

The Red Man and Helper.

PRINTED EVERY FRIDAY BY APPRENTICES AT THE INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, CARLISLE, PA.

THE RED MAN.

This is the number your time mark on wrapper refers to

EIGHTEENTH YEAR OR VOL. XVIII No. 29. (18-29)

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1903.

Consolidated Red Man and Helper
Vol. III, Number Twenty-Five.

CARLISLE.

The purpose of Carlisle has always been to educate the future citizens among those who are already citizens, insisting that the paramount duty of all Indian schools is to get the Indian into the masses on an equality, so that they may go ahead individually and independently without special and separate supervision.

Carlisle therefore has peculiar pride in those of her students who have gone out to compete among the world's workers, not as Indians but as citizens.

Indians from more than seventy different tribes have been brought together and come to live in the utmost harmony, although many of them were hereditary enemies.

Just as they have become one with each other through association in school so by going out to live among them they have become one with the white race, and thus ended differences and solved their own individual problems.

Carlisle holds that the demand to be made on all Indian schools should not be that which is so universal:—

“What becomes of the students when they go back? What do they do on the reservation?”

But should be, “What are the Indian schools doing to render Indian youth capable of citizenship and independent of the tribe, reservation and Government support?”

Giving Indian youth the courage to live in and the ability to compete in civilized industries has always been the major principle.

To this end a system of placing its pupils out in families, the boys to work in the field and in the shop and the girls in the house, was adopted in the very beginning, and has been the greatest feature in the accomplishment of the purposes of the school.

An Indian boy or girl living in a civilized home, meeting only the home people daily, learns English and the customs of civilized life in the only natural way, doing away with the practice of special teaching.

Reality is many times more forceful than theory. This system has grown so that every summer about 800 of its pupils are sent out to this live and labor, and the influence is emphasized by arranging that from 350 to 400 shall so remain out every winter and attend the public schools with Anglo-Saxon children.

Differences and prejudices are thus re-

moved from both sides and respect for each other grown.

In many most excellent families and neighborhoods for more than twenty years our pupils from many tribes have found the warmest welcome and demonstrated superior usefulness.—[From last Catalogue.

CONGRESSMAN OLMSTED ON THE CARLISLE INDIAN SCHOOL.

When the Indian Appropriation Bill was up for discussion in the House of Representatives a few days ago, Delegate Smith of Arizona made his annual attack upon the Carlisle School, a place he has never visited. Congressman Marlin E. Olmsted, the able representative from this State replied in full and with a force that carried the Bill. Among other things he said:

I desire to say a few words in opposi-

tion to this proposition to strike out this paragraph making an appropriation to continue the Indian Industrial School at Carlisle. It may be better, as the gentleman from Arizona suggests, that all Indians shall be kept in degradation and none of them permitted to receive an education until he himself sees the necessity for it. It is seldom that an ignorant tribe or person sees the necessity for an education, and upon the gentleman's theory no Indian would ever receive any kind of education. But that is not the plan, that is not the principle upon which white children are treated, or upon which the colored children are treated, in the United States.

We have common schools supported at the public expense for the education of white and colored children. In some States we have compulsory education

laws. Dense ignorance is not considered compatible with the public interest. Why not do something for the practical education of these wards of the nation, these Indian children? I utterly deny, and the statistics and official reports repudiate, the statement of the gentleman that these pupils are taught psalm singing, while so neglected in more practical matters that they can not, as he says, even wrap an orange. We do not raise oranges in that part of the country; but they are taught to plow the furrow, to be blacksmiths, carpenters, bricklayers, shoemakers, stone masons—in short, they are taught all the ordinary trades and occupations.

I perfectly agree with the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Cannon), and with Colonel Pratt, the Superintendent of this school, that the more you can separate the Indians and get them away from their tribal relations the better for them, the better for the country, and the better for the United States Treasury. These very Indians at Carlisle, during their months of outing the last year for which we have a report, earned more than \$27,000 in wages at various occupations.

“I will suggest to the gentleman from Arizona another reason why this paragraph should not be stricken out. It provides for the cheapest education that is afforded by any provision in this bill.

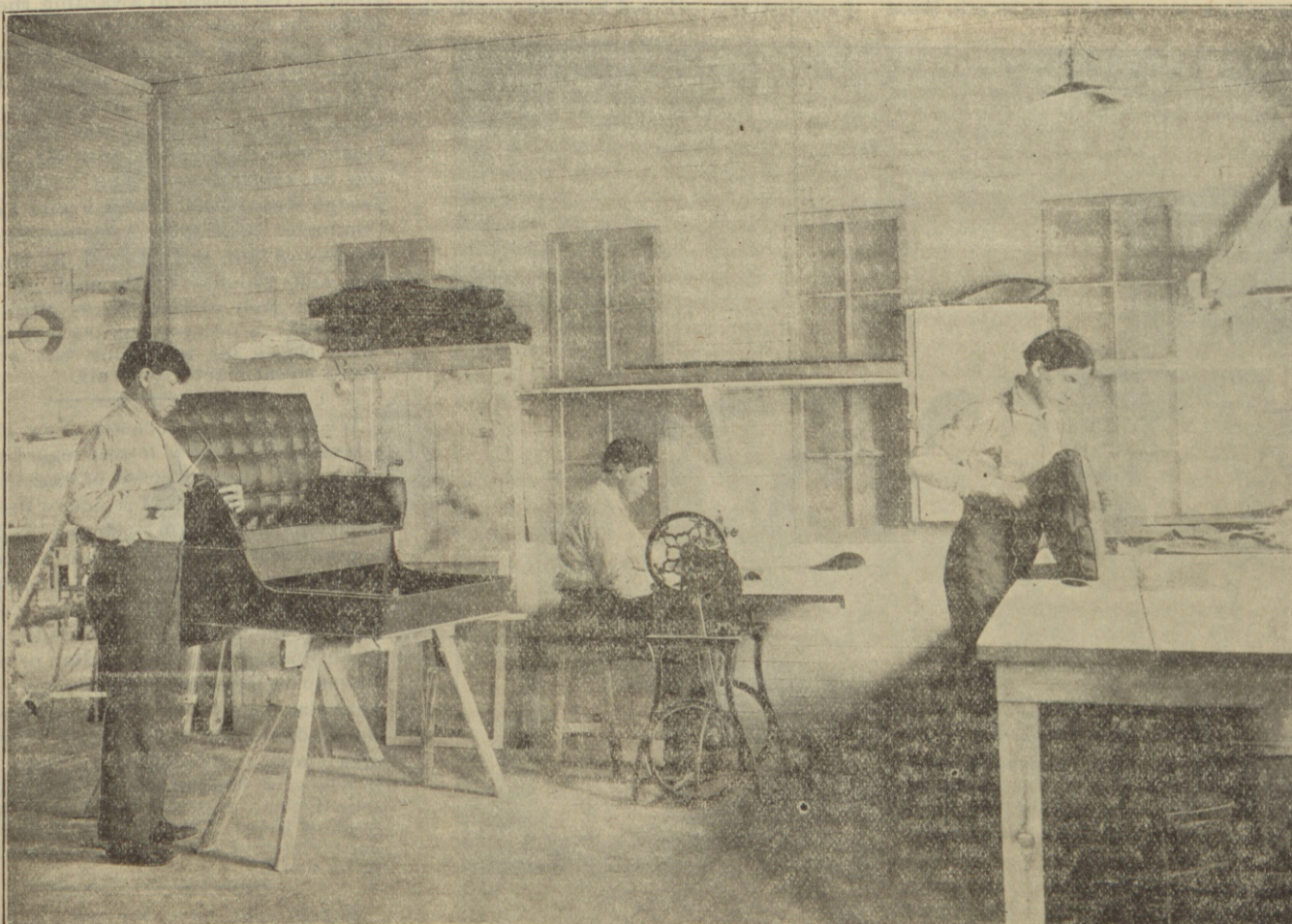
These boys have a magnificent band of music of sixty pieces, which if they came in competition, would keep the Marine Band of Washington busy to retain its laurels. On the occasion of the inauguration of Governor Pennypacker on the 20th of this month six companies of Indian cadets marched in the parade behind their own band, presenting an instructive and inspiring spectacle which I wish might have been seen by every member of the House. Finer boys, with more soldiery bearing or precision of marching cannot be found anywhere. I have not the slightest doubt that if the time of need should come these Indian cadets will be found brave, intelligent and hardy soldiers.

The education secured at this school is of the most practical character. These boys and girls are taught how to make a living, how to live among and be useful to white people, how to become self-supporting and useful citizens, instead of living upon the bounty of the Government.

In my judgment, there never was an educational institution doing a greater work for the country and rendering more value for the money expended upon it than the Carlisle Indian Industrial School.



FIRST PARTY OF 82 SIOUX WHO ARRIVED AT CARLISLE, OCTOBER 6, 1879.



CARRIAGE MAKING, UPHOLSTERING SECTION.

THE RED MAN AND HELPER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY IN THE
INTEREST OF THE RISING INDIAN.

THE MECHANICAL WORK ON THIS PAPER
IS DONE BY INDIAN APPRENTICES.

TERMS: TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A YEAR IN
ADVANCE.

Address all Correspondence:
Miss M. Burgess, Supt. of Printing,
Carlisle, Pa.

Entered in the Post Office at Carlisle, Pa., as Second
class matter.

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the Post Office, for if you have not paid for it
some one else has.

SENATOR DAWES.

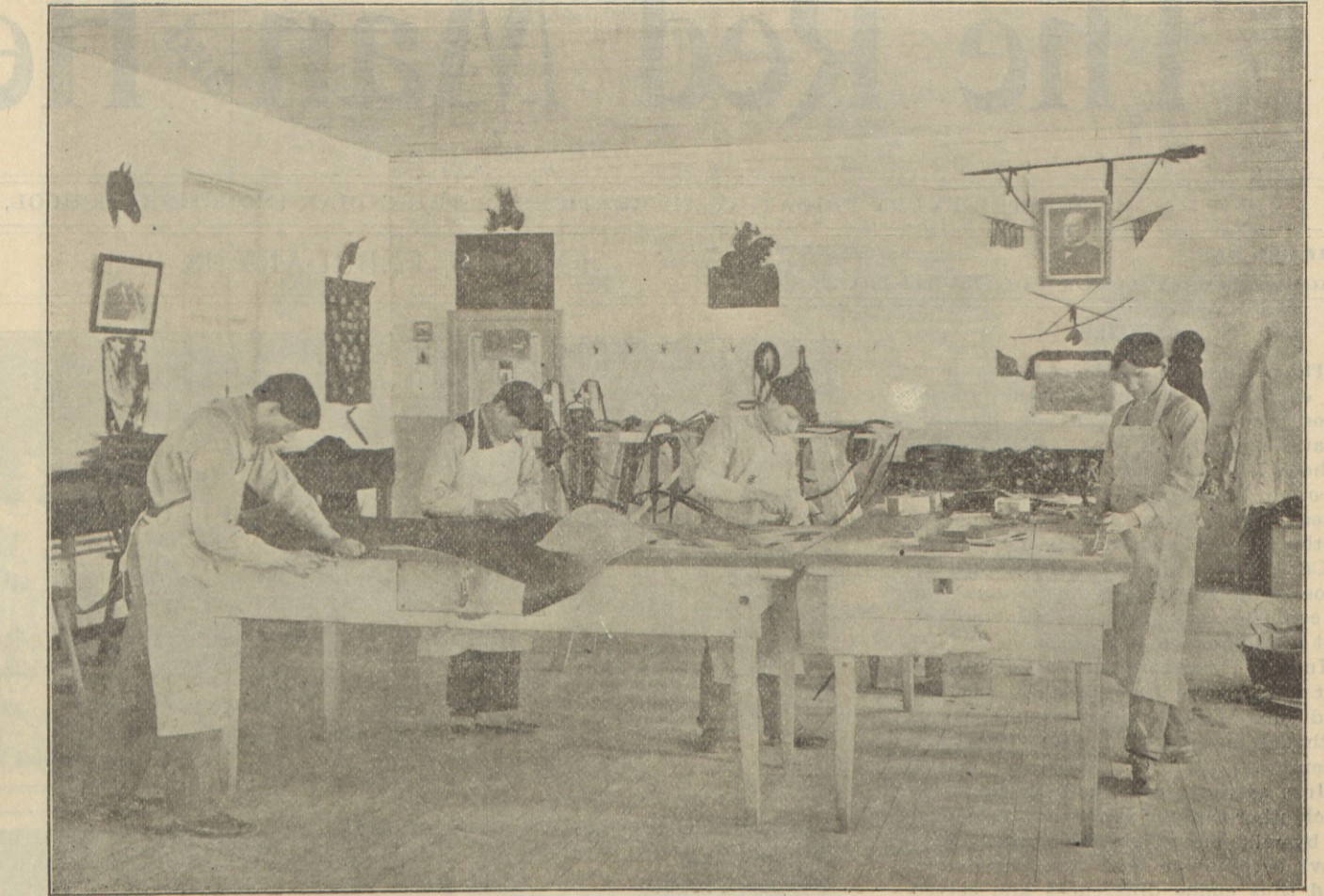
On the 5th instant Ex-Senator Henry L. Dawes quietly and peacefully passed away at his home in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, aged eighty-six years.

Senator Dawes conspicuously served his country and his State in the national Congress for thirty-six years, eighteen as a member of the House of Representatives and eighteen as United States Senator, succeeding the eminent Charles Sumner. Since his voluntary retirement from the Senate in 1893, notwithstanding his great age, as chairman of the commission he has guided successfully and with greatest ability the adjustment and settlement of the difficult relations between the Five Civilized Tribes and the United States, until now it may be said that this most perplexing situation in our Indian affairs is solved. Through most of his senatorial career Senator Dawes was Chairman of the Indian Committee and did more to advance the cause of schools and other ameliorating measures for the Indians than any other member of our national legislature. Senator Dawes was the father of the Lands-in-Severalty Law. The great services and noble character of Senator Dawes are a rich and enduring contribution to the history of the country throughout one of its most important epochs.

DR. GRINNELL.

Among other letters of regret at not being able to attend our Commencement Exercises is one from Dr. Fordyce Grinnell, Pasadena, California, who was resident physician here a number of years ago. He says in part to Colonel Pratt:

"You and I remember the early days of the Indian, as we saw him on the plains of the west 30 years ago, and we wonder that in one short life-time such changes could be wrought. The eye of faith possibly might have seen it, but the prophet stating it would not have been believed. I congratulate you on the fruits of your labors and am thankful for even the small part I have had in it."



CUTTING HARNESS.

ENCOURAGING.

The following editorial from The Amulet published by the literary societies of the West Chester State Normal School, this State, speaks in encouraging terms of its Indian students, as follows:

Our school may be designated as distinctly cosmopolitan in its student body. Not only do our students come from all sections of our country, but from other parts of the globe as well. An interesting thing for us to notice is that they likewise go to all parts of the world, and we may claim that where they go they carry blessings with them. But it is more especially our purpose here to remind our readers of the fact that we have had from time to time in our school a number of the real natives of America—Indians. We now speak of this because we have placed in our column an article by one of our bright students, who is a member of the Red race. She tells an interesting story of her own people and knows whereof she speaks. Four Indians—all young ladies of marked integrity and of no mean intellect—have graduated from our school, and we are desirous of numbering amongst our students as many more of the same kind as possible.

Mrs. A. E. W. Robertson, of Missionary fame among the Creeks in the Indian Territory sends us a brief account of her Bible work which will appear in a future issue.

RETURNED STUDENTS.

A pleasant letter from Daisy Esau Tyndall gives encouraging news from some of our old students who are doing well at the Omaha agency, Nebraska. She says of herself:

"Frank and I have often talked of Carlisle and the happy days we spent there," and adds:

"Most of the Carlisle returned students are doing very well. Frank Tyndall and I have been married about four years, and he is farming and getting along very well. Christopher Tyndall, his cousin, farms and has hired men to help him out with his corn and other work. Paul Lovejoy is doing a good deal of carpentering, building houses, etc. Thomas Walker is farming and doing well. Wallace Miller is helping his father on the farm."

EDUCATION VS. CRIME.

UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY,
FT. LEAVENWORTH, KAN.
Feb. 7th 1903.

Lt. COL. R. H. PRATT,
SUPT. INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
CARLISLE, PA.

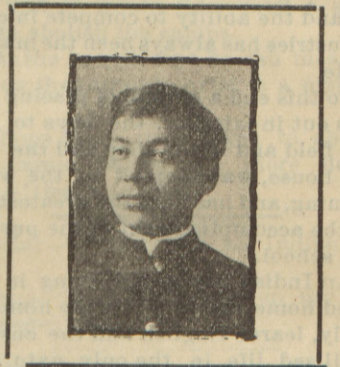
DEAR SIR:

I beg to thank you for the announcement of the Fifteenth Commencement of your school, just received. Again accept my congratulations upon the work you are doing. Had the 122 Indians now in this Penitentiary, enjoyed in their youth the

training that you would have given them, they would not now be compelled to receive the training that I have to give them. May you long be spared to the school and the country.

Very truly yours,
R. W. McCLAUGHRY,
Warden.

THE BAND ENTERTAINMENT.



CONDUCTOR J. RILEY WHEELOCK.

The Band gave a reception last Saturday night in honor of its graduating members, numbering nine. The guests first assembled in the gymnasium and listened to two very fine pieces by the Band, after which there was a grand promenade for a prize cake which was won by Joseph Ruiz and his partner, Bertha Dennis, for the most graceful marching of any in the group. The judges in awarding the prize spoke the minds of the other guests when they said that all marched gracefully. After this the guests repaired to the Young Men's Christian Association Hall where a plentiful repast was spread and toasts were indulged in, with Mr. Thompson as toast-master, who called upon Joseph Ruiz, Oscar Davis, Frank Yarlott, Conductor Wheelock, Assistant-Superintendent Allen, Rev. Robert A. MacFadden and Colonel Pratt, each of whom spoke in well chosen words fitting the occasion. A letter of thanks was sent to Miss Noble for managing the refreshments so satisfactorily to all.

We thank the Lancaster New Era for a favorable editorial leader regarding our work and the purposes of the Carlisle Indian School. In reference to the Commencement program, printed by Indian apprentices, seven of whom are of the graduating class, its editor is kind enough to say, "Both the printing and the illustration reflects the highest credit on the proficiency of the young Indian printers." In reference to the statistics giving the financial results of labor performed by the students, the paper says "These figures speak more eloquently than words in praise of the industrial feature of the school," and reprints the figures in full to show that "The institution under the supervision of Colonel Pratt has done a good work."

Rarely ever have we seen a happier company of people than the alumni and ex-students gathered here this week, many of whom have not been upon the all-stamping-ground for years.



THE COOKING CLASS.

Man-on-the-band-stand.

Next week's paper will contain a full account of the Commencement proceedings.

The cold wave was not quite cold enough to bring skating, much to the disappointment of the skaters.

As we go to press the alumni are preparing for a reception and banquet, wherein a pleasurable time is anticipated.

These are the days when Mr. George Foulke and his force of stable boys are kept a little more than busy meeting trains.

A photograph of the band was taken last week in front of the bandstand and is one of the best groups that has been taken—Choate's.

The original orations given on the afternoon of the Commencement Exercises by five members of class 1903 will be published in full next week.

The Senior girls of Mrs. Canfield's and Miss Ferree's sewing and cooking class were entertained by their instructors at dinner on Sunday, the first.

With what spirit did the school sing "Send the Light" last Sunday afternoon! We could but wish that all unfavorable to Indian education had heard it.

The grip patients who filled the hospital last week are nearly all out and on duty, thanks to the good care received from doctor, nurse and assistant nurses.

Mr. Kensler delighted the hearts of the twenty small girls who helped sew our 9000 programs last week, by a generous treat of apples.

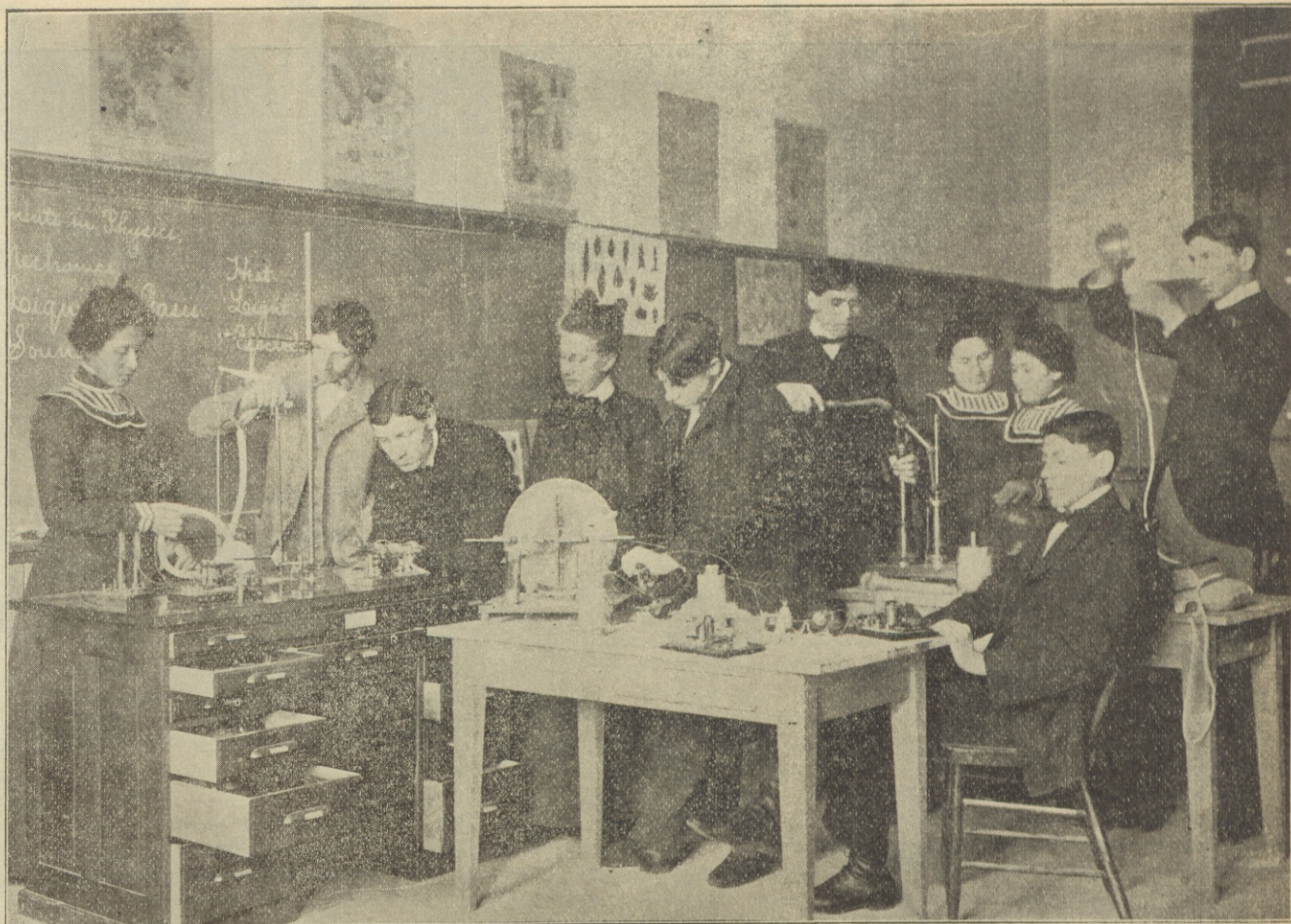
One of our ladies mashed her fingernail with a hammer while tacking carpet, about which a gentleman at her table observed that in her effort to hit a tack she had struck a nail.

On Thursday evening the company, gymnastic and calisthenic drill were given for the benefit of the school, and on Monday evening the same exhibition was given for our town guests who filled the galleries.

It is astonishing how Mr. and Mrs. Crosbie are able to expand the dimensions of the students' dining hall to accommodate the increase of numbers at such times as these, and there is always room for one more.

Lillian Brown and John Miller who are attending the Bloomsburg Normal School and Sara Corbin who goes to the Lansdowne High School, this State, have come in to get their diplomas to which they are fully entitled. Miss Palmer of Lansdowne is a guest of Sara Corbin.

The teachers' club dining hall and parlor are filling up with tables to accommodate our guests. Mr. Kensler is busy gathering together a supply of edibles and Miss Noble, with skilful hands and untiring management will see that every one has a good chance at the table in the most comfortable fashion, while Mrs. Rumsport looks after the cooking.



CLASS IN PHYSICS.

There was considerable doubling up among the students in quarters Wednesday night to accommodate the large number of Commencement guests, and it is cheerfully done, yea, it is a picnic for the students. Many of the teachers also vacate their rooms, finding comfortable quarters in less commodious apartments.

The baccalaureate sermon by Rev. Robert MacFadden, of Danvers, Mass., was a most able and impressive talk, which will be remembered by the class to whom it was given, and by all who were so fortunate as to hear it. A good part of the sermon will be given in our next REDMAN.

The printers were given prizes of calendars for care of tools during the month of January and the following won them: Frank Jude won the 1st prize, second, George Pradt, third, Archie Libby and fourth William Mahone. The contest was very close and as a whole they all deserve credit for the interest they manifested, showing improvement.

Lizzie M. Williams class '03, with her sister Hattie Williams who is ill left for their home in New York on Wednesday night. They were accompanied by Mr. Howard Gansworth who had just arrived from Boston on a business errand for the school. The Williams sisters have always been numbered among our good girls and we trust that Hattie will soon be well and that Lizzie will find pleasant paths of usefulness.

A larger number of alumni and old ex-students from the west are with us this week than have ever before attended the Commencement Exercises. They are warmly welcomed, whose very presence with their good cheer and word of encouragement dropped here and there go a long way toward making this a most delightful and memorable occasion. Their names will be given in the list of visitors next week.

On Saturday evening the 31, Miss Senseney and Miss Moore entertained the choir seniors. A special table was placed in the teachers' dining room for the occasion. It was prettily decorated and lighted with candles. Hand painted souvenir cards with sentiments from noted musical authors were placed at each plate. Class colors were prominent in the candied violets, peppermint drops, the napkins and in the souvenir cards, and a jolly good time was enjoyed all through.

THE INVINCIBLE ENTERTAINMENT.

The Invincible Debating Society gave their annual entertainment last Friday night to a large and appreciative audience, some of whom were guests from town. The program was a full one. The entrance march, "Victors Return" having been composed by Mr. Edwin Schandore, class 1889, now employed at the Riverside, California Indian School, was received with hearty applause. Our band played it with a vim and snap, to

which the Invincibles, with Col. Pratt at the head marched in perfect step from the entrance to their seats.

The president, Thomas Walker, delivered an earnest address of welcome, which was followed by a beautiful clarinet solo "My Old Kentucky Home" played by Conductor Wheelock of the Band, in his most able manner, which was encored.

Albert Exendine declaimed, his gestures being graceful and speech excellent.

A quintette by Messrs. Wheelock, Coulton, Jackson, Charles and Cornelius was encored; the voices of these young gentlemen blending in beautiful harmony.

Joseph Fly rendered a piano solo, and then followed the principal play of the evening—a scene from the Banishment of Catiline, in which Horton Elm took the part of Cicero, Charles Williams, Catiline and Albert Exendine Roman Consul. There were also senators, lictors, etc.

The Overture, Rossini's "William Tell" by the Band opened part second of the program. This was greatly enjoyed, and was followed by an original oration—"The Indian as an Individual," by James E. Johnson, who impressed all with his deep earnestness. Wilson Charles then sang a baritone solo which carried his voice down into the depths of the deep, surprising many with his register.

A farce, some of which was funny, some of which was good, some of which was too long-drawn out, and some not exactly to the taste of the most refined in the audience closed the evening.

The stage setting and decorations were tasteful and appropriate, "Old Glory" combining the Society colors, being draped in every possible manner in the back ground and over pictures, while festoons of bunting were suspended from the chandeliers to the stage. Pretty programs in society colors designed and printed by one of the members, was a pleasing feature. There was not a hitch and no periods of waiting which showed superior management, and the entertainment as a whole was enjoyed by all, especially by the student body.

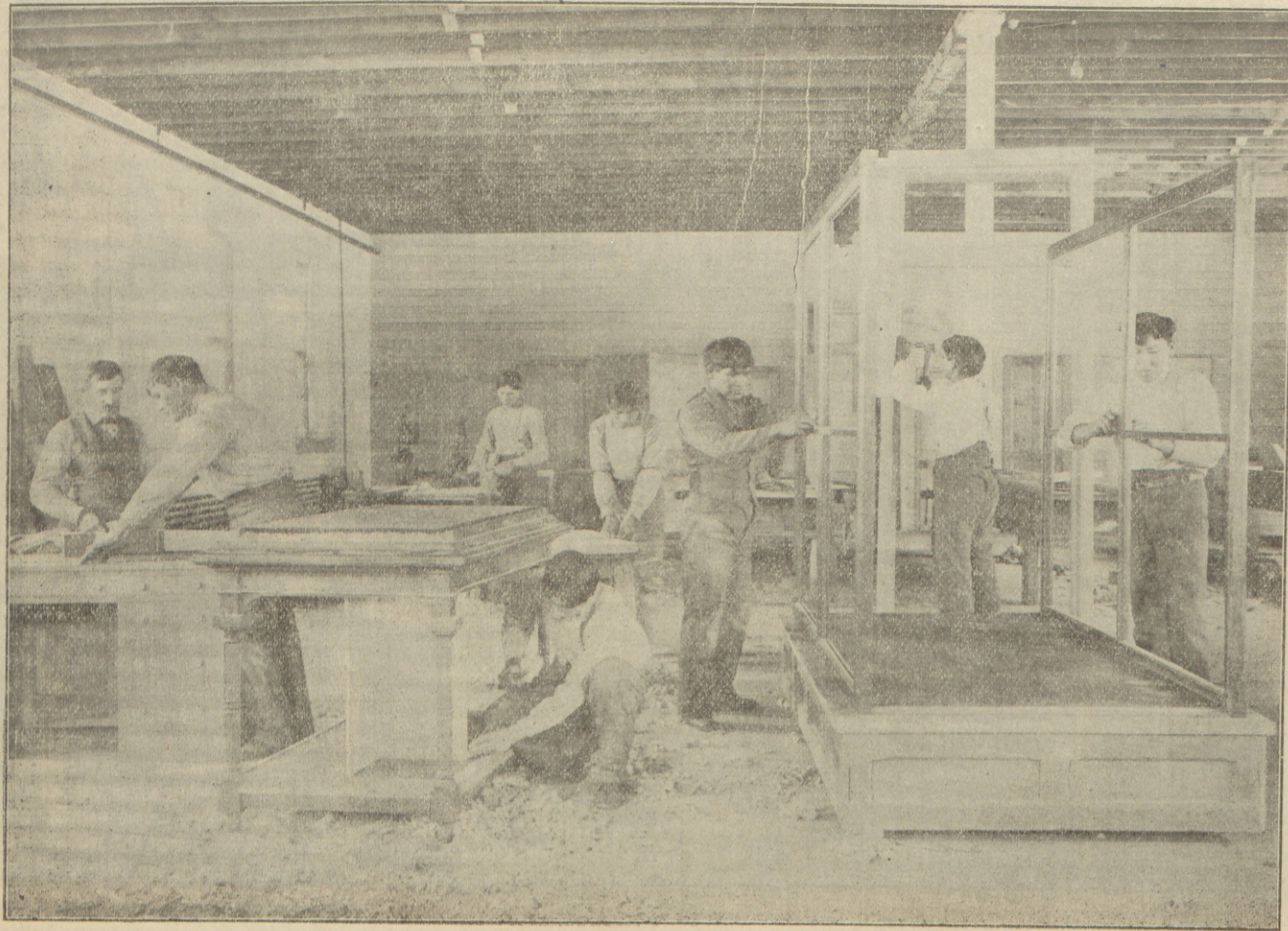
Carlisle's famous Indian School is to have a Commencement during the present month, its fifteenth in a history now extending over a period of twenty-three years. With each recurrence of this interesting event further testimony is given to all who are not wilfully blind to conditions, of the wisdom of a plan that aims to raise the Indian from savagery to civilization and citizenship by the potent lever of education and industrial training.—[Harrisburg Patriot.

The Indian Industrial School at Carlisle has presented us with one copy of the RED MAN AND HELPER. This is a model one and its aim in keeping its readers in close touch and sympathy with the American Indian cannot help but reap benefits.—[The Idealist.

Baby Isabel was the guest of her papa and mama, Mr. and Mrs. Wheelock, last Wednesday evening at dinner. This was the first time that her mama had taken her to the dining room, and Isabel enjoyed the new experience.



CORNER OF THE INVINCIBLE DEBATING SOCIETY HALL



CARPENTER WORK—CABINET MAKING.



SHOE SHOP—SOLING AND FINISHING SOLES.

THE ILL RESULTS OF THE RESERVATION SYSTEM EMPHASIZED.

From the ——— Editor of the ———
N. Y. ——— we have the following:
———, N. Y. Jan. 25, 1903.

A copy of THE RED MAN AND HELPER of Jan. 16 has just come into my hands. I was very much interested in the article containing Col. Pratt's lecture. It sets forth the situation just as I have always believed and it seems to me is a fair statement of the Indian problem.

Here in ——— we are close to the Cattaraugus reservation and have an opportunity to see some of the ill results of such a system. I have only been here about a year and a half myself but in that brief period have had a chance to see many things. Of all the helpless creatures on earth it seems to me the reservation Indian is the most helpless. And the worst of it all is that there is nothing done to really teach him to help himself. It seems to me to be an exquisite system for propagating paupers.

This is the first time I have ever seen the paper you publish, and I must say that it is very creditable to those who do the work. In fact I am so much interested that I want to see more of it, and send herewith 25 cents for a year's subscription. Please address,



GROUP OF STUDENTS FROM PORTO RICO.

On page 95 of the January, 1903, Chilocco Farm and Stock Grower, published by S. W., McCowan, Superintendent of the Chilocco Indian School, Okla., we find the following without credit as editorial:

Put up or Shut up. Get out or Get in Line

If these Meddlers were of the right sort they would go quietly and unostentatiously to the fool Superintendent and tell him he was a Fool, and offer to help run the school for a while; say, until they got things to moving smoothly and cured him of his Foolishness. They would explain to him that his policy was all bad, absurd and impossible, and kindly, but firmly, preempt the helm. If they can't do this why don't they Get Out and Stay Out? Why should they toil for a man and take his money and Talk Against Him? Is there any Honor in such a Course? If they work for a man, why in heaven's name don't they work for him? Talk well of him, speak honorably of him, stand by him, and the Institution you're working in. He may be wrong, but so may you. Is it right to work for a man part of the time and against him part of the time? Would You like to be treated that way?

I think if I worked for a man, and took his money I'd work for him All the time. I'd give him my time and the best there was in me All the time. * * * It's nice to have Smart Employes, but I'd rather have one who didn't know the difference between a Section House and a Section of Land, but who was loyal to his school, his duty and to Me, than to have 40,000 School Marms as Smart as Solomon and Disloyal as Judas Iscariot. If I had to cuss my employer I'd Resign First; I think it would Look better. If I felt that I Had to give a man particular Hell I'd quit taking his money. When a man is disloyal to the Institution he's working in, he is disloyal to Himself. When he criticises and Condemns it, he is condemning himself.

On page 667 of the Cosmopolitan Magazine for April 1902 we find the following in an article written by Elbert Hubbard:

If the concern where you are employed is all wrong, and the Old Man a curmudgeon, it may be well for you to go to the Old Man and confidentially, quietly and kindly tell him that he is a curmudgeon. Explain to him that his policy is absurd and preposterous. Then show him how to reform his ways, and you might offer to take charge of the concern and cleanse it of its secret faults.

Do this, or if for any reason you should prefer not, then take your choice of these: GET OUT, OR GET IN LINE. You have got to do one or the other—now make your choice.

If you work for a man, in heaven's name, work for him!

If he pays you wages that supply you your bread and butter, work for him—speak well of him, think well of him, stand by him and stand by the institution he represents.

I think if I worked for a man I would work for him. I would not work for him a part of the time, and then the rest of the time work against him. I would give an undivided service or none.

If put to the pinch, an ounce of loyalty is worth a pound of cleverness.

If you must vilify, condemn and eternally disparage, why, resign your position, and when you are outside, damn to your heart's content. But, I pray you, so long as you are a part of an institution, do not condemn it. Not that you will injure the institution—not that—but when you disparage the concern of which you are a part, you disparage yourself.

Learn to think first; then learn to talk. Man's success rests in himself, not in his neighbors. No man ever succeeded by peddling his neighbor's ideas.—[Farm & Stock Grower, January, 1903.]

We have noticed articles published from the columns of the Farmer with no credit attached. Proper credit costs a publisher nothing and is greatly to his benefit in the long run.—[Chilocco Farmer and Stock Grower, January, 1903.]