a believer in the doctrine that the only way to deal with the violator of liquor laws is to hit quick and hard—and always first.

Mr. Larson is mild-mannered and quiet-spoken, but has a vein of determination which has caused lawbreakers in scores of States to fear him. Not only does he "go after" the bootlegger, but he breaks up all kinds of vice that would flourish on or near the Indian reservations.

Through the agents and the agency employees in general as well as through his own deputies, he comes into possession of constant information which concerns wrongdoers, big and little, who would capitalize the gullibility and the moral weakness of the Indian.

"But after all, the big influence that is working for the benefit of the Indian is purely moral in nature," said Mr. Larson. "Right now there is a most active pledge-signing campaign in operation on all the Indian reservations. It is

entirely voluntary, but it is surprising to see how the adult Indians as well as the school children are responding.

"This movement was started by Assistant Commissioner E. B. Meritt, and has done wonders for the Indians everywhere. Commissioner Sells gives the heartiest support to the work of the office, and backs it up in every way. Without such support, little could be accomplished, of course.

Agents Are Active.

"The Indian agents also are putting forth exceptional efforts to prevent the Indians under their charge from obtaining liquor. It is recognized that the liquor problem is particularly important in the case of the red man. Liquor seems to destroy the Indian much more quickly and fully than the white man. There are several important questions up for settlement right now in Oklahoma, where the liquor question has given a great deal of trouble.

"The oil boom has greatly complicated matters. Much of the oil land is owned by Indians. The excitement has brought in an active, adventurous class, and the result has not been the best for the Indian. The eastern half of the state, or what was formerly known as Indian territory, continues to be our most difficult field of operation. Without the co-operation of state officials it has been hard to accomplish anything, but now there is an encouraging turn for the better.

Police Chiefs Ousted.

"Several chiefs of police and other local officials have been removed by the state authorities for failure to enforce the prohibition law, and the outlook is much better. I believe, however, additional legislation by congress will be necessary if the five civilized tribes are to be fully protected."

During the year just closing, more than 2,000 cases have been instituted in Mr. Larson's department. Twenty-five states have been included in these operations. More than 20,000 gallons of various kinds of intoxicants have been destroyed during the year. Hundreds of offenders have been fined, and many have been sent to jail or the penitentiary.

Mr. Larson, who knows the ways and wiles of the average bootlegger, holds the entire class in contempt. Though he is prepared for trouble in conducting his raids in behalf of the Indian, he seldom encounters more than threats, as one class of bootleggers fights through the courts, and the other does not fight at all.

State Aid Valuable.

Wherever the state authorities will cooperate, the question of protecting the Indian from illegal liquor traffic is comparatively simple, so Mr. Larson finds.

Though Colorado at one time had a large Indian population, it is now one of the most sparsely populated of Western states, so far as red men are concerned, and gives little trouble in comparison with such states as Oklahoma, where the red and white elements of the population are mingled in a most confusing way.

The Indians who once roamed over every part of Colorado have been removed to reservations in other states, and even the Southern Utes now occupy a greatly restricted area in southwestern Colorado. With two of the "four corner" states dry—Arizona and Colorado—the liquor problem among these Indians will be greatly simplified, in Mr. Larson's opinion.

Whatever encourages and promotes habits of industry, foresight, virtue, and cleanliness among the poor, is beneficial to them and to the country; and whatever removes or diminishes the incitements to any of these qualities is detrimental to the state and pernicious to the individual.

Bernard (1800)