

The Red Man and Helper.

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MOHONK.

THE PLATFORM OF THE TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL LAKE MOHONK CONFERENCE OF THE FRIENDS OF THE INDIAN.

The Indian problem is approaching its solution, leaving us confronting the larger problem of our duties toward the people who have recently become subject to our government and dependent on our care. In dealing with the Indians the objects to be accomplished are no longer questioned; they are the abandonment of the reservation system; the discontinuance of Indian agencies; such education of all Indian children as will fit them for self-support and self government; access to the courts for the protection of their rights; amenability to the law in punishment for their crimes; the same liberty that white men enjoy to own, buy, sell, travel, pay taxes, and enjoy in good government the benefits enjoyed by other taxed citizens; and by these means a speedy incorporation of all Indians, with all the rights of citizenship into the American commonwealth.

The best methods to secure these results are not wholly clear, but the experience of the past points to the following conclusions: The agency should be discontinued in all cases where the land is ready for settlement, and the Indians, when necessary, should be temporarily placed under the care of a bonded Superintendent with limited powers, and the policy of the Indian Bureau in this direction is strongly commended. Whenever practicable the education of Indian children should be provided for in the schools of the states or territories, if necessary for untaxed Indians at federal expense or out of Indian funds; whenever this is not practicable, provision should be made by the federal government in Indian schools. The Indian should be encouraged in industrial arts, both in the preservation of their own and in the acquisition of ours; the end should always be their industrial and moral development. The work of the government, whether national, state, or territorial, in providing for similar education does not lessen the responsibility of the churches for the religious education of the Indian: we regard with interest and hope the recent action of the Secretary of the Interior opening the way for the religious work of the churches in connection with government schools and we urge the churches to co-operate with each other and with the government in this work. The same principle should govern us in all our dealings with other dependent people: their civil rights should be scrupulously safe-guarded; liberal provision should be made by Congress for their development and civilization; their industries should be encouraged and their education should be so provided for, that, whatever may be their final political relations to the United States, they may be equipped, at the earliest possible day, for self-support and self-government.

The Place and Purposes of the Conference.

Mr. L. A. Maynard, of the Editorial Staff of Leslie's Weekly has given in a syndicate article an excellent description of Mohonk and its purposes. The following extract taken from the Omaha Bee's illustrated supplement is full and accurate. Mr. Maynard is well known at Carlisle, he is a member of the Conference and has served as its official press reporter:

Unique alike in its natural setting, in its acquired features and in the purpose to which it is dedicated is Lake Mohonk, the famous summer resort among the Catskills. In each of these respects it stands quite alone and unrivalled in America, if not in the world. Perched on a mountain summit amid towering bat-

tlements of rock and frowning precipices, beside a tiny lake of the clearest and coldest water, the place has not a little resemblance to some of the lofty castles to be seen along the Rhine and in other parts of the Old World. The likeness to a baronial fortress of the old time is borne out in the same degree by the appearance of the Mohonk hostelry itself, which stretches along the one open shore of the lake, under the shadow of the cliffs, in a series of towers, pinnacles and archways, strongly suggestive of the scenes and times made familiar in romance and chivalry. It is, indeed, a truly magnificent and lordly domain, over which the owners of Lake Mohonk hold their firm and strong yet peaceful and gentle sway. From the 300 acres immediately about the lake which came into Mr. Albert K. Smiley's possession in 1869, the estate has gradually grown from year to year until it comprises a tract of over 4,000 acres, lying in five different townships and embracing the whole region along the crest of the mountain for a space six miles in length by a mile in width. And in this little mountain realm the utmost care has been taken to preserve every natural charm and its wild, rugged and picturesque scenery has been in nowise marred by the many miles of fine walks and broad, smooth roadways that have made every point accessible with comfort, ease and safety.

From Sky Top, the highest peak in the Mohonk estate, towering 300 feet above the lake, the vision sweeps over as noble and magnificent a range of scenery of lofty mountains and lovely valleys as may be seen in any land under the sun. To the west lie the rich and fertile farm lands of the Rondout valley and beyond them rise the Catskills, rich in romantic and historic memories. Directly below the peaks of Mohonk lie the meadows and orchards of the Walkill valley, with the old Dutch settlement of New Paltz nestling among its trees and gardens, and miles beyond these, still eastward, the Highlands of the Hudson. And in those rare days, when the sky is soft and clear, the pilgrim in this favored land looking out from the heights of Sky Top may catch glimpses of the Berkshire hills of western Massachusetts, of Vermont's verdant mountains and sometimes may extend his vision even to the ranges of the Alleghenies beyond the Pennsylvania borders.

Two conferences have been held at Lake Mohonk each year for some years past which are quite as unique and notable in their way as the place itself. Both owe their inception to Mr. Albert K. Smiley and are a natural outgrowth of the spirit and purpose which dominate the life and control the conduct of this peace-loving, large-hearted and broad-minded Quaker philanthropist and educator. One of these conferences, held each year in May, is devoted to the cause of international arbitration, bringing hither at each session for the discussion of that vital and important subject some 200 or 300 of the eminent educators, publicists, diplomats and statesmen of the Old World and the New. Practically a whole week is given up to the sessions of this arbitration conference, all of the members of which are here by special invitation of Mr. Smiley and are entertained as his personal guests.

Another conference held under similar auspices and conditions closes the Mohonk season in October, this is in the interest of the Indians. The Indian conference is much the older of the two, the first session having been held in October, 1883. This Indian conference grew out of Mr. Smiley's personal interest in the welfare of the aborigines, to the promotion of which he has long been identified in other ways. He has been a member of the Board of Indian Commissioners since 1879, under appointment from President Hayes; he has been intrusted by the government with several important commissions connected with the Indian service. In 1889 he was chairman of a commission charged with the selection of a reservation for the Mission Indians of

southern California. His experience and observation with these duties convinced Mr. Smiley of the need of more coherency, system and union in the work for the Indians, and for this purpose he has called together year by year for twenty successive years these assemblies of men and women, carefully chosen because of their special knowledge and intelligent interest in the Indian affairs. These conferences Mr. Smiley declared at the first session will be held "until every Indian has his rights."

The late Gen. Clinton B. Fisk presided over the first conference, which brought together between fifty and sixty persons prominent in the Indian service. General Fisk continued as the presiding officer of these gatherings until his death in 1890, since which time the chair has been occupied, until 1902, by Dr. Merrill Edward Gates, formerly president of Amherst college and latterly the efficient secretary of the board of Indian Commissioners. At the session last October the presiding officer was Hon. Samuel J. Barrows, the well known penologist, formerly a member of congress from Massachusetts and now secretary of the New York Prison association. Among others present at that first session in 1883 were such well known educators and friends of the red men as the late General Armstrong of the famous Hampton school, Colonel R. H. Pratt of the Indian school at Carlisle, Alice Fletcher, General Whittelsey of the board of Indian Commissioners, Rev. Drs. Lyman Abbott and Theodore L. Cuyler, and these have continued to give their presence and influence to the yearly meetings ever since in connection with many others equally well known for their interest in the higher welfare of the Indians. Senator Evarts was a constant and deeply interested attendant for years and the late Senator Dawes of Massachusetts gave the conference at many sessions the benefit of his ripe experience, wide knowledge and keen sympathy in the cause of Indian betterment. Other eminent figures in these annual gatherings at different times have been the late Bishop Whipple of Minnesota, fitly characterized as the greatest apostle to the Indians since John Elliot, General O. O. Howard, Theodore Roosevelt, Seth Low, Chief Justice Strong, General Thomas J. Morgan, Edward E. Hale, Dr. Austin Abbott, the late William E. Dodge, Sheldon Jackson, Egerton H. Young, Philip C. Garrett, Bishop F. D. Huntington. From a membership of about sixty the conference has grown in size until the average attendance is upward of 150 men and women, representative of the best thought and noblest fields of service in which the thinkers, educators and publicists of our day are engaged. From the beginning these Indian conferences have taken an advanced, but judicious and thoroughly rational position in regard to the treatment of the red men.

The Twenty-first Annual.

For twenty-one autumns in succession the friends of the Indian have gathered as a conference, by invitation of Mr. and Mrs. Albert K. Smiley, at Lake Mohonk, N. Y. and this year's assemblage of distinguished people held its opening session on the morning of October 21st, 1903.

In the list of the one hundred and fifty guests who attended this year are found the names of Rev. Lyman Abbott, Editor of the Outlook, Rev. Dr. Edward Abbott, his brother, of Cambridge, Hon. Charles Andrews, Ex-Chief Justice of Court of Appeals, Brooklyn; Rev. Dr. Francis E. Clark, President U. S. Society of Christian Endeavor; Hon. John J. Fitzgerald, Congressman from New York, and member of the House Committee of Indian Affairs; Rev. Dr. Jas. M. Taylor, President of Vassar; Dr. Sheldon Jackson, Alaskan Agent U. S. Bureau of Education; Hon. Darwin R. James, of Brooklyn; Rev. Dr. James King, of Philadelphia; Ex-Secretary of the Navy and Ex-Governor John D. Long of Massachusetts; Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia; Rev. H. G. Ganss,

Secretary Board of Indian Missions of the Roman Catholic Church; President Austin S. Scott, of Rutgers; Rev. George L. Spining, of South Orange, N. J.; President Dr. Edward D. Eaton, of Beloit; Dr. Lucian C. Warner; Miss Candace Wheeler, N. Y. City; Major-General James H. Wilson, U. S. A.; Dr. Messerve, President Shaw University; Rev. Dr. C. L. Thompson, Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions; Miss Anna Dawes, of Pittsfield; Miss M. Carey Thomas, President of Bryn Mawr, and others. Some of the papers represented by their editors were: The Outlook, Boston Herald, N. Y. Examiner, Christian Intelligencer, The Congregationalist, Christian Work, Forum, Leslie's Weekly, Farm Field and Fireside, Missionary Review of the World, Indian's Friend, Southern Workman, and Red Man.

As is customary, the meeting opened with prayers, after which Mr. Smiley greeted the guests in words of welcome. He invited free expression of opinion from the remarkable assemblage of men and women present. Taking it upon himself to name the President of the Conference, he took pleasure in appointing a man widely known—Hon. John D. Long, of Massachusetts, and as Vice-President Mr. James Wood, of New York State, who took the chair in the absence of Governor Long at the opening session.

Vice-President Wood was gratified with the success of Mohonk. The Indian's rights are now respected. A very few people in the beginning saw that the time would come when the Indian would be absorbed. He was tempted to say that none saw that end, but observing Col. Pratt in the audience, he would modify the statement by saying a few saw that end. He paid a high tribute to the schools of America and said that only when the Indian and white children are educated together will the Indians advance as they should. He felt that Indian schools are a mistake where public schools can be maintained in which the Indians and whites may attend. The Indian must be the equal of his fellow man socially as well as before the law. We are to consider the white man's burden—not his burden but what is the white man's duty, and then go forward bravely to accomplish it.

The Secretaries, Treasurer, Business Committee, Press Reporter, and Publication Committee of the Conference were elected.

After some preliminary business and resolutions, Rev. Dr. Sheldon Jackson, Alaskan Agent of the United States Bureau of Education, was called upon and was introduced as the "giant of Alaska." Every one knows Dr. Jackson to be a giant in great works in the development of that wonderful country, if not a giant in stature.

He gave a brief and most interesting review of the missionary work done there in the past few years. His vivid pictures of the hardships endured by the workers of that field will long be remembered. When he spoke of a point 700 miles north of the Arctic Circle where the accumulated mail since June 1902 has not yet been received on account of not being able to get through the ice, but that a prospect of their getting the mail in February 1904 through reindeer facilities was hopeful, Mr. Smiley dryly asked: Special delivery?

The witty side remarks of our genial host and of President Long all through the meetings enlivened the sessions and were much enjoyed.

Dr. Jackson's story of how the miners and saloon men are destroying the natives was pitiful, and a proposed reservation system as a possible remedy was considered. The death rate in the last five years through the diseases and conditions taken to the natives by the white man, has been one-third of the entire native population, at which rate there will soon be no native Alaskans, yet the native loves his home and thinks it the best place on earth.

Reverend Paul De Schweinitz, Secre-

tary of Missions, Moravian Church in America, followed describing the conditions that exist in Alaska regarding the partly educated Indians boys and girls who are induced by good wages to go into the canneries, often succumbing to the temptations surrounding them. He emphasized Dr. Jackson's statements regarding the rapid decrease of the native population.

Benjamin S. Coppock, Supervisor Indian schools of the Cherokee Nation, spoke on the educational conditions in the Indian Territory. His talk was full of valuable statistical information. The resources of the country are great, the soil is fertile, the climate good. Zinc, lead, copper and gold are found in the hills and mountains. There are 38,500 citizens in the Cherokee Nation, who have rights. Of these 8,500 are full-bloods, 400 are freedmen, 3,200 white men, 22,000 and over mixed Cherokee and white. There is a goodly mixture of Scotch-Irish in the white element. There were educated Cherokees before the civil war. They sent their sons to Princeton and other colleges where they became ladies and gentlemen of culture. There are four High Schools, with 700 pupils in the Cherokee nation. There are 163 day schools with 5,400 pupils. 6,000 Cherokee children are in Cherokee schools, 2,000 in graded schools. There are 17 negro schools. Cherokee teachers take advantage of universities, colleges and normal schools. Outside of the nation, they employ men and women of national reputation as teachers.

Miss Alice M. Robertson, Supervisor Indian Schools of the Creek Nation, Indian Territory, said she was a Creek. Her complexion being of the very lightest type of Caucasian, her statement was mirthfully received. Her father took the Bible to the Cherokees, but they afterwards centered their work upon the Creeks. She portrayed graphically some of the hardships endured by missionaries. There are ten Creek boarding schools, some small, some large, with a capacity of 700 pupils. She favors the small school. The problem in that section does not rest with the Indian, but what to do with the white children who outnumber the Indians ten to one is a serious question. The cotton fields are places of temptation and vice. She hates them, notwithstanding they are so beautiful in their creamy white and crimson. The traders mortgage the fields and the whites are slaves to the mortgage holder. Let the Indians go, for their problem is settled in that country, but save the whites, for whom there are no school privileges provided. The natives in their natural state know nothing of intoxicants. Indians can not swear in their own tongue. Miss Robertson would encourage the native industries among those who have no way at home to make money, and she thinks the simple family life of the Indian is often preferable to that of many white families.

Superintendent Peairs of the Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kansas, spoke on "A few things that have been accomplished—Some crying demands."

At first it was hard work to induce Indians to go to school, but 17 years have passed and a boy who first entered now brings his own child, pays the transportation and asks admission. At the present time practically the entire school population is in school, which means the final solution of the Indian problem. Through the schools a change of thought has been brought about. A great advance has been made toward thorough domestic training of the girls. To-day the majority of young people on the reservations are English speaking, where at one time it was difficult to find interpreters. Then the old people would not listen to the young; now they seek the advice of the young. The leasing system is a curse. It stands in the way of progress. The crying demand to-day is to so change conditions that returned students can secure work among their own people and the crying demand in the Indian Schools is an increasing religious work. The present rule giving equal chance to the various denominations was commended.

Dr. Lucien C. Warner, of Irvington, N. Y., who had recently visited the Hawaiian Islands spoke on the native races of that country. Like the Indians in many places they are degenerating in health. Money burns in their fingers till they spend it, and they are not anxious to economize to pay debts.

A telegram in the name of the Conference was sent to General E. Whittlesey,

venerable member of the Board of Indian Commissioners, Washington, D. C., expressing regrets at his absence. Mr. Smiley informed the Conference that General Whittlesey has been present at every conference from the beginning, and spoke of his great efficiency and popularity and his courteousness and gentle but firm bearing, always winning the thing he sought to gain with officials.

Wednesday Evening's Session.

"The Evils of Political Patronage in the Indian Service and possible Remedies" was taken up first by Joshua W. Davis, Vice President Boston Indian Citizenship Committee as first speaker. His paper was an interesting and exhaustive resume of abuses in existing systems of investigation. Agents fail in their trusts and do not always do what they can to remedy evils.

Mr. Frank Wood of Boston, member of the same Citizenship Committee spoke very forcibly against the Reservation System. Every Christian should be a politician but the kind of politicians, found on the Indian Reservations are not the right kind. Many of them are dishonest and corrupt, but some progress has been made toward bettering conditions, bonded superintendents as agents is a right step in the right direction but does not entirely remedy the evil. The only remedy is to do away with the reservations.

President Chas. F. Messerve, of Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C., showed up the evils of the spoils system, and gave personal experiences and hindrances to progress passed through when he was superintendent of Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kansas, years ago, during the lives of Senators Plumb and Ingalls, to whom he referred, as victims of a system. Dr. Messerve advocates that inspectors and agents be placed in the classified list. He alluded to the recent sun-dance given by some Indians in the interest of anthropological science, which he believed might better be termed anthropological cussedness. His picture of a photographer taking a picture of a hired performer when in a state of collapse was vivid. He unites in the suggestion that the Indian Department be turned over to the United States Commissioner of Education.

During a brief intermission Mrs. Hall, wife of Rev. Dr. Hector Hall, of Troy, N. Y., sang charmingly.

Dr. Lyman Abbott.

Dr. Abbott addressed the Conference in a manner that stirred the hearts of all. He believed that for protection of their rights and the punishment of crimes, the Indians and all dependent peoples should be in charge of the War Department, and it is the duty of the Federal Government to secure a school system for all her children that they be adequately educated. There are a large number of dependent people under the domain of the United States, who are subject to us, but do not participate in the Government. We should educate these people to be able to take some part in the Government as citizens.

The time has come when the Federal Government should undertake the responsibility of seeing that all the children under the Flag not provided for by the state should be educated by the United States. The school system of the United States should be a United States school system, not a Porto Rican system or a Philippine system but a United States system, wherein loyalty should be taught and the system should be under one head—one control and that the Department of Education of the United States.

A Government Bureaucracy is bad and always has been. The evil is in the system, not in the men. Congress is a looking glass and reflects the people. The spoils system is as bad as it ever was. All the saints are not in the ministry and all ministers are not saints. All sinners are not in the army, and all army men are not sinners. The plan suggested does not necessarily appoint agents from army men, but he would have one homogeneous coherent, natural system in the charge of the Commissioner of Education.

When the people are convinced that a measure is reasonable, right and practicable it is adopted.

Dr. Merrill E. Gates, Secretary of the Board of Indian Commissioners, Washington, D. C., took exceptions to Dr. Abbott's plan of turning the Indians over to the War Department. He did not be-

lieve that any such system as outlined could be built up and not run into a bureaucracy. We are nearer the solution of the Indian problem than Dr. Abbott thinks. The spoils system is not worse than it has been. The situation is more hopeful than ever and we are in sight of the end. Dr. Gates would hesitate to advocate that the Educational Commissioner take charge of the Education. He does not want the work, and the speaker hoped that special schools for Indians would soon end. There are 2882 employees in the Indian service who are put in for their fitness and cannot be removed through politics. Agents are fast going and bonded superintendents taking their places. Dr. Gates does not think the army would be specially helpful in leading the educated Indians who are beginning to be citizens. The helpful hand of the teacher is the one to lead. The desirable army officers do not like the Indian detail. The appointment of agents from the army list is a sad history. He did not wish to reflect harshly upon the army, but thinks we are nearer the end on the present status than if the army were to take charge.

The Indian cannot be saved en masse. It must be an individual work, and people of strong christian character are needed to lead these people individually into citizenship.

Colonel Pratt spoke of Mohonk as a place of memories, and alluded to the wonderful things that have been wrought in this kindly home. In going back over old times and meeting those who bring back old memories he told of how thirty-nine years ago he fell under the command of an army officer who led his regiment to the heart of the Confederacy. That commander was in the audience and he asked Major General James H. Wilson, U.S.A., to come to the front. Then Col. Pratt said on the Indian question that there would be no disagreement with him this time (laughter) if he maintain that the real need now is purification of politics. Every system can be perverted and there are politics in all. The need for the Indian is the ability to stand as an individual and to take care of himself.

The means to reach that end is what we need most to consider. We heard today that the Indian must be absorbed—soused in all over. How can we do it if we keep him out of civilization. How is it possible to make a citizen of him unless he comes into actual contact with citizens, where he can see and know what true citizenship is. Dr. Abbott's plan has merit, but the Colonel believes with Dr. Gates that we are beginning to see the end. Mrs. Palmer, of Bucks county, who has had in the past 24 years 32 Carlisle students in her family at various times as workers was asked to stand, and the object lesson was impressive.

Gen. Wilson followed in a most interesting account of the Cuban situation stating that the question of our dependent people is broader than the Indian problem, but that the Cuban problem is the Indian problem, in that it is the elevation of the individual man, physically morally and spiritually, that is the real work to be done.

THURSDAY MORNING SESSION.

At the opening of this session Mr. Smiley introduced Ex-Governor Long, the appointed president of the Conference who had arrived the evening before. He spoke of often capturing busy men for the meetings through their wives and it was due to Mrs. Long that the Governor was with us.

Before the President took the chair he said that while he was going through the agony of the introduction he was reminded of Sam Weller's question whether it was worth while to go through so much and get so little. (laughter)

The address made by Ex-Governor Long was full of the idea of the gradual emancipation of the Indian from the slave condition to the broadening lines of American citizenship. It was a question with him whether the educational facilities should be governed by a bureau at Washington or whether it should fall into the control of the state but the United States of America should stand for the development of manhood, black, Indian or islanders of the sea.

Hon. Darwin R. James, Board of Indian Commissioners, read a resume of the Indian work of the past year, a paper prepared by Miss Cook of the Indian office. The statistical information was listened to with marked attention.

Mr. C. Ramsey, of Riverside, Cal-

ifornia, spoke on "Indian Industries," showing disturbance of mind at a few side allusions by some of the speakers not in sympathy with the labors of people ethnologically interested in Indians. The speaker thought that no one thing comes in such close touch with Indian life as basketry. He had a number of specimens and described several as he held them to view. Basketry is fast dying out.

Mrs. Alfred R. Page of New York City gave a description of the work done at the Mohonk Lodge in Oklahoma, among the Cheyennes and Arapahoes. The Indian women are taught to do various kinds of native work that sells for a good price and this last year the receipts amounted to three or four thousand dollars. Mrs. Page's sister, Mrs. Roe is in charge of the work, assisted by Mrs. Jackson. They are hoping to have an oculist from Chicago to treat the eyes of the women and children who seek the Lodge for shelter.

At the close of Mrs. Page's remarks Mr. Smiley spoke of the first official report of the Mohonk Lodge, showing the great amount of work that had been accomplished. WORK is the saving of the Indian said our host with emphasis.

Mrs. Page resumed on request and gave an account of how Geronimo was converted. He begged to be taken into the church and while they hesitated some time, knowing his former character, they did at last accept him and he is a consistent member, has quit gambling and has given up his Indian ways.

Mr. Smiley remarked that Geronimo was a wonderful man. A framed picture of the noted warrior, Sunday school superintendent and church member was hung so all could see it.

Miss Sibyl Carter promotor of lace industry among the Indians, and Miss Marie E. Ives, Editor Indian's Friend, spoke, and were followed by a letter from Miss Alice Fletcher, well known as an ethnologist and student of Indian folk lore. It was read by Mrs. Barrows who for many years has served as Secretary for the Conference.

Miss Fletcher's letter was well received, and called forth the remark from Hon. Phillip C. Garrett that he felt the time had fully come for the abolition of the agencies, and suggested that a date be fixed for the same. Congressman Fitzgerald wondered how it could be done. Mr. Frank Wood sounded "Amen" to Mr. Garrett's proposition, and believed that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs was taking steps in that direction.

Mr. C. M. Wister of Philadelphia, so co-incided with Miss Fletcher that he thought the sentiment of her letter might properly be regarded as a platform for the Conference. In further discussion Darwin R. James, Dr. Messerve, and Dr. Jackson, addressed the Conference briefly. Col. Pratt did not wish to be understood as placing the slightest restriction on honest toil anywhere, but he believed that the usefulness of the Bureau of Ethnology is gone. They hold the people to their past without any interest in their elevation. Here Col. Pratt read a letter from an old-time worker in the Indian field, giving a view of the so-called ethnological pursuits and of the native industry fad from the stand point of a man who sees only the stern, practical common-sense side of the Indian work. Rev. George L. Spining, South Orange, N. J., spoke eloquently for the Pimas. Miss Robertson occupied a moment or two, and was followed by Dr. Barrows, who spoke flatteringly of Miss Fletcher as an ethnologist and philanthropist.

Mr. Smiley thought that as we can't put all the Indians in Carlisle or in Bucks County, there was room for the basketry and pottery industries.

Thursday Evening.

Dr. Azel Ames opened the evening session with a learned discourse on the Porto Rican situation, founded on travel in the island.

Archbishop Ryan, member of the Board of Indian Commissioners, took exceptions to some statements made by Mr. Ames regarding the acts of the Catholic priesthood in Porto Rico. The Archbishop was eloquent and impressive.

The certainty of truth can only come through positive teaching, and as such as Catholics admire the methods of teaching in the public schools they cannot be loyal to them because the religious teaching is not strong, masterful, and positive as Christ taught.

Rev. H. G. Ganss, Secretary Board of

Indian Missions of the Catholic Church, spoke briefly of some western experiences and of the excellent progress made by the Coeur d'Alene Indians. After his talk Dr. Ganss being a gifted musician played two masterful selections on the piano, at the request of the Conference.

Rev. Dr. Addison P. Foster, of Boston, New England Secretary American Sunday School Union, spoke briefly. In the course of his remarks he commended the public schools as being the very foundation of our Republic.

Rev. Dr. Francis E. Clark, President United Society Christian Endeavor, delighted his hearers in a ten minute address, in which he emphasized the necessity of being kind to our fellowman and not spell negro with two "g's," and cease calling Italians "dagoes". Let love be the dominant spirit and many of our problems will solve themselves.

Rev. Dr. C. L. Thompson, Sec. Presbyterian Board Home Missions, thought that the religious question was at the bottom of the Indian problem. Christian education must be the beginning, middle and end of every effort.

Friday Morning.

Archbishop Ryan led in prayer.

On the Support of Indian Schools, Mr. Edgar B. Henderson of Washington spoke on conditions in the Indian Territory eliciting some questioning and discussion, ending with Miss Dawes asking if the discussion was not resolving itself into an academic debate inasmuch as the Territory has prospects of soon becoming a State, and her affairs then will be out of our hands.

S. M. Brosins, Agent Indian Rights Association, Washington, D. C. told of some needs in the Indian Territory in the way of new laws.

Dr. Gates again took the floor and explained the situation more fully regarding land holdings and other matters, and is hopeful of results.

Dr. Abbott then presented the Platform as it appears at the head of this account.

He then read a paragraph which he said was handed to him by Col. Pratt as his solution of the question, viz:

"TO CIVILIZE THE INDIAN, GET HIM INTO CIVILIZATION; TO KEEP HIM CIVILIZED, LET HIM STAY." (Applause)

A few general remarks were made by Hon. Chas. Andrews, Ex-Chief Justice Court of Appeals, Brooklyn, who spoke as one who knew his subject, on the status of the New York Indians.

Dr. Spinning spoke again on the Pima situation and their lack of water for irrigation.

Gen. Howard, Editor Farm, Field and Fireside emphasized the necessity of action on the part of the Conference to hasten relief for the Pimas who on account of having their water supply cut off by the whites are going backward toward barbarism.

Friday Evening.

The closing session of the Mohonk conference is always an interesting one.

Hon. John J. Fitzgerald, Congressman from New York state spoke at considerable length. He being a member of the House Committee on Indian Affairs was at home with his subject and held the attention of his hearers in their eager desire to learn of the committee's work.

Miss Annie Beecher Scoville made an entertaining address. Mrs. Amelia S. Quinton, President National Indian Association, Philadelphia, told in a few minutes a good deal of the work of the Association, speaking rapidly and promptly.

Dr. Austin Scott, President Rutgers College, N. J., Rev. Frank H. Wright, a Choctaw Indian whose missionary work lies in the Indian Territory, Dr. Edward Eaton, President Beloit College, each spoke in turn.

Rev. Dr. S. J. Barrows, Corresponding Secretary Prison Association, offered resolutions of thanks to Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Smiley, and to Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Smiley and all the assistants and members of the household, in connection with a witty discourse. The resolutions were unanimously adopted with hearty applause.

Ex-Governor Long then arose and made an impressive address. He does not believe that the end of the Indian problem is far off, claiming that the solution was embodied in the words that Dr. Abbott read from the pen of Col. Pratt—TO CIVILIZE THE INDIAN, GET HIM INTO CIVILIZATION; TO KEEP HIM CIVILIZED, LET HIM STAY.

A few closing words from Mr. Smiley and the twenty-first annual Lake Mohonk Conference was at an end.



DUMBBELL EXERCISE.

SCHOOL ENTERTAINMENT.

The first entertainment of this school year was given in the chapel last evening. The beautifully decorated platform was the first thing that attracted attention. At the rear were massed branches of brilliantly colored autumn leaves extending up to the top of the windows on either side, while artistically arranged jars of white and yellow chrysanthemums occupied places on small tables about the front of the platform. Misses Newcomer and Bryant were responsible for these very attractive decorations. The good taste shown in the printing of the programs was noted. The entertainment as a whole was excellent; the music including the old favorite "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep," sung by the school, a piano trio by Agnes White, Edocia Sedick and Blanche Lay, "To Thee, O Country," by the choir and "Goodby to Summer," a song by the normal girls, were all well rendered.

The subject matter of the recitations and declamations combined wit, wisdom and patriotism. Manuel Bender and Emma Strong deserve especial mention for their strong, clearly enunciated declamations, though there were many others who did excellently. Albert Screamer was very clear in his enunciation, as was also Maggie Venne. Katherine Dyakoff's selection "The Cloud" was given in a sympathetic, well modulated voice that was very pleasing. Stephen Glori, made his first appearance on the school platform. His manner was manly and dignified, and while his enunciation is not as distinct as it will be when he has had more practice with English, he showed an intelligent and appreciative understanding of his subject, "Somebody's Mother."

The music by the band was enthusiastically encored. At the close Mr. Allen spoke of the success of this first entertainment, saying a high standard had been set. If this high standard is maintained during the year we have a number of very pleasant evenings to look forward to.

Miss Cole, the State Secretary of the Y. W. C. A. visited our school last week. She gave a very interesting talk to the girls at the Friday evening meeting of the society. Miss Cole is a graduate of Wellesley College and is now visiting all colleges and schools in the State where a Y. W. C. A. is organized. Her brother was a class-mate and room-mate of Mr. Ganss when at Princeton.

The shop football teams have also rules to go by as well as the College football teams and they will be well restricted by Mr. Thompson who arranges the schedules.

Miss Steele was the guest of Rev. and Mrs. McMillan of St John's Episcopal church on Sunday

VISIT OF REV. EDWARD MARSDEN.

On last Saturday Rev. Edward Marsden arrived in Carlisle with a party of thirty-two Alaskan boys and girls, who entered the school as pupils. Mr. Marsden is no stranger at Carlisle, having made repeated visits in the last ten years. He always brings with him encouraging words of his work among his native people. Mr. Marsden addressed the students at the Saturday evening meeting, and spoke again at the morning Sabbath School. At the afternoon service he preached an impressive sermon from the story of blind Bartimeus, dwelling at length on the old garment or "coat" he cast from him when arising to follow Jesus. From this story he drew a lesson for his Indian hearers, urging them to cast away forever the filthy rags of old customs and superstitions and be clean and follow the new light as it is given to lead them to the better life.

Mr. Marsden took charge of the evening meeting, in the Chapel and gave an account of the industrial work among his own people that deeply interested the school.

Mr. Marsden was accompanied by his wife and child. They have gone to New York for a visit farther East before returning to Alaska. Mrs. Marsden is finding much to enjoy and interest her, this being her first visit away from her own country. They will always be welcome visitors at Carlisle.

Among Mr. Marsden's party of Alaskans was one boy who had been refused permission to come because the number was already larger than Mr. Marsden had been instructed to bring.

After the party embarked this boy was discovered to be on board the ship. He had determinedly gone down to the wharf and bought himself a ticket, and as he couldn't very well be thrown over-board they brought him along and at Carlisle he was given a hearty welcome with the others.

Joseph Simpson is the boy's name, and we prophesy good things for the future from a boy of such determined action.

Miss Wood received an interesting letter from Sara Kennedy Oliver, who graduated from the school several years ago. She is married and has one little baby girl four months old. We regret to hear that her husband is in poor health. Her brother Walter Lee Kennedy is a great comfort and help to her, having worked steadily every day since leaving Carlisle and he now has money laid up in the bank. Sara sends love and good wishes to her old friends.

The Seniors all wish their teacher, Miss Cutter, a safe and pleasant trip to the west. They know she deserves the pleasure trip, as she is always patient and willing to help those who come to her.

Items marked with a (—) are written by the pupils.

Rev. G. M. Diffenderfer, with a party of western guests were visitors on Tuesday.

Dr. Elson's next lecture will be given in Monday evening instead of Saturday as before announced.

Mr. Bennett had the misfortune to have his thumb bitten off when feeding his pigs last Monday.—

The lectures on U. S. History have begun this year to the advantage of the students of this school.

Ex-Captain Williams of the football team has withdrawn his service from the regular squad and his absence will be felt.—

The harness makers are about to make a banner which they will fight for in the future battles on the gridiron. The colors are black and yellow.

Josie Mark and Rose Hawk gave a tea party in their room. The invited guests were Rena Coyotte, Alice Lucas, Amelia Metoxen and Rose McFarland.

Frank Jude who had been laid up with a bruised leg is out again practicing with the team. He is expected to play in the Harvard game next Saturday.—

Prof. Elsen's lecture on United States History was very instructive. We gain much from his lectures so let us hope that he will soon visit us again.—

The girls have something better than cats to pet now. The little Alaskan girl who arrived Saturday morning is attracting a great deal of attention as she is the smallest girl in school.—

Celinda King, '03 who entered the West Chester Normal writes to friends saying that she likes her studies and that the other five girls who are there are getting along nicely with their school work.—

Violetta Nash, who is matron for the small boys at Yankton Training School, South Dakota, enjoys her work very much. Delia Webster is also at the same school as assistant girls' matron.

Mr Kensler has very carefully stored away nearly five hundred bushels of apples for winter. This makes most of the students very happy and they say they will know what to do with them.—

Miss Eleanor T. Chester of the Bureau of Education, Washington is paying a visit to the school. Miss Chester has been here upon several former occasions and has made many friends amongst us.

Lucy Davenport who went to the country last spring writes to a friend of her trip from Portland, Maine, where she spent the summer. She says while on board the steamer the passengers were quite excited on account of one or two whales that followed the steamer for a short distance.—

Man-on-the-band-stand.

The Seniors have taken up the subject of "heat" in physics.—

A power house is in course of construction at the Shoshoni Agency, Wy.

Mr. Solomon Spring brought a party of pupils from New York last week.

In literature, the Seniors are studying Shakespeare's "Henry the Eighth."—

We are happy to have Mrs. Warner out among us after several weeks of illness.

Henry Markishtum plays in the First Evangelical Church orchestra in town.—

The American Blacksmith has been added to the periodical list in the library.

The painters have started to varnish the different rooms in the school building.—

Minnie Redye writes to Mrs. Foster that she is well and happy in her country home.

Some of the small boys expect to go to the mountains to-morrow if the weather is favorable.—

Mr. Marsden's visit and chapel talks were enjoyed by all the hearers on Sunday afternoon and evening.—

Miss Scales who has been teaching Room No. 7 will have charge of Miss Cutter's classes during her absence.

Mr. Alexander J. Pape of Delmar, Del. a Civil Service appointee to the position of baker has taken up his work amongst us.

James Compton and several others spent a night at a near country farm last week. The boys report having had a good time.—

Miss Goodyear gave each of her girls in the dress-making class a bouquet of flowers last Saturday, which were highly appreciated.—

Mr. Fred J. Canfield of Utica, N. Y. recently appointed to the position of Drawing Teacher arrived at the school last Saturday.

The pupils in No. 8, measured the height of the flag staff this week by its shadow. It makes a good problem in fractions. Can you do it?

A large number of Alaskans have come to live with us, among them are two quite little girls, who are very cute when seen in ranks.—

Martha La Clair, who is living with a family in Moorestown, New Jersey likes her home and wishes to be remembered to her friends.—

The Standard Hall was beautifully decorated with the society colors of orange and black by sergeant-at-arms, Joseph Washington.—

Those who are interested in astronomy may find an excellent subject for study in the eastern sky by getting up a little before the usual hour.

Several girls of the lower grades have joined the Susan Longstreth Society this term, showing a spirit of unusual interest among the members.—

The meeting of the Susan Longstreth Literary Society was very good. Let us endeavor to keep up these good meetings throughout the year.—

Several of the students from Swarthmore College were here to see the game on Saturday, but although they cheered the game was ours.—

The Cheyenne School, S. D., has a complete outfit for a steam laundry, consisting of an engine, washer, boiler, mangle, tubs, dry-rooms and extractor.

Charles Doxtator left us for his home in Wisconsin a few days ago. Charles has a good many friends here and elsewhere who wish him a successful life.—

It is hoped that Dr. Elson will not lecture when the foot-ball players are absent from Saturday evening exercises. The boys are anxious to hear every lecture.—

Hattie Acklin who went to her home in Arizona last June writes that she is living in a family at Phoenix. She has seen some of the returned students, and they are doing well.—

Miss Barr has gone to Montana to care for the boy who was one of Mr. Marsden's party, and was taken so ill on the way from Alaska that he was unable to continue the journey.

Last Sunday afternoon, the Catholic pupils did not meet in the Y. M. C. A. as usual. We all went to the Chapel and heard Mr. Marsden's sermon on the blind man of the Bible.—

This week Misses Bowersox and Carter will visit the Invincibles; Mr. Beitzel and Mr. Colegrove the Standards and Mr. and Mrs. Crosbie the Susans.

Mrs. Laura Tracy and son Clifton Tracy, chief officer of Sanitary Inspection at Honolulu, were visitors with Miss Lindemood of Carlisle on Tuesday,

One of the most successful meetings of the Shakespeare Club was held in Miss Roberts' room on Tuesday evening. They are studying the play of "Macbeth."

Miss Susie Zane, one of our former pupils, now attending the Philadelphia Hospital Training School for nurses, is spending her vacation with Miss Barr at the school hospital.

The Alaskan girls, who arrived Saturday morning were warmly welcomed by the Alaskan students and others. It does us good to come in contact with people from all parts of Uncle Sam's possessions.—

Mrs. Forster of Harrisburg and daughter Margaret, mother and sister of Mrs. Beitzel, have come to Carlisle to live and have taken up their residence in Mr. Standing's home on North Hanover Street.

The shop teams are now well organized and there are more rivals for the championship than ever before. The teams are more nearly matched than ever and the boys are eagerly waiting for the schedule to open.—

Miss Rosa Bourassa is employed in the Dept. of Anthropology at the World's Fair St. Louis. In a letter to Miss Burgess she says "the Man-on-the-Band Stand may be interested to know what is going on out here." (See letter in other column.)

The May Butler Ladies Band which gave a concert in the opera house on Wednesday night visited the school in the afternoon. Mr. Wheelock escorted them through the school and then entertained them with music by our own school band.

Miss Hawk, who was with us as teacher for two weeks at the beginning of the school this year, returned on Monday and will assist Miss Bowersox in the normal room. Miss Robertson is transferred to No. 7, and Miss Scales will take a class in special work.

The concerts of the various bands touring the country, which the members of our band have heard, have been a source of great help in strengthening many weak points. We only hope that more will come within our hearing. The band played for the Swarthmore-Indian game last Saturday.—

Dr. James Stewart, the veteran English missionary worker among the Kafirs in South Africa paid a short visit to the school on Tuesday. It is ten years since Dr. Stewart's last visit to us and he was interested to note the growth in the school and improvement in conditions since that time. He will make a short tour of this country before returning to England.—

In a letter from Roy Ducan to his classmates in No. 8, he states that he arrived safely at his old home at Needles, Cal. and finds it still very warm there. He asked for work the very next morning after getting home and received a job as night-watchman. He has to sleep in the day time now but he is going to stay by it for he has rented a house to live in at \$5 per month.

Inspector McLaughlin who has been negotiating a treaty with the Rosebud Indians, whereby they dispose of that part of the reservation in Gregory county, has given up the work and gone to Washington to report. The price offered the Indians was \$2.75 per acre, and they refused to sell for less than \$5 per acre. The land in question is said to be very good for agricultural purposes and desirable even at the price asked by the Indians.—[Report from Fort Shaw Montana to Indian Herald.

Col. and Mrs. Pratt, Miss Cutter and Miss Burgess have gone to the Indian Territory, where they will participate in a reunion of old pupils and Indian workers with whom Col. Pratt was connected in the early days of the school, and previous to that time. Miss Ely, who is spending her vacation in Kansas, will join the party and also Mrs. Given who lives in Oklahoma. The readers of the REDMAN & HELPER will probably hear more of their interesting experiences in recalling the happening of other days.

FROM ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

The Fair Grounds are about five miles from the Union Station and are easily reached by several trolley lines. I am at present boarding almost at the other end of one line. I found that I could not get a place to board within walking distance of the Administration Building so I concluded I would get the worth of my money, five cents, and take a long ride.

The Administration Building is situated on a hill and commands a fine view of the World's Fair grounds and a part of West St. Louis. The building is a permanent structure and will be used for the Administration Building of the Washington University after the exposition. All the offices are in this building and just at present it is like a bee-hive.

All the large buildings, such as the Palace of Transportation, Agriculture, etc., are practically finished and will be ready for the installation of exhibits before the first of December—so says the Director of Work, Mr. Taylor.

Many of the state buildings are yet to be erected. A few are finished, however.

The "Pike" will take the place of the "Midway" in all the former expositions, and will be one mile in length. The buildings along the "Pike" are slow in getting started but I have no doubt everything will be in readiness for opening day, April 30, 1904.

Forty-one Filipino work-men have come to build cities and make forests on their allotment of forty acres of land just a short distance from the Indians and the "Model School."

The Filipinos resemble the Apache Indian somewhat. Most of them are short and "stocky" and have similar features. They arrived when there was a little frost in the air and they suffered from the cold. They wanted to know whether "it was going to be like this all the time." They move quickly about their work and seem very anxious to learn the American way of doing things. They have supplied themselves with Primers and are "storming" the white work-men with questions. They are determined upon learning the English language.

WILSON COLLEGE STUDENTS.

On Monday the students of Wilson College made their annual excursion to the Gettysburg battle field and, as usual, stopped on their return for a visit to the Indian School. The party arrived at about 8 P.M., and were first escorted by a detail of students and members of the faculty to the gymnasium where a gymnastic drill was given for their entertainment, followed by a game of basket ball between the Junior and Senior boys. The young ladies were pleased with the agility of the boys in the game and expressed their enthusiasm in true feminine screams of delight when one or the other side succeeded in dropping the ball through the ring. They were then taken to the chapel. The band played several selections, and it was noted that they had not played so well on any former occasion this season. This was presumably owing to the very inspiring audience that was before them. Mr. Allen then welcomed the party in a few happily chosen words. The school song was sung by all the students, a piano trio was played by Eudocia Sedick, Blanche Lay and Agnes White and a selection was rendered by the choir. Mr. Riddle then expressed the pleasure of the Wilson students in their visit and their appreciation of the entertainment given by our boys and girls. The band again played several selections which were enthusiastically received by the young ladies. At eight o'clock they boarded the train for their return to Chambersburg. This annual visit of the Wilson students is one of the very pleasant events of the school year.

Daniel Tortuga, a member of the Junior Class left for his home in California a few days ago. Daniel's departure is much regretted by his classmates with whom he was a favorite, as well as by a larger circle of friends. He leaves on account of ill health and we wish him a complete recovery in the warmer climate of Southern California.

One of our younger teachers was asked quite severely by the matron of the Wilson College girls where her hat was on the occasion of the Wilson girls' visit to us on Monday.

Football.

The game on our ground last Saturday with Swarthmore College was one of the most interesting that has ever been played on our field. The Swarthmore team was composed of gentlemen and they played good hard clean foot-ball and it took all the Carlisle team could do to defeat them 12 to 5.

Many of the regular players on the Carlisle team did not play as they were laid up by injuries but most of the substitutes who played did very well. Swarthmore had the ball a good share of the time and at the beginning of the game our team seemed powerless to stop them. The defense of the Indians was a disappointment as Swarthmore did not greatly out weigh them and their plays should have been more easily stopped. When Carlisle had the ball they could gain ground although the line did not hold very well and often a Swarthmore player came through and broke up the play behind the Indians' line.

Swarthmore's score was from a beautiful drop kick from the forty yard line and they were enabled to make it because of a fumbled punt, otherwise the visiting team would not have scored.

Of the substitutes who played, Baker, White and James did especially well. This was Baker's first test at quarter back in a game and with the exception of a fumbled punt which enabled Swarthmore to score, he played a very good game. He handled the team well and passed the ball accurately and his interference and running with the ball were also good. White was a power in running with the ball and the Swarthmore team seemed powerless to stop him.

Charles in his new position at fullback put up a good game especially when running with the ball. As soon as he becomes accustomed to the position and improves in his tackling and interference on end runs he will be a valuable man and the team should be considerably strengthened especially on the offense.

Sheldon and Matthews played in splendid form and Nikifer and Dillon were strong in their positions.

The team left this morning for Boston where they will play Harvard. It had been hoped that the players would all be in good condition for this game, but it seems that unusual hard luck has overtaken the team the past two weeks and many of the players are suffering from injuries which will interfere considerably with their playing strength. It is not expected that Carlisle's light team can defeat Harvard's giants but the boys can be depended upon to put forth their best efforts and it is hoped they will be able to prevent Harvard from scoring as many points as they did last year when Carlisle was defeated 23 to 0.

FOOTBALL SCHEDULE.

Sept. 19,	Lebanon Valley College, here.	Won 28 to 0
" 26,	Gettysburg, here.	Won 46 to 0.
" 30,	Mt. St. Marys, here	cancelled.
Oct. 3,	Bucknell, at Williamsport.	Won 12 to 0
" 7,	Bloomsburg Normal, here.	Cancelled.
" 10,	Franklin & Marshall, Lancaster.	Won 30 to 0.
" 17,	Princeton, at Princeton.	Lost 11 to 0.
" 24,	Swarthmore, here.	Won 12 to 5.
" 31,	Harvard, at Cambridge.	
Nov. 7,	Georgetown, at Washington.	
" 14,	University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.	
" 21,	University of Virginia at Norfolk.	
" 21,	2nd team vs Dickinson Seminary at Williamsport.	
Nov. 26,	Northwestern, at Chicago.	

Last Saturday was a good day for the foot-ball players and the corn cutters.—

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