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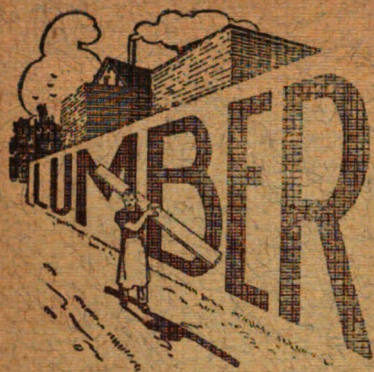
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JANUARY 3, 1914.



UNITED STATES INDIAN TRAINING SCHOOL
PHOENIX, ARIZONA.

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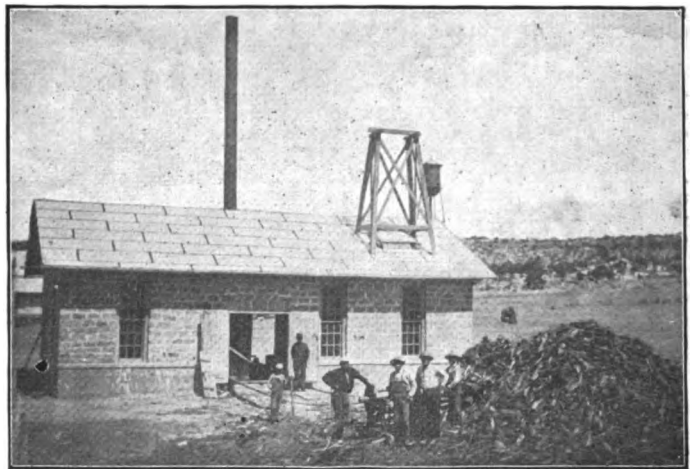
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*Making the most of life's the thing.
Singing, if it is your gift to sing,
Hoeing, if it is your gift to hoe,
Glowing, if it is your gift to glow.
Making the most of life—that's all;
Answering with all of your heart the call.
Meeting the issue and standing pat
On whatever the toil life finds you at,
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That toil the best it has ever been done
A whole world wide and a whole world through
Since the very first era of toil begun.*

—BALTIMORE SUN



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THE NATIVE AMERICAN

Devoted to Indian Education

Volume 15

January 3, 1914

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Number 1

ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.

1915

The Cherokee Indians

Mrs. Frank C. Churchill in the Granite State Free Press, Lebanon, New Hampshire.

THE Cherokee alphabet or syllabary was invented by Sequoyah, George Guess, about 1809, or it was begun about that time—it was completed about 1821. Sequoyah (Sikwayi) was probably born in 1780 and lived with his mother at Tuskegee town in Tennessee near old Fort Loudon. She was of good family in the tribe. His uncle was a chief in Echoṭa, Tennessee. It is said his father was Nathaniel Gist, or Guess, a German, but it may have been a soldier of the garrison; what became of the father is not known, but the mother lived alone with her son.

His early years were spent amid the stormy times of the Revolution. As he grew to manhood he developed considerable mechanical ingenuity, especially in silver working. He was also a hunter and fur trader. He was near middle life before the first mission was established in the nation, so he never attended school, and never learned to speak, read or write the English language. He never abandoned his native religion, although he frequently visited the Moravian mission.

One day in 1809, while visiting his brother-in-law, an officer and several men came to the house and brought a letter to his brother. After he had read it to the Indians they said it was remarkable that white men could express their thoughts on paper, upon which Sequoyah said he saw nothing very strange about that; he could do it. They laughed at him, but when he returned to his home he built a little log cabin in the woods and began work on his new alphabet. He cut his characters on pieces of bark. He was considered crazy and once his wife burned the bark and he had the work to do all over.

After a few years he reported his alphabet was completed and he called the head men of the tribe, but it was not a success. However, in the face of ridicule and repeated failure he still labored over the difficult characters. During these last years he taught it to his little ten year old daughter.

In 1821 he again called the head men to his house, telling them he had completed his work. The little girl was sent to a neighbor's and sentences given to Sequoyah to write, the child returned and the paper given her to read, which she did without hesitation. The Indians were surprised and delighted. A council was called and it was voted to at once establish a paper. By a hunting accident which rendered him a cripple for life he fortunately had more leisure for study.

The name George Guess appended to a treaty of 1816 indicates that he was of some prominence in the tribe.

Sequoyah was then living at Willstown on the upper branch of Coosa river in Alabama.

The alphabet or syllabary was recognized as an invaluable invention for the elevation of the tribe, and within a few months thousands of hitherto illiterate Cherokee were able to read and write their own language, teaching each other in the cabins along the roadside.

The next year Sequoyah visited the west to introduce the new science among those who had emigrated to Arkansas. In 1823 he again visited Arkansas and took up his permanent home with the western band, never returning to his eastern kinsmen.

In the autumn of the same year the Cherokee national council made public acknowledgement of his merit by sending him, through Chief John Ross, then president of the national committee, a silver medal with commemorative inscription in both languages.

In 1828 he visited Washington as one of the delegates from the Arkansas band, attracting much attention, and the treaty made on that occasion contains a provision for the payment to him of five hundred dollars, "for the great benefit he has conferred upon the Cherokee people in the beneficial results which they are now experiencing from the use of the alphabet discovered by him."

Sequoyah, the inventor of this alphabet, is aptly called the Cadmus of his race, and his alphabet placed the Cherokee in the front rank among native tribes and was destined to have great influence in their future history. The invention of the alphabet had an immediate and wonderful effect upon the Cherokee's development. On account of the remarkable adaptation of the syllabary to the language, it was only necessary to learn the characters to be able to read at once. They built no schoolhouses and no teachers were hired, but the whole nation became an academy for the study of the system until "in a few months without schools or expense of time or money the Cherokee were able to read and write in their own language." An active correspondence began between the western and the eastern bands or divisions and plans were made for a national press with a national library and museum at the capital, New Echota.

The missionaries at first opposed the new alphabet but soon began using it in their work. In the fall of 1824 Atsi, or John Arch, a native convert, made a manuscript translation of a portion of St. John's gospel in the syllabary, this being the first Bible translation ever given to the Cherokee. It was copied hundreds of times and was widely scattered through the nation. In September, 1824, David Brown, a prominent half breed preacher, had made some attempt at translation of the New Testament in the new alphabet, the work being handed about in manuscript as there was yet no type cast in the Sequoyah characters. In the same month he forwarded to Thomas McKenney, chief of the Bureau of Indian Affairs at Washington, a manuscript of characters with explanation, this being its first introduction to official notice.

In 1827 the Cherokee council having formally resolved to establish a national paper in their own language and characters, type for that purpose were cast in Boston under the supervision of the missionary Worcester, an uncle, I believe, of the late Dr. Worcester of Thetford Hill, Vermont. Early the next year the hand press and type arrived at New Echota.

They were shipped from Boston by water to Augusta and two hundred miles by wagon to their destination, but unfortunately the printing paper had been overlooked and had to be brought by wagon from Knoxville, Tennessee. The first printers were two white men, Isaac N. Harris and John F. Wheeler, with John Candy, a half blood apprentice. Elias Boudinot, an educated Cherokee, was editor, and Rev. S. A. Worcester, above referred to, was the guiding spirit who brought order out of chaos. Cases and other equipments had to be constructed by the printers, neither of whom understood Cherokee, but they set up the characters as handed to them in manuscript by Worcester and the editor.

After a precarious existence of six years, this paper, the "*Phoenix*" was suspended, owing to the hostile actions of the Georgia authorities, who went so far about 1831 as to throw Worcester and Wheeler, the printers, into prison. The authorities tried in vain to compel these men to take the oath of allegiance to the laws of Georgia but they refused. The missionaries Worcester, Butler, Thompson and Proctor being among the Cherokees by

permission of the agent, and feeling that plain citizenship should hold good in any part of the United States, they all refused to take the oath. Some of those arrested recanted, took the oath and were released, but Worcester and Butler still refused and were dressed in prison garb and put at hard work among the convicts. Worcester pleaded in self defense that he was a citizen of Vermont, and had entered the Cherokee country by permission of the President of the United States, and approved by the Cherokee nation, that the United States by several treaties had acknowledged the Cherokee to be a nation and the state had no right to interfere with him. Notwithstanding he was sentenced to four years in the penitentiary.

On March 3, 1832, his case was appealed as a test to the Supreme Court of the United States, which rendered a decision in favor of Worcester and the Cherokee nation, and ordered his release. Georgia, however, through her governor, defied the summons with threats and ignored the decision, refusing to release the missionary who remained in prison nearly a year longer, when he was set free by the will of the governor. A remark attributed to President Andrew Jackson on hearing the result in the Supreme Court may throw some light on the matter: "John Marshall has made his decision, now let him enforce it."

We have been told by Mrs. Robertson of Muskogee, Oklahoma, now deceased, a daughter of Mr. Worcester, that the authorities of Georgia realized after a time that justice and decency had been outraged by their action against her father, but were undecided how to get rid of him. They were in a bad light before the world—he had committed no crime. They even left the prison doors open, hoping he would escape, but he would not go, insisting that he must be released judicially. At last public opinion became so bitter against the governor that he was released, and a few years later he accompanied the Cherokee when they were forcibly driven from their homes to Indian Territory, now the state of Oklahoma. We have personally known many who made the emigration to the west.

The state of Georgia was determined to drive out the Cherokee and get control of their land. Rumors of finding gold, in 1828, seem to have hastened the matter. Treaty after treaty was made by the Cherokee but they despaired of any help from President Andrew Jackson who was against giving the Indians any justice. Jackson was elected November, 1828, he was a frontiersman and Indian hater, and his feeling was well understood. It is said there is good ground for believing that the action taken by Georgia was at his own suggestion, which shows to what extremes his hatred of Indians induced him to go.

On December 20, 1828, a month after Jackson's election, Georgia passed an act annexing that part of the Cherokee country within her chartered limits and extending over it her jurisdiction. All laws and customs established among the Cherokee were declared null and void and no person of Indian blood or descent residing within the Indian country was henceforth to be allowed as a witness or a party in any suit where a white man should be defendant. This being the case it made it impossible for an Indian to defend his rights even if his homestead was seized or any of his holdings taken away from him by a white man. It was on this issue that Worcester made his legal fight, as he refused to swear allegiance to Georgia when it had usurped the treaty. If an Indian resisted he was subject to imprisonment by a Georgia court. Other laws followed directed to the same end, one of which made invalid any contract between a white man and an Indian unless proven by the testimony of two white witnesses, thus canceling all debts due from white men to Indians. Another obliged all white men living in the Cherokee country to take a special oath of allegiance to the state of Georgia on penalty of four years' imprisonment. This act was intended to drive out all missionaries and teachers who refused to countenance the spoliation, and under its provisions Worcester and others were imprisoned, as already related.

The Cherokee were forbidden to hold councils or assemble for any public purpose, or to dig for gold on their own land. All this was done to make life so unbearable to the Cherokee they could not remain in their old homes. In the House of Representatives, Washington, the Hon. Edward Everett took up the matter and pointed out the evils sure to follow, when men of Georgia could invade the Cherokee country, burn, kill, and steal, and no Indian could appear against them. Senator Sprague of Maine appealed for help for the helpless people. Still the lawless people of Georgia rushed into the Indian country and committed all sorts of outrages, but they were upheld by the state and, as it appears, by Andrew Jackson himself.

The United States court forbade the execution of an Indian, but the judge sometimes went to the place of execution and stood beside the sheriff while an Indian was hanged. The Cherokee appealed to President Jackson but they were told no protection would be given them. The Georgia law was in force June 3, 1820, and the President directed the annuity payment due the Cherokee nation under previous treaties should no longer be paid their national treasurer, but be distributed per capita by the agent. As a national fund it had been used to maintain their school, and the national press. As a per capita payment it amounted to 42 cents to each person, and it is easy to guess why the schools were not wanted. Several years afterward it remained unpaid.

Federal troops were sent to prevent Indians or whites from mining unless authorized by the state of Georgia. All these things made the Cherokee very bitter, and who can wonder? In September, 1830, another proposition was made for the removal of the tribe, but the national council refused to consider the subject.

On the nineteenth of July, 1832, a public fast was observed throughout the Cherokee nation under order of Chief John Ross.

Several more efforts were made to induce the Cherokee to move, and in 1834 they stated they would never voluntarily con-

sent to move, but proposed to cede to Georgia a portion of their territory if they could be protected in the possession of the remainder, but they were told nothing but removal west of the Mississippi would do.

(Continued next week.)

More Growth For Sanatorium

The Indian Office has recently authorized the construction, in open market, of some needed improvements at the sanatorium. Work will begin on eight new bungalows, an addition to the girls' pavilion, bath and toilet, open air school building, warehouse and laundry at an early date. These improvements, when completed, will provide room for the accommodation of at least one hundred patients. A complete new water system will be installed during the present year.

The results of the work at the sanatorium have been so satisfactory that the Office feels justified in putting it on a better basis by providing additional space and good equipment.

This locality is particularly well adapted for carrying on such work at a small expense. The inexpensive buildings, abundance of milk, eggs, vegetables, etc., throughout the year and the sunshine all combine to produce the excellent results.

Another Fire at Fort Totten

About seven o'clock in the evening of December 3, Fort Totten was again visited by a serious fire, which totally destroyed our splendid horse barn, one of the best of its kind in the state. The flames spread so rapidly that nothing but the stock and harness could be saved. The fire originated in the hay loft from some unknown cause.

There will be no attempt to rebuild before next spring as the season is too far advanced. A temporary structure utilizing the entire basement of the old building will shelter the stock for the winter. Fortunately the new dairy barn accomodates all our dairy herd. The excellent and rapid work constructing the temporary barn in this emergency is characteristic of the school and is worthy of the highest commendation.—*Review*.

THE NATIVE AMERICAN

Entered at Phoenix, Arizona, as Second Class Mail Matter

C. W. GOODMAN, Superintendent

An Illustrated Weekly Magazine, Devoted to Indian Education and Printed by Indian Student-Apprentices at the United States Indian Training School, Phoenix, Arizona

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A YEAR

Doing Things for the Indians

Commissioner Sells of the Indian bureau proposes a thorough investigation of the relations of the government and the spoilers to the Indians of the country. It is promised that the study will go far enough into the past to develop the truth about the administration of the national trusteeship for the aborigines.

There will be found very grave difficulties in reopening old Indian affairs. The despoilers of the Indians for many years conducted their most important operations in Washington. Moral or otherwise, and their performances were largely otherwise, they enjoyed all too generally the sanction and countenance of law. The laws were very frequently such as should not have been passed. Many were in violation of treaties with the Indians. Many were, in effect, legalizations of outrageous projects in loot. But they were made the law of the land, and in a day of quickened conscience it will be impossible to put affairs back in the status they occupied before the wrongs were done. The Indian eggs have been scrambled, and all the king's horses and all the king's men will not unscramble them.

This is not by way of discouragement to the good intentions and high hopes of Commissioner Sells. He will get done a very great deal of good. He is one of the best administrative officers brought into the government's business under the present administration. He was a long time one of the most successful United States district attorneys in the country, and knows government procedure, as well as the law, very thoroughly. He is not undertaking in blind enthusiasm a task of which he knows nothing.

The greatest service to the Indians will be done in the wide swing of events in helping them to free themselves from government supervision, in making them good citizens exactly like other good citizens. People who know the west, as too few enthusiasts in behalf of Indian reform do, know that there are many thousands of splendid citizens of full and part Indian blood, who operate good farms, live in excellent houses, maintain and patronize public schools, and are leading people in their communities. There never has been any race prejudice against the Indian. He rather readily assimilates with the rest of the population.

To care well for what the Indian yet has left of his wonderful estate, to help him to adjust himself to the new relationship in which he will be most useful to both himself and the community at large, is the thing that will best serve the Indian. Commissioner Sells makes clear that he has all this in mind, and if he succeeds as well as his experience and abilities should forecast, he will make his administration a bright spot in Indian history.—*Washington Times*.



Civil Service Examination

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination for logger, for men only. From the register of eligibles resulting from this examination certification will be made to fill a vacancy in this position at \$660 a year in the San Juan Indian school, New Mexico, and vacancies as they may occur in positions requiring similar qualifications, unless it is found to be in the interest of the service to fill any vacancy by reinstatement, transfer, or promotion.

The principal duties of the specific position mentioned above are the handling of mules and the transportation of logs through the mountains.

For further information write to the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

Miss White left Wednesday evening for northern California on an official errand.

	OF LOCAL AND PERSONAL INTEREST	
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Mr. Essary, day school teacher at Blackwater, spent the week end at Phoenix.

Miss Phelps gave a taffy party Tuesday evening for the pupils who were in the recent spelling contest with the public school children of Phoenix.

Supt. and Mrs. C. W. Goodman were "at home" Thursday afternoon and evening when several score of friends called to wish them a happy new year.

Dr. Bred left Thursday evening for Covelo, California, to accompany a party to Phoenix. He expected to stop enroute at Monrovia and visit the Pottenger sanatorium.

Mrs. Annie C. Hoffman, field matron at Sacaton, drove over the first of the week from the reservation and spent several days of her annual leave visiting friends.

Miss Tillie Chapman is enjoying a visit from her mother. Mrs. Chapman lives in Wisconsin, but has been spending the winter at Sacaton with her daughter Mrs. Jessie Morago.

Mrs. Edna L. Plake has resigned her position as laundress and left this week to join her husband who is farmer at Casa Blanca on the Pima reservation. Phoenix loses an efficient employee in Mrs. Plake, but her friends here trust she will like her new home.

Miss Chingren, our outing matron, found one of the most pleasant surprises of the season awaiting her Wednesday evening of last week when she returned home from the Christmas Eve program. A beautiful clock stood on her doorstep labeled, "From Some of the Outing Girls and Boys." It is a mahogany case, Thomas works, and Miss Chingren says will last her all her lifetime.

The Phoenix Indian school tennis players were delighted to have several sets last Saturday with Sacaton players, and are hoping to be able to play the Sacatonites on

their own courts some time in 1914. Mrs. Armstrong and Mrs. Crouse were the visitors to take part in ladies' doubles against Miss Mayham and Miss Phelps, and for the second time went home victorious. In mixed doubles, however, Mr. Venne and Miss Mayham won against Mr. and Mrs. Crouse.

This week the tinner and painter completed work on the cornice of the new office; the capitals were placed on the columns in front; the ceiling of the porch was plastered; and the new ornamental iron lamp posts were erected on each side of the front steps.

Mr. Lee C. Hardy started early New Years' morning for Hoopa Valley, California, having been appointed disciplinarian there. Mrs. Hardy and Gerald will follow when the weather improves on the north coast. Mr. Hardy has made many friends here by his accommodating spirit and genial manner.

Eye Hospital Notes

There have been several reservation patients at the hospital for eye treatment during December. In most cases they were operated on for trachoma and the after treatment begun.

The following had their eyes treated: Mrs. Manley Lewis and Hattie Scoffer from Blackwater and Mrs. Harry Enas of Gila Crossing, Pima; Henry Throsel, a Papago boy from the Tucson school; Ashti Yazza from Leupp, and Elizabeth Curley and children from Ganado, Navaho; and Sam Kill a Mohave-Apache man from McDowell.

A number of girls also who are working out in town, have been at the hospital for treatment of the eyes.

The general operations for trachoma in the cases of the new pupils, having the disease, who have entered the school since the opening of the fall term, have been completed. These, and a large number who were operated on last year and the year before, come to the hospital once or twice a week for the after treatment. This is being kept up continuously until the membrane of the eyelids becomes smooth and clear.

Dr. and Mrs. Joe J. Taylor of San Carlos stopped at the school enroute to Supai agency, Arizona, whence the doctor is transferred as superintendent and physician.

Mr. Kisto Jackson of Casa Blanca and Miss Lucile Wellington were married at the manse at Saltriver in presence of a few friends December 31. Mrs. Jackson is a sister of Mr. Joseph Wellington who is a senior in the Charles H. Cook Bible school.

**NEWS OF OUR NEIGHBORS
AND CO-WORKERS**

**Pueblo Bonito School, Crownpoint,
New Mexico**

By Special Correspondent.

The program rendered Christmas eve was enjoyed by all present. Many of the older Indians attended and saw their first Christmas tree, and Santa Claus was "sure enough there," being impersonated by Mr. Polk our industrial teacher. Many useful presents were distributed. The music furnished by the band was especially enjoyed by our white neighbors present, and compliments were passed.

It has been snowing nearly every day and the sleighing is fine over the pass. A bob sled has been made and the cow-sleigh bells disturb the stillness of the atmosphere.

Several persons have seen tracks near the school of mountain lions and it is reported that several horses have been killed by them.

The employees entertained at dinner, Christmas day, Superintendent Stacher and family, Mr. and Mrs. Burt and son Raymond, Mr. Olin, Indian trader, and Charley McGinn, his clerk. The table sagged in the middle from the weight of the elaborate fare that was placed thereon and to which all did justice.

Mr. Polk has accepted a transfer to Otoe school, Oklahoma, as industrial teacher and will leave for there about January first. His wife and family live near there.

A strong flow of water was struck at about ninety feet, in the test for artesian water northwest from the school, and now stands sixty feet from the surface. Mr. Via has drilled at this time two hundred feet. A car load of ten and twelve inch heavy casing is now at the railroad and teams are preparing to freight it out.

Repair of wagons and tools to be prepared for spring work is the order of day.

Closing up property and finance accounts for the quarter is on at the office and Mr. Roberson has the work well in hand.

Every school and agency in the service should be represented with a correspondent to at least some one of the numerous Indian school journals. Employees are always interested in the news of the Service and the Indian journals are the best factors for supplying same.

Ganado, Arizona

By Special Correspondent

The Presbyterian school entertained nearly three hundred Navaho at dinner Christmas day, in the school dormitory.

Dr. James D. Kennedy presented two hundred silk flags, twelve by eighteen inches, to the Navaho people at the Christmas exercises in the church. These flags were gifts from the Lafayette Post, Grand Army, of New York City.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Tippecanoe and family were entertained at dinner, Tuesday night, at the Presbyterian hospital. Mr. and Mrs. Tippecanoe are now occupying the former interpreter's house on the mission grounds.

After the dinner, Christmas, the people passed to the Presbyterian hospital where they received gifts.

The school is progressing nicely; we cannot accept any more students until next term, for lack of room.

Flandreau, South Dakota

The Weekly Review.

School will open next week with two vacancies in the class rooms. Miss Wolcott who recently came to us from Oklahoma resigned and left for her home Monday, and on Wednesday Miss Harrington severed her connection with the Indian school service.

Married at the M. E. parsonage on Christmas, Mr. Keith McMillen and Miss Olive Harrington, Rev. F. B. Wilbur officiating. Miss Harrington has been a teacher here for the past seven years and has a host of friends among pupils and employees, all of whom extend hearty congratulations and wish the young couple a pleasant and prosperous future. Mr. McMillen is an industrious young man, well liked by all who know him, and has heretofore lived with his parents a few miles south of town.

The skating pond has been kept pretty well crowded lately and all who have skates are enjoying the healthful open air sport.

Belcourt, North Dakota

By Special Correspondent.

Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Clark and son Thorval have left on their annual vacation. They expect to spend part of the time visiting friends and relatives in Kansas and Oklahoma.

The majority of the Indians of Turtle Mountain are busy hauling in their winter supply of wood, also some of them supplying the markets of Belcourt, Rolla and other neighboring towns.

Chief of Police Peter Marcellais has just returned from a trip to Fort Lapwai, Idaho, where he journeyed as escort to Elvina Hays, the latter remaining at the sanitarium there to receive treatment.

The Turtle Mountain Indian schools closed a nine months' term December 19, 1913. The school vacation is during the months of January, February and a part of December and March, owing to the severe weather in January and February. The schools remained in session continuously from March 24 until December 19. There are five day schools conducted by the following employees: No. 1, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Klaus; No. 2, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Salt; No. 3, Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Clark; No. 4, Mr. and Mrs. I. H. King; No. 5, Mr. and Mrs. N. D. Richey. Each school has prepared a program for closing exercises. Patrons, pupils, and employees enthusiastically worked together in these and they have done much to arouse interest in school work, and as a result even better attendance is expected next year.

A union program was given at day school No. 1, on the afternoon of December 18, in which pupils from day schools No. 1 and No. 2 participated. W. W. Salt, teacher day school No. 2, and his pupils furnished the songs, and T. J. Klaus, teacher day school No. 1, and his pupils furnished the recitations. The children of both schools rendered their parts excellently, showing hard work and thorough drill on the part of both teachers and pupils. Parents showed their interest in school work by coming to hear their children speak and sing.

There was a crowded house and every one gave his undivided attention during the entire program. A duet, "Holy Night," was well sung by W. W. Salt and daughter, Miss Edna. A remarkable feature of the program was the good will shown by the parents. An excellent talk was made by Dr. A. P. Meriwether on "Tuberculosis, Its Cause and Prevention." Superintendent Janus gave a closing address in which he praised the patrons for their loyalty and congratulated the teachers, house-

keepers, and children for their excellent work. Among other things he stated that it was one of the best programs that has been given here, and that the schools have been successfully and efficiently conducted during the past term.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Euneau, December 21, a baby girl. All join Mr. and Mrs. Euneau in hearty congratulations. Mr. Euneau is one of the Turtle Mountain agency clerks.

Day school No. 2 gave a program on the evening of December 19, day school No. 4 on the afternoon of December 19. Special numbers on the program of day school No. 2 were a vocal trio by Mr. Salt, Miss Edna Salt, and Mrs. Janus, a recitation by Mrs. Klaus, and a solo by Miss Edna Salt, a duet by Misses Evelyn and Stella Salt.

A well, much needed by the school plant, has been recently put down at day school No. 1. It is expected that one will also be put down at day school No. 3 soon as the present one furnishes insufficient amount of water for the school plant.

Truxton Canon School, Valentine, Arizona

By Special Correspondent.

Miss Margaret Durr of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, was appointed matron and reported for duty December 20.

Miss Sinnard will now resume her duties as assistant laundress. Her services as matron have been most excellent.

Mr. Ferris was a guest of the club Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell called on Superintendent Shell and wife Sunday evening.

Mr. Peacore, an assistant, accompanied Mr. Shell on a business trip to Hackberry Monday.

Santa Claus has already put in his appearance. Each mail brings loads of presents.

Mr. Shell, accompanied by the assistant farmer, made an official trip to Nelson recently.

Dr. and Mrs. L. D. Riggs were Hackberry callers Monday.

As the new year is approaching we feel like adopting the following resolution:

"The smoothly beaten path I covet not, but I would take

The rugged way, I'd lift from burdened hearts the weights of care.

A sheltered nook, a fireside dream, is not the goal I seek.

But rather o'er the burning plains would go, for there

Are drooping lives who need must know of that Perpetual Stream

Whose Living Waters they may drink nor ever thirst again.

I would not choose the cloistered cell, for on the broad highway

Of sin are tired and tempted souls whom I might help today.

No selfish life of ease for me! I love the toil, the strife.

To live for others—this to me is life, abundant life."

Fort Totten, North Dakota

Fort Totten Review

Supervisor Creel paid us an official visit on the fifth and sixth, coming in from Devils Lake where he has been home on a vacation. Much of his time as an inspecting official in the Indian Service has been spent in Oklahoma and the southwest. He was an officer at Fort Totten in the days of the military post and has a personal as well as an official interest in the plant. We hope to have him with us again.

The Fort Totten school has just experienced the longest vacation in its history. The delay in opening was necessitated by the replacing of new boilers and pumps and we were all especially happy when on December first the old bell rang out its welcome call to school after a quiet of five months. The new power house is a great improvement in many ways over the old and the new equipment being much larger will give much greater efficiency.

The appearance of the building alone is a great improvement. It will not be entirely finished until next spring but when completed it will be a model of efficiency.

The new hospital presents a nice appearance and will be a splendid improvement to the plant.

The outside is finished but it will be some months before the plasterers, carpenters, painters and engineers will have the interior completed ready for occupancy.

Seneca Indian School, Wyandotte, Oklahoma

By Special Correspondent.

This school has a beautiful location one-half mile north of Wyandotte. The buildings are on a knoll from fifty to eighty feet high, overlooking the surrounding country. During the summer, the grounds are shaded by numerous trees. All the buildings are connected by broad cement walks. There are one hundred twenty-five children in the school and nearly one hundred more have made applications to be enrolled, but there is no room for them. Most of the pupils are small, the oldest being twelve to fifteen years. All are bright and anxious to learn.

Supt. Ira C. Deaver has been in charge of the school for the past six years. He was formerly superintendent at Yuma, Arizona,

and was also connected with one or two other schools in that state.

Nearly all the children will spend the holiday week visiting their friends at home. They will return New Year's day.

Miss Clara Allen and Miss Naomi Dawson have charge of the class room work.

Mr. August Harmon, the former principal, was transferred to Seger, Oklahoma, recently and D. W. Gilliland, principal at Whiteriver, Arizona, was transferred to succeed Mr. Harmon.

Dr. Points of Wyandotte looks after the health of the pupils.

The basketball team, accompanied by Louis Caire, baker, and Cap Carter, farmer, went to Afton, December 20, and played the high school boys of that town. Our boys put up a fine game but were overmatched in age and size and lost by a small score.

Mr. Scott, our carpenter, has a new automobile.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Caire made a trip to Seneca Saturday afternoon.

Chief Clerk Walker spent last Saturday at home.

A car load of flour and feed was received last week.

The school has fifty-three fine hogs.

Rainy Mountain School, Gotebo, Oklahoma

Home and School.

Supervisor William B. Freer inspected our school this week.

Miss Mollie Baker is our new seamstress. She has been in the Indian Service about twelve years.

One of the small boys was warned about eating too much fruit, and he replied that it was all right, for we have a doctor here.

Rosebud, South Dakota

By Special Correspondent.

Chief Clerk C. H. Rastall was in Washington, D. C., recently.

Since the burning of the large school building last spring, Rosebud boarding school is conducted in the dormitory buildings. Nothing has been done as yet towards rebuilding.

All the day schools are now supplied with regularly appointed teachers and housekeepers for the first time in several years.

As some of the white patrons objected to the attendance of Indian children at the public school at Norris (Black Pipe Issue Station), Mr. Putnam, the merchant, built and furnished

a schoolhouse on his own land three miles northeast of Norris. The county pays the salary of the teacher as well as that of the teacher at Norris which now has both white and Indian pupils.

Day School Inspector Julius Henke will make his usual round of the day schools in January. Mrs. Henke, with her little sons, will visit her parents in Tulsa, Oklahoma.

The fine autumn weather that has prevailed during November and December was broken by a brief cold snap December 19 when the temperature reached one degree above zero, the coldest since October 29, when one below zero was registered. During the extensive storm of the first week in December, three days of good coasting were enjoyed in the higher (western) part of the reservation, while the lower parts got only a heavy rain.

Cut Meat Reading Circle, which includes the government employees and other white residents of Cut Meat District and a few members at Rosebud, was organized in January, 1907, and has missed but two or three of its monthly meetings in seven years of its existence. It meets on the third Friday of each month in the homes of its members and a buffet lunch is served by the hostess after which follows a program. The officers for this year are—president, W. L. Gardner; secretary, Miss Harriet Ege.

As no pupils of the boarding schools were allowed to go home for the holidays, Superintendent and Mrs. Travis of St. Mary's mission gave a dinner on New Year's day to the parents, followed by an entertainment in the evening. The new building of St. Mary's mission, replacing the one destroyed by fire three years ago, is regarded as a model of convenience and elegance. Sixty-five pupils (girls only) are accommodated.

Dr. A. C. Smith, agency physician, now has his residence and office in the field matron's cottage at Cut Meat. Dr. W. R. Bebout, school physician, has his residence and office at Rosebud agency.

Mrs. Wm. M. Ege, for eleven and one-half years housekeeper at He Dog's Camp school, resigned in August to accompany her sons to their school at Grand Island college. Miss Harriet Ege succeeded her mother as housekeeper at He Dog's Camp school.

The following Christmas program was given at He Dog's Camp school on Thursday afternoon, December 18:

Song—Holy Night

School

Scripture Reading—Luke 2: 1-19

Recitation—While Shepherds Watched Mable Marie Whipple
 Recitation—As With Gladness Men of Old Emma Stands on Island
 Recitation—As With Offered Gifts Marian Coffee
 Recitation—Hark the Herald Angels Sing Clyde Stone
 Recitation—It Came Upon a Midnight Perry Wounded Shield
 Recitation—Ring, Ring the Bells Amy He Dog
 Recitation—Good News on Christmas Morning Leslie Leader
 Recitation—Thank God on Christmas Morning Stella Wounded Shield
 Recitation—Once in Royal David's City Harriet Comes From War
 Recitation—God Rest You Little Children Alexander Whipple
 Song—Praise God from Whom all Blessings Flow School

Singing Christmas carols into the telephone alternately with Upper Cut Meat school. Distribution of Christmas cakes.

The attorney general of Kansas claims that state remains dry for the reason that more than one-half of the county jails are empty. Sixty-five of the one hundred and five counties of the state have no inmates in the state penal institutions. Many counties have not had a jury trial case in ten years. Eighty-seven counties have no inebriateds. Twenty-nine counties have not a single inmate on their poor farms. Kansas is the richest state in the union; its average wealth per capita is \$1,700. Less than ten of seven hundred sixty-eight newspapers in the state accept liquor advertisements.—*Enterprise*.

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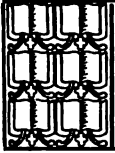
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A NEW YEAR'S WISH

*"May every soul that touches thine,
Be it the slightest contact, get therefrom some good,
Some little grace, one kindly thought,
One aspiration yet unfelt; one bit of courage
For the darkening sky, one gleam of faith."*



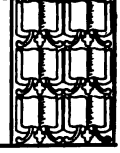
INDIAN BAND, BISHOP, CALIFORNIA.



"NOT FOR SCHOOL, BUT FOR LIFE"

THE NATIVE AMERICAN

Devoted to Indian Education



Volume 15

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Number 2

The Cherokee Indians.

Mrs. Frank C. Churchill in the Granite State Free Press, Lebanon, New Hampshire.

(Continued from last week)

DESPAIRING of any help from President Jackson, a Cherokee delegation headed by Chief John Ross addressed another memorial to Congress, May 17, 1834. The Cherokee were well nigh worn out with the abuse and treatment they had received, and February, 1835, two rival delegations arrived in Washington. One, the National party, headed by John Ross, came prepared to fight to the end for their homes and national existence. The other, headed by Major John Ridge, a prominent sub-chief, despairing of help, was prepared to negotiate for removal. Rev. J. F. Schermerhorn was appointed commissioner to arrange with the Ridge party a treaty to be confirmed later by the Cherokee people in general council, a "so-called treaty" it was in fact, as only a handful of Indians had joined in making it.

The Cherokee were to cede their whole eastern territory and remove to the west in consideration of the sum of \$3,250,000 with some additional acreage in the west and a small sum for damages committed upon them by the whites; the sum was changed to \$4,500,000. In October, 1835, this Ridge treaty was rejected by the Cherokee council.

Their newspaper, the *Cherokee Phoenix*, had been suppressed, and in every conceivable way the Indians were oppressed and abused under state laws. The official census in 1835 gave the whole number in Georgia, North Carolina, Alabama and Tennessee as sixteen thousand five hundred forty-two. There were three thousand six hundred forty-four in North Carolina. Major Davis, who had enrolled the Cherokee, soon learned the true condition of affairs and, although holding his office by the good will of President Jackson, he addressed the Secretary of War with a strong letter upon the injustice shown "these peaceable, harmless people." He says, "I now warn you and the President that if this paper of Schermerhorn's called a treaty is sent the senate and ratified you will bring trouble upon the government, and eventually destroy the Cherokee nation, but you may drive them to desperation, and this treaty cannot be carried into effect by the strong arm of force." Many lived in the mountains and subsisted on roots and sap of trees and said they would die before they would leave the country under the Ridge treaty, obtained, as it was claimed, by deception and fraud.

Letters from General Wool, who was sent to overawe and intimidate the people, found his job a hard one, and his sympathies were with the Indians, as he wrote that "the whole scene since he had been in this country has been nothing but a heartrending one." He says, "If I could I would remove every Indian tomorrow beyond the reach of white men who like vultures are watching ready to pounce upon their prey and strip them of everything they have or expect from the Government of the United States. Yes, sir, nineteenth-twenties, if not ninety-nine out of every hundred, will go penniless to the west."

General Dunlap, in command of the Tennessee troops, called there to prevent an alleged contemplated uprising of the Cherokee, having learned for himself the true situation, delivered an indignant address to his men, said he would never dishonor the Tennessee arms by aiding to carry into execution at the point of the bayonet a treaty made by a lean majority against the will and authority of the Cherokee people.

He further stated that "he had given the Cherokee all the protection in his power, the whites NEEDED none."

The whole Cherokee nation of eighteen thousand people was with Chief John Ross in opposing the treaty to move. The three hundred who made the treaty left the country, with the exception of a few prominent men—Ridge, Boudinot and others, who stayed to see that it was carried out.

So intense was public feeling on the subject of this treaty that it became a party question, the Democrats supporting President Andrew Jackson, while the Whigs opposed him bitterly. Among the opposition were Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, Edward Everett, Wise of Virginia and David Crockett.

The speaking in Congress was bitter and had never "been exceeded even on the slavery question." It was an issue between states rights and federal jurisdiction, and the constitution.

The spring of 1838, the time fixed for the removal of the Indians, President Van Buren had succeeded Jackson, and he was disposed to be more just and to allow the Cherokee a longer time to prepare for the final moving, but the Governor of Georgia would not hear to it. Up to the very last moment the Cherokee believed that the treaty in which only a fraction had joined would not be enforced, and only two thousand of the seventeen thousand in the eastern nation had removed westward at the time fixed for their departure, May 31, 1838.

It was evident force must be used; Gen. Winfield Scott was appointed to the duty of starting the Indians west as soon as possible. He took command of the troops already in the Cherokee nation, together with reinforcements of infantry, cavalry and artillery, with orders to call upon governors of the adjoining states for as many as four thousand militia and volunteers. His whole force numbered about seven thousand. The Indians had been disarmed by General Wool, consequently were powerless to resist had they been so disposed. On May 10, 1838, he issued a proclamation warning the Cherokee that the emigration must be commenced in haste and that before another moon had passed away every Cherokee man, woman and child must be in motion to join his brethren in the far west; he stated his troops were approaching from every quarter, and reminded them that hiding in the mountains would oblige him to hunt them down, and result in bloodshed. The awful suffering, the heart breaks, sickness, death and horror of the months that followed cannot be estimated. Several old men have told us of its horrors, how without warning, for the little homes were scattered about in the valleys and in the mountain fastnesses, the soldiers appeared at the doors and told them to move; the few articles they were able to collect together in their haste were thrown into wagons in waiting, the smaller animals were left in the fields or the cattle and hogs killed by the soldiers or driven off by renegades who followed in the wake of the soldiers. It is said some of the women went out and fed the chickens and little animals for the last time, knowing that they were to be left behind.

Under General Scott's orders troops were stationed at different points through the Cherokee nation and stockade forts erected, where the Indians were held as fast as brought in by the soldiers, until the removal march was taken up. From these posts squads of soldiers were sent out to search for the little cabins in the coves, valleys and mountains with orders to bring in all Indians as prisoners wherever found.

Families were surprised at dinner by soldiers in the doorway, men were seized in their corn fields, women at the spinning wheel, and children at play, and were driven by the soldiers with blows and oaths to forts. Many times these distressed people when they turned to get one last look at the dear home they were leaving forever saw it in flames, and outlaws were many times seen driving away the cattle before the rightful owners were out of sight of their homes.

One old man upon seeing the soldiers at his door called the family together and kneeling down bade them pray with him in their own language, then led the way to exile. All were not as submissive, and stealing away from the soldiers fled to the mountains.

Mr. David Owl of Cherokee, North Carolina, who was a very small boy at the time, told us his father was with General Scott as guide, and when the soldiers came they drove his mother and the children from the house; they had only time to throw a few necessities into the wagon when they were driven on with a number of others. That night they planned to escape, and when the soldiers were asleep they all managed to steal by the sentinels. He remembers hearing his mother say, "we have passed the last one," and they reached the mountains in safety where they secreted themselves for days, living on roots and what little they could find. They suffered terribly and his mother died from the effect of the hardship and exposure. The father did not hear of the escape of his family for some time, or until the Indians were well on their journey, when he met a neighbor and asked for news of his family. Learning the facts he went to General Scott and he was allowed to return and find them.

From the fugitives who escaped sprung the eastern band of Cherokee. Seventeen thousand Cherokee were gathered into the forts. Several thousand were placed on steamers near Chattanooga and other points and transported down the Tennessee and Ohio rivers to the farther side of the Mississippi river, where the journey was completed by land to the Indian Territory.

It was the hottest time of the year and there was great sickness and many deaths. Chief Ross and other chiefs proposed to General Scott that the Cherokee be permitted to move themselves in the fall after the sickly season was over, and he consented if they would be started by October 20, 1838, excepting the sick and aged who could not move so fast. Officers were appointed by the Cherokee Council to take charge of the emigration, each with two leaders in charge of each detachment and a sufficient number of wagons and horses. In this way the remainder, about thirteen thousand (including negro slaves), started on the long march overland late in the fall of 1838.

Those who started under their own management held a council and voted to continue their old constitution in their new home. There were six hundred forty of these.

Ten to twenty died nearly every day, and the road was lined with graves of the dead. Somewhere on the road Chief Ross' devoted wife died. During the winter the suffering was terrible, the cold was severe and few had sufficient clothing to keep them warm. They were obliged to sleep on the ground. It is stated that probably over four thousand Cherokee died from the result of the removal. The state of Georgia can never efface this awful blot of injustice, shame, and crime, from her history.

It is said about one thousand eluded the soldiers or escaped, and remained in the Great Smoky mountains of North Carolina at the head waters of the Oconolufy river and although starving they defied every effort of the soldiers to capture them. General Scott was anxious to compromise. He engaged William H. Thomas, a trader who for over twenty years had lived with the Cherokee and possessed their confidence. He was to tell the Indians if they would seize Charley Utsala and other Indians connected in the attack upon the soldiers, and who had escaped, and turn them over to him, he would allow the rest to remain

unmolested, until permission could be obtained from the general government for them to remain permanently.

Thomas knew where Utsala was in hiding, in a cave in the Great Smokies at the head of Deep Creek. It was a dangerous undertaking, but he took the message to Utsala who pondered the matter long and seriously. He was very bitter, for his wife and little boy had starved to death on the mountains, but he thought of the thousands who were on the long march into exile, he thought of his little band of followers, and said "it was best a few should be sacrificed than that all should die." The old man came in with his followers and surrendered. All were shot excepting a small boy who was spared on account of his youth.

Thomas then went to Washington to try to make some arrangement so the Indians could remain permanently in their old home.

Under the treaty in 1835 the Cherokee were entitled to the lump sum of \$5,000,000 for the land ceded and an additional compensation for the improvements and spoliation from the whites, as well as a per capita allowance, to cover the cost of removal, and subsistence for one year in the new country.

Thomas finally got permission for the refugees to remain, and their share of the money due for improvements and reservations.

As soon as the Cherokee were settled in their new home, Indian Territory (now a part of the state of Oklahoma), they established a printing office in the new town of Tahlequah, the capital of the Cherokee nation, and began the printing of a newspaper in the Sequoyah alphabet or syllabary, and the paper was printed from that time until 1906, nearly seventy-five years, when the tribal government was abolished and the laws of the new state were recognized. Distribution of this paper, called the *Cherokee Advocate*, was free to all Cherokee Indians who could not speak English. The paper consisted of four pages, the first two in English and the last two in the Cherokee characters.

We have visited the printing office in Tahlequah several times. There were only three men who could set the type, and only one of these, Joe Sequechie, understood the strange letters.



An oil painting of Sequoyah hangs on the wall in the council house or capitol at Tahlequah. The records of the council of the eastern band in North Carolina are still kept in the Sequoyah characters and the children at the Government Indian school at Cherokee use the syllabary when writing home to their parents.

There is something pathetic in the passing of this wonderful alphabet, as well as in the abolishing of all tribal rites of this once great people, the Cherokee.

The years have rolled by; only a few of the old people remain. They and their descendants still cling to their little homes on the mountain sides and in the little coves and valleys of the Great Smoky mountains of North Carolina. They eke out a precarious living and are a peaceable, religious, law-abiding and industrious people. They seldom marry with the whites.

The Cherokee who removed to Indian Territory, now Oklahoma, are known as one of the "Five Civilized tribes." The Indian problem is rapidly being settled for them. Their lands have been allotted. The tribal government is a thing of the past and they are being absorbed with the whites. They are educated, and many are refined, cultured people. One of the most conspicuous figures in the United States senate today is a Cherokee Indian from Oklahoma.

The Cherokee belong to the Iroquoian family and were living in the Allegheny region when visited by De Soto in 1540.

 OF LOCAL AND PERSONAL INTEREST 

Mr. Hammock returned Monday from a holiday visit to Los Angeles.

Dr. Record, superintendent of the Tucson Indian school, was a caller at the hospital on Wednesday.

Amy Cajeyadmani, who has been for several years at the East Farm sanatorium, was this week transferred to the school. She has made splendid recovery and hopes now to take up regular work and complete her education.

Juana Mali Antone, one of the outing girls in Phoenix, scalded her foot severely and was at the school hospital for two weeks. She returned to work Tuesday. Isabel Johns, another outing girl, is at the hospital for general treatment.

Special United States Indian Agent H. J. Brown was at the school a few days during the fore part of the month. He is an expert accountant with a large experience in Indian business affairs. This was his first visit to Genoa.—*Indian News*.

Dr. and Mrs. Taylor, formerly of San Carlos, left Monday for their new home on the Supai reservation. Dr. Taylor will be both superintendent and physician for the Supai Indians. This is the first time these Indians have had a resident physician.

Supervisor Horace G. Wilson of Roseburg, Oregon, announces a large sale of inherited and non-competent Indian lands located on the public domain in Oregon and northern California, bids to be opened February 14, 1914. For further information apply to Supervisor Wilson.

Dr. Breid returned Thursday morning from Ukiah, California, with six pupils, three boys and three girls who enter for a term at Phoenix. The Doctor visited Pottenger sanatorium on his way north and was much interested in the management of that institution.

Mr. Harjoe of Okmulgee, Oklahoma, arrived this week with Dick Marshall, an Indian young man, to be placed in the sanatorium.

A one-story brick structure forty-two by twenty-two feet is being erected between the two employees' cottages. It will be for dining room and kitchen.—*Indian News*.

John Breckenridge, a graduate of the class of 1912, was a caller at the school Tuesday. He was here with his wife and baby six weeks old. Mrs. Breckenridge was formerly Miss Alice Morris who, for several months two years ago, was assistant cook at the sanatorium.

Jose Lewis, the baker, had the misfortune lately to fall and break two of his ribs, so is confined to his house for a few weeks. During his absence from the bakery, his boys are getting along very well in keeping up the work and attending to the bread baking for six hundred boys and girls, Miss Keck giving careful oversight as far as is necessary.

Mr. R. A. Perry, electrical engineer for the well system of irrigation for Santan, is passing his vacation with his family in Phoenix. He has just returned from a trip to Atlanta, Ga., Washington, D. C., and West Virginia where he visited relatives. In Washington he had a interview with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Mr. Perry returns to Santan this week. During his absence John E. Curran has had charge of the pumping plants, he being the assistant to the engineer. Both John and his wife are returned students of the Phoenix Indian school.

Several returned students were visitors here during the holidays: Kisto Morago and Carl Smart of Sacaton; Jones Williams and Jerry Scoffer of Blackwater; Frank Armstrong of Santan; Frank Lewis of Snaketown; William Peters and wife, Joseph McDonald and family, and Howard Sanderson of Gila Crossing and others. They were here to see their children and relations who are attending the school. Several Mohave-Apache from McDowell were visitors here also.

THE NATIVE AMERICAN

Entered at Phoenix, Arizona, as Second Class Mail Matter

C. W. GOODMAN, Superintendent

An Illustrated Weekly Magazine, Devoted to Indian Education and Printed by Indian Student-Apprentices at the United States Indian Training School, Phoenix, Arizona

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A YEAR

Commissioner Inspires Liquor Fighters

The special officers for the suppression of liquor traffic among Indians of the United States Indian Service who have been holding a conference in the city of Denver closed their labors early this morning and are leaving the city today for their various fields of labor.

One of the last acts of the conference was to adopt a series of resolutions expressing appreciation of the visit of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and to the Colorado Publicity League for their courtesies extended during their presence; the officers having been the guests of the club at a luncheon.

Mr. Larson, chief special officer, said that the visit of Commissioner Sells has had a very inspiring effect upon the gathering as indicating his personal interest in the work of the liquor suppression service, his visit having been the first of any Commissioner to the gathering of all the men for conference.

The force having increased in the past year, it is anticipated that upwards of two thousand cases against persons charged with the violation of the liquor laws of the country will be handled by this force during the year 1914.

We, the officers for the suppression of the liquor traffic among the Indian, in conference assembled in Denver, Colorado, on this the 31 day of December, 1913, most respectfully submit the following resolutions which have unanimously been adopted:

Be it resolved: That we express our sincere thanks to the Honorable Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for his presence on this occasion. We have listened with interest to his able address, and his remarks met with our most hearty approval. We feel that his presence at this time will do much toward benefiting the service and most especially do we appreciate the fact that he is the only Commissioner of Indian Affairs who has been

present at any of our conferences. His remarks were uplifting, encouraging and will do much to instill new life into this service.

In Mr. Sells we feel that we have a Commissioner whose heart and soul are in this great work, and we sincerely hope that it may be our good fortune to have him with us during our next conference.

We pledge him our loyalty and support, and assure him that by no act of ours will we bring discredit on his splendid administration.

Be it further resolved: That we extend to Mr. Fred H. Daiker, chief of the law and order section of the Indian Office, our thanks and appreciation for his presence at this conference. We had the pleasure of having Mr. Daiker as representative of the Indian Office with us at our last conference, and we feel that during the year just ended we have been greatly benefitted by his advice given on that occasion, and we further feel that the counsel and encouragement given at this time will do much toward aiding us in our battles in suppressing the liquor traffic during the new year.

Be it further resolved: That we wish to express to Mr. Henry A. Larson, chief special officer for the suppression of liquor traffic among the Indians, our deep appreciation for his support and untiring efforts in our behalf. His splendid work in the management of this department cannot be overestimated, and we assure him that our cooperation under his direction will be continued untiringly.

Furthermore, we wish to extend our thanks to his splendid office force who have so splendidly handled our accounts and correspondence.

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God in His Divine Providence to remove during the year past one of our esteemed fellow officers, George A. Miller.

And whereas, Officer Miller was deeply cherished as a brother by all in our service, and the gap left in our ranks by his removal has proved a source of deep regret to all of us.

Therefore be it resolved: That we, the special officers of the Indian Service, desire to express formally the grief caused by the demise of Mr. Miller and desire to extend to his family in their bereavement our deepest sympathy and feeling of condolence.

Whereas, the Colorado Publicity League has extended to the special officers in the United States Indian Service every courtesy they could to enliven our stay in Denver.

And whereas, the entertainment provided by the said league at the luncheon tendered Commissioner of Indian Affairs Cato Sells and ourselves, proved a thoroughly wholesome and delightful affair.

Therefore, be it resolved: That we, the special officers of the United States Indian Service, do hereby express to the officers and members of the said league our heartfelt appreciation of their hospitality, and pledge ourselves so far as possible to spread the fair name of Denver as a royal hostess.

And be it further resolved: That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the Honorable Cato Sells, Mr. Fred Daiker, Mr. Henry A. Larson, Mrs. George A. Miller and the Colorado Publicity League.

Fatal Accident to Superintendent Nellis

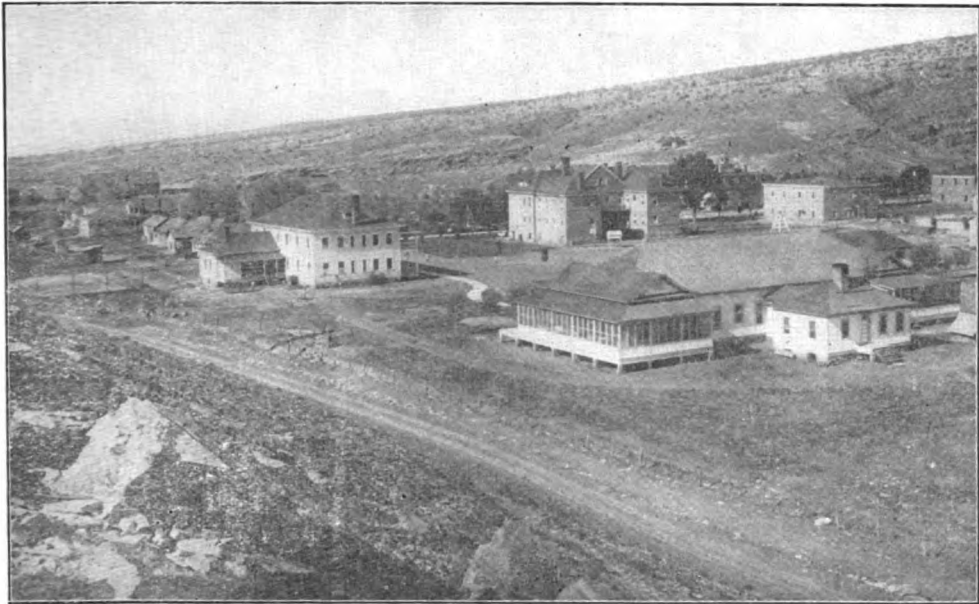
From news despatches in an Oklahoma paper we learn of the death on January 3, of Supt. George W. Nellis of Pawnee, Oklahoma, who was killed by the accidental discharge of the gun he carried while rabbit hunting near his home.

Mr. Nellis has been in the Indian Service for twenty years or more, and for ten or twelve years has been in charge of the Pawnee agency. He was one of the very best of the superintendents, being especially successful in agency work. He was quiet, unostentatious, faithful and diligent, a genial

The tree exercises were held Christmas eve and the children received many gifts besides bags filled with apples, nuts, candy and pop corn.

Superintendent Paquette gave a turkey supper and smoker for the gentlemen, at his residence New Year's night. Those present enjoyed the feast and pronounced him a noble host.

Dr. and Mrs. Wigglesworth celebrated their twelfth wedding anniversary December 25. The rooms were decorated for the occasion with bells, garlands, and spruce boughs and the Christmas spirit was in evidence everywhere. Several games of five hundred were enjoyed until ten o'clock, after which a tempting repast was served.



Boarding School, Fort Defiance, Arizona.

companion and a true friend of the Indian. There are many here as elsewhere sorrowing with his wife and two sons.

**NEWS OF OUR NEIGHBORS
AND CO-WORKERS**

Fort Defiance, Arizona

By Special Correspondent.

The Christmas cantata given by some of the pupils was a great success and reflected much credit on Miss Golden and the other teachers, and Mrs. Barton, who had charge of the music.

The Athletic club, under direction of J. J. Miles, gave a very enjoyable dance at the assembly hall, followed by a sumptuous banquet at the employees' club Wednesday evening December 31. Covers were laid for sixty-five which included a large number of the older pupils and employees. The spacious dining-room was resplendent with pennants, furnished by ex-pupils, representing nearly every school in the Service. The speakers responding to the toast, "Our Athletic Club," were Dr. Barton, Mr. Miles, Taosy Taylor and Phil Emerson.

With a day school to be built at Lukai Chukai, a dormitory at Chin Lee, a hospital at Tohatchi and a sanatorium here, Superintendent Paquette will be kept busy for the next six months. However, if this work can be finished, Mr. Paquette is the man to do it.

Dr. Elliott, physician at Chin Lee, has accepted a transfer to Cherokee, North Carolina, and will leave for his new post in a few days.

A school nurse has been appointed to fill the vacancy left by the transfer of Charlotte M. Stagen to Dulce, New Mexico.

Clippings from Oklahoma Paper

Written by a full blood.

The Kingfisher Indians gathered to the number of several hundred on the allotment of Fighting Bull for their Christmas festivities. A few visitors were present from Watonga, South Dakota and Montana.

Our missionaries assisted our field matron, Mrs. Wilcox, in this celebration of the Christian's Christmas and in the preparation of the children's Christmas tree. Before the distribution of the presents, Maj. F. E. Farrell, our agent from Darlington, gave the Indians present a nice talk through an interpreter on the Christian religion. Many of the presents were bought with the money contributed by some of the business men of Kingfisher and our Indians fully appreciate their kindly donations.

Mr. Spotted Hawk and his wife of Montana, the parents of our assistant Indian farmer, are visiting their son and his family.

Wolf Trunk and wife, Sioux Indians of South Dakota, were here visiting with Rush Harris and wife.

Mr. Distributor, a northern Cheyenne from Montana, came down last week to spend a week or so with his son Sore Head and his wife Killing Woman who live in this county. Sore Head is having a neat three roomed house on his wife's allotment. Mr. Bull of Kingfisher is the contractor.

Mr. Bishop of Kingfisher is building a good house for Lazy Woman and has almost finished one for Yellow (Harry Hauser), on their allotments in this county.

The Indians prefer to live in houses now, specially as cold weather is beginning to be felt.

Pueblo Bonito School, Crownpoint, New Mexico

By Special Correspondent.

The Navaho who will be benefitted should artesian water be found have agreed to haul the casing for the wells from the railroad to the different locations, without charge to the government, and we are gratified that the Navaho has again shown the right spirit, that of helping himself. Several loads are now on the way.

Homer Polk, industrial teacher, left yester-

day for the Otoe school to occupy a similar position there. He accidentally fell several days before leaving, spraining the muscles of his right leg, so it was necessary for him to leave on crutches. He is succeeded temporarily by Chester Arthur, a former student of the Fort Lewis school.

Stockman C. C. Pinkney upon receipt of news of the death of his mother at Peabody, Kansas, left on the first train to be there for the funeral. She died at the advanced age of eighty-eight years.

Rev. D. H. Muysken, missionary and representative of the Christian Reformed church holds services in assembly hall every Sunday evening. He is also active in the Sunday school work with Mrs. Roberson and Mrs. Arnold.

Two of the three notorious hunters of this colony went for a rabbit hunt New Year's day and after an absence of four hours they returned with thirty rabbits. The school boys as well as all residents feasted on the bunnies.

The agency auto had an attack of "locomotor ataxia" at the foot of the big hill in the pass, ten miles from the school, which was the first in its travel of two thousand miles. It is still laid up awaiting the arrival of repairs. The indisposition was caused by the shearing of a key that held a pinion to the axle in the differential case. May it never happen again.

Here's to honest and greater endeavor; may the usefulness of all employees increase; may the close of this New Year show that greater good has been accomplished than ever before; may we all be sensitive and feel the weight of responsibilities that fall upon each of us and be thus inspired to do more and better work in whatever positions we may occupy. Be a spoke in the wheel of upward progress.

Flandreau, South Dakota

Weekly Review.

Mr. Voy returned from Phoenix Sunday and is again on duty. He thinks Arizona, or that part of it in the Salt River valley, a fine country. Mrs. Voy will be obliged to remain south with her son for the winter.

Joseph Graves left for his home Tuesday where he will rest up for a short time and then report at Philadelphia for practice with the Athletics who will do their preliminary work this year in Florida. Joe is counted as one of the best left handed pitchers in the northwest and we hope to see him make good with a big league team. With George Johnson with Cincinnati and Graves with Philadelphia, Flandreau will be well represented in the national game this year.

Oliver Bonser, a young man living on the Rosebud reservation, was accidentally shot and killed while handling a revolver at his home last week.

Carson School, Stewart, Nevada

By Special Correspondent.

The new year, 1914, was welcomed by our school band at the stroke of twelve, and many cheers were repeated from the different cottages.

The Christmas entertainment was one of the most successful affairs of the season. The anthem, sung by Mrs. Mortsof, Mrs. Reed, Mrs. Anderson and Miss Flemings, Mr. Reed, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Wilkerson, was splendid and was requested to be repeated on the following Sunday. Mr. Sampson played a beautiful clarinet solo and was heartily applauded. Mr. Francis Mansfield played an excellent cornet solo. After a fine talk by Miss Lillian R. Corwin the entire school applauded for those who had the interest in getting up the entertainment, the Misses Helen Sheahan and Sadie Flemings.

Supt. J. B. Mortsof and Mrs. Mortsof are spending a few days at the Bay City.

Miss Lottie George, matron at this school, resigned several weeks ago but awaited her successor, Miss Rosa Cogan, who arrived a few days ago. Miss George, will return to her home and take care of her parents who are not as well as might be.

Mrs. Julia Fisher who has been off duty for nearly a month will return to work beginning the new year.

Miss Allie Bernette, the school nurse, returned in time to wish her many friends a happy new year.

The employees' mess elected a new manager for the quarter, Miss Sadie M. Flemings being the chosen one. If Miss Flemings is as successful as she was with the Christmas entertainment she will make a splendid manager.

Miss Gertrude Cowles spent the week's end at Reno.

Miss Elizabeth Glick was a visitor at the school during holiday week.

Miss Gertrude Shaw and Miss Grace McGeary, were the guests of Miss Margaret Martin at Christmas dinner.

The employees entertained Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Mortsof and Grandpa Mortsof at dinner on Christmas day.

On Christmas night there was a jolly spread of good things to eat on the reception room

table with place cards for the Misses Carrie Winthrop, Alice Wilde, Lottie George, Sadie Flemings, Martin and Alma Kreigh.

A wild duck breakfast was served at ten o'clock in honor of Miss Lottie George, who was to leave the next day. The ladies who invited were Misses Helen Sheahan, Marjory Taylor, Emma Martin, Lillian R. Corwin, Julia Fisher, the Misses Wilde, Martin, Flemings, and Winthrop.

The Walker River day school at Schurz, Nevada, is not under the Carson school news, which was an error in paper sometime ago.

The attendance at the Carson school is nearly three hundred, with about thirty-three employees.

Tucson Indian Training School, Arizona

By Special Correspondent.

On Christmas eve the students of the Tucson Indian training school gave their program which was a cantata with several solos, a fifty voice chorus, and a smaller twelve voice chorus. Each part was splendidly done, and the whole entertainment was enthusiastically received by the audience of students, teachers and visitors. After the program, Santa Claus distributed the gifts, and the evening ended with a "Merry Christmas" to the guests who were present.

On Christmas afternoon the Escuela football team won the game against the San Xavier men. The game was played on the San Xavier field. The school is very proud of its team, for the boys have done good work during the season.

The Rev. George F. Wilson and Mrs. Wilson, Presbyterian missionaries at Indian Oasis, spent Christmas week at Escuela. Mr. Wilson preached to us last Sunday.

New Year's the whole school enjoyed a picnic day in the mountains. It was an ideal day to climb and no person missed the opportunity.

Mrs. Jose Pablo, a former student of the school, has gone to Sacaton to work at the agency. Mr. Pablo, also a former student, expects to join her there at once.

Money has been provided for the erection of a teacher's home at San Miguel, and work on the building will be begun as soon as possible. When the house is completed the Presbyterian Board of Missions will send two workers there. One will be a field matron, and the other a teacher.

A friend in the east sent money at Christmas time to be used by the school for something

that the students needed and something that would bring pleasure to them. After some thought it was decided that the money would be well used for a victrola. The boys and girls are thoroughly enjoying the gift.

Bishop, California

By Special Correspondent.

Mr. R. L. Randolph was the successful bidder on the new Round Valley school building. His bid was something over forty-seven hundred dollars. The school plant is to consist of one building containing the school itself and the teachers' residence. It must be finished in ninety days from the approval of the award.

Tuberculosis day, December 7, was appropriately observed at the school.

From the Owens Valley *Herald*:

"The United States Indian school room was well filled last Sunday, and much of the ground around doors and windows occupied by overflows of original Americans, old and young, assembled to hear about the prevention and cure of tuberculosis. It was the day set apart by the government for like gatherings and talks among Indians all over the country. The leading address was delivered by Mrs. Helen M. Doyle, M. D., and with accompanying pictures held the close attention of all. Harrison Diaz acted as interpreter. Other speakers were Rev. Mr. Price, and Messrs. Simeral, Taylor and Spalsbury. The meeting opened and closed with congregational singing, and a surprisingly large proportion of the Indians singing."

Christmas week was a busy one for the band. They played six selections for an entertainment at the opera house Monday evening, greeted Santa Claus Christmas morning and furnished the music for a big feast at the Indian church.

George Collins, one of our home boys and a graduate of Carlisle, has been appointed assistant teacher at the school. While at Carlisle he was lieutenant of cadets. He is of valuable help to the school, especially in company drill and calisthenic exercises.

Our Christmas tree this year was held at the Indian church. An interesting program was given by the pupils aided by members of the Sunday school. About two hundred fifty Indians were present and everyone, young and old received a present.

The greatest event for the children of Bishop this Christmas was the coming of Santa Claus Christmas morning with an auto loaded high with candy, dolls and toys. He was received on the main square by over three hundred children, red and white, all of whom

shared equally in his gifts. The Indian school band furnished the music.

Supt. R. L. Spalsbury left December 26 for Los Angeles to undergo an operation for appendicitis. During his absence George Simeral, teacher of the Bishop day school, will be acting superintendent.

The following are the employees at this agency:

R. L. Spalsbury, superintendent.
G. P. Doyle, physician.

BISHOP DAY SCHOOL.

George Simeral, teacher.
George Collins, assistant teacher.
Edith Simeral, housekeeper.
John McGee, policeman.

BIG PINE DAY SCHOOL.

L. L. Goen, teacher.
Isabel Goen, housekeeper.
Lee Howard, policeman.

INDEPENDENCE DAY SCHOOL.

Mrs. Starr Hayes, teacher.
Lulu Goodale, housekeeper.
Ben Hunter, policeman.



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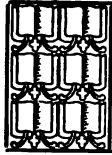
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A Tree with fruit unharvested;
A Path untrod; a House whose rooms
Lack yet the heart's divine perfumes;
A Landscape whose wide border lies
In silent shade, 'neath silent skies;
A wondrous Fountain yet unsealed,
A Casket with its gift concealed;
This is the Year that for you waits,
Beyond Tomorrow's mystic gates.*

—Horatio N. Powers in Journal of Education.



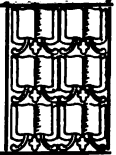
CHILDREN AT PLAY, KAMIAH DAY SCHOOL, IDAHO.



"NOT FOR SCHOOL, BUT FOR LIFE"

THE NATIVE AMERICAN

Devoted to Indian Education



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Number 3

The Navaho Indians and the Public Domain.

Address of Mr. F. H. Abbott, Secretary of the Board of Indian Commissioners, at Mohonk Conference.

TODAY, the Navaho Indians are unspoiled; they are industrious, self-supporting, temperate, law abiding, altogether the most promising full-blood Indians in the country. The total population reported for June 30, 1913, was 31,635, practically all full-bloods. By the treaty of 1868 they were given a reservation in Arizona of 3,225,600 acres. From time to time since that date, their reservation has been increased and modified by executive orders until it now includes over 12,000,000 acres in Arizona and New Mexico. On June 30, 1913, their estimated personal property consisted of approximately 1,500,000 sheep and goats, 30,000 cattle, 325,000 horses and mules; while the blankets of their own manufacture for the year amounted probably to approximately \$500,000, and their agricultural products for the year were probably worth \$250,000. In addition to this personal property, the merchantable worth of timber on the reservation is estimated at 3,000,000,000 feet, worth \$7,500,000, while the reservation is underlain with one of the largest low-grade coal basins in the United States, estimated by the geological survey to cover an area of 3,208 square miles and to contain an available tonnage of 16,170,000,000, lying within 2,000 feet of surface, which, if valued at only one cent per estimated ton, would be worth over \$150,000,000.

These great resources of the Indians, when considered in connection with the fact that they are wholly self-supporting, would be a sufficient guarantee for their future welfare without government intervention or much government supervision beyond furnishing schools:

- (1) If all of them were now living on the reservation;
- (2) If there were unquestionably room within the borders of the present reservation for all to live and maintain themselves and their families;
- (3) If all their grazing lands were compact instead of being checker-boarded as they are along the line of the Santa Fe railroad by the holdings of alternate sections by the railroad company; and
- (4) If there were no danger of diminishing the present area of their holdings through an ill-advised and over-hastened allotment of their lands and opening of parts of the reservation to white settlement.

These four conditions in Navaho affairs are important for present consideration.

1. Estimates varying from 5,000 to 9,000 have been made of the number of Navaho Indians living outside the reservation. Of these, fewer than 1,000 living on the public domain are still unallotted.* Altogether, approximately 5,000 allotments have been made

*The term "unallotted" as here used includes only those who have not made selections of allotments and not those whose applications for allotments have been made but not yet approved. The estimates of 5,000 to 9,000 Navaho living on the public domain include also the Indians formerly living within Executive Order reservations which have been thrown open to settlement.

to Navaho Indians of which about 1,254 have been made to Indians residing on the public domain. Can and should these remaining 1,000 unallotted public domain Indians be allotted? Under the law they are clearly entitled to allotment. This right is specifically conferred in the fourth section of the general allotment act. It is a right which cannot be taken away except by Congress.

The last Indian appropriation bill contained an item providing that no part of the appropriation for making allotments, surveys and resurveys should be used to allot Indians on the public domain in Arizona and New Mexico. Some have understood that provision as setting up a bar to further allotment of Navaho Indians on the public domain. Such is not the case. This proviso merely places the Indian on the public domain on equal footing with the white homesteader, so far as the expense of the survey is concerned. If the Indian cares to pay the cost of the survey necessary to trace the boundaries of his allotment, and makes application to the General Land Office and furnishes the proof of settlement required, he is entitled to a patent for his land. Whether the remaining Navaho Indians residing on the public domain ought to select allotments there or return to the reservation, is a question for each individual Indian to settle for himself.

The Navaho Indian who decides to remain on the public domain necessarily must forfeit all further right and interest in the reservation. Article 13 of the treaty of 1868 provides, "if any Navaho Indian or Indians shall leave the reservation herein described to settle elsewhere, he or they shall forfeit all the rights, privileges and annuities conferred by the terms of this treaty." Before any more Navaho Indians select allotments on the public domain, they should be fully advised of this treaty provision. They should also be told of the estimated timber and mineral wealth in which they would share if they should remove to the reservation. They should be advised of the limitations of the Indian Office to protect them or their property on the public domain, beyond the boundaries of their allotments, and of the fuller authority of the Indian Office within the borders of the reservation. They should be advised too, that they cannot, under the treaty, live on the public domain and graze their stock on the reservation—that they must make a choice.

Since the acquisition of statehood by Arizona and New Mexico, there has been opposition on the part of the representatives of these two states in Congress to the further allotment there of Indians on the public domain. They have contended that reservations having been created for all Indians, to give them allotments on the public domain is contrary to the spirit of the treaties and of the executive orders creating the reservation, and that owing to the untaxed character of Indian lands, and the fact that about 16,000,000 acres of these two states are taken up in Indian reservations, it is an injustice to the white citizens further to increase the area of nontaxable Indian lands. They say, also, that it is not consistent to allot Indians on the public domain when steps are not taken to allot them on the reservation where conditions of soil and climate are similar. These arguments look plausible on their face. In the light of law and the facts and the conditions in the Navaho country, there is really very little in them. In the first place, as heretofore stated, there remain less than 1,000 unallotted Navaho Indians residing on the public domain. In the second place, the law entitles these Indian to allotments on the public domain and there is no discretion in the government to deny them.

Furthermore, I am convinced from personal observation, and from irrefutable testimony of residents of the country, that the allotment of these Indians on the public domain is not interfering with the bona fide settlement of white people. On the contrary, these lands are not desired by white homesteaders; indeed, it is impossible, in view of the climatic condition there, for any family, white or Indian, to make a home in that country on the limited area provided under the existing homestead act. The only means under existing law for either the white man or the Indian to live is to take an allotment or homestead where it is possible to store

water for domestic and stock purposes, or where there are small water holes, using the adjacent public domain to graze sufficient live stock to make a living. The real remedy is an amendment to the Homestead act which would permit the setting apart of areas, varying from 2,000 to 5,000 acres, laid out grazing units large enough to maintain an average family, or, if that could not be done, a leasing law giving a preference right to each homestead or allottee to the adjacent public domain for grazing purposes.

Until such legislation is enacted, I see no other way than for the Indian and the white man, on equal terms, to take homesteads and allotments wherever they have displayed the hardihood to make their homes, fighting it out under such law as exists, for the free use of the open range on the public domain. I have little hesitation in predicting that the Navaho Indian will hold his own in such a contest.

Local sentiment is not adverse to, but is in favor of the Indians who, by efforts almost superhuman, store or divert flood waters sufficient to produce small patches of corn or alfalfa and to water their sheep and goats and ponies and cattle. Their surplus products are sold to the local traders and with the proceeds they buy groceries, provisions and clothing. Thus there is maintained in this desert country a simple sort of commerce and the civilization that goes with it. The traders believe, and I am convinced they are right, that if the Indians were not occupying the public domain in this manner there would be no permanent settlement; that the cattle men would graze the country with vast herds, the cowboys in charge of which would be small in number compared with the present Indian population, and more nomadic; that the Indian homes would not be replaced by the houses of white people; and that civilization would be retarded solely in the interests of the big cattle men whose homes often are in distant cities, and whose interests in the untrammelled use of the open range are adverse to a proper settlement and development of the country.

If the Navaho Indians living on the public domain were not making beneficial use of the country, or if there were unused grazing lands within the boundaries of the Navaho reservation, the situation would be different. But it is an indisputable fact the these Indians are not only making use of the lands allotted to them, but they are using adjacent lands on the public domain and are leasing every acre of railroad or state lands they can lease, and are willing and able to pay cash for such leases. Unless the present grazing grounds of these Indians are kept intact, instead of having a progressive, self-supporting, people as they are, the poorer among them will be crowded out and become charges on the Government or on the state.

No criticism, therefore can be made against the allotment of these Indians on the public domain, provided the Indians themselves are made to understand fully and thoroughly their rights under the treaty—what they will acquire, as well as what they will forfeit by receiving allotments on the public domain—and if full explanation is made to them of the exact requirements of the law with respect to residence and settlement.

In asserting these views, I do not want to be understood as agreeing with those who make personal criticism or impugn the motives of those representatives in Congress who take an opposite view. The Congressional delegation from Arizona and New Mexico represents a larger full blood Indian population than does the delegation from Oklahoma, and these two states have an area of untaxed Indian land about equal to that of Oklahoma, with much smaller population and much less taxable property. There is foundation for their point of view, though I believe they sometimes fail to place on the other side of the ledger the large appropriations of the Government for schools and roads in their states and the large amount of taxable personal property owned by the Indians. Nevertheless, the citizens of these states and their representatives in Washington are entitled to have first consideration given to their views with respect to the affairs of a people who now constitute

and perhaps for all the future will constitute, a large part of the citizenship of their respective commonwealths. At the same time and for these very reasons, they ought to be moved by the broadest and most patriotic considerations to favor policies of dealing with these Indians which would contribute in the most effective manner to their highest and most permanent civilization and welfare. That a majority of the citizens of Arizona and New Mexico who are the immediate neighbors of the Navaho Indians and know them, take this broad view, I am convinced after my recent visit to the Navaho country, where I took pains to ascertain at first hand the views of the citizens.

What many, if not most, of these Indians now living on the public domain will do if permitted to make free choice, as between a home on the reservation and an allotment on the public domain, I already know; they will decide to stay on the public domain, which has been their home since their release as prisoners of war. Last August I met about one hundred of these public domain Navaho at Manuelito, Arizona, and laid the whole question before them just as I have outlined it above. They contended at once that there was no grass for their stock on the reservation and that they wanted to live where their homes now are.

2. The question, Is there room for all the Navaho on the reservation? needs little discussion. The answer is, NO, not under present conditions of grazing and water development. The fact is that if it rains in a particular section at the right season there will be grass for the stock and some flood waters for irrigation or domestic storage; if it does not, then there is not grass enough grown on 100 acres in that section to pasture one sheep. When I crossed the reservation last summer there were sections where there was not a spear of grass. The superintendents and traders and missionaries, as well as the Indians, are unanimous in the opinion that, taken one year with another, there is insufficient grass on the reservation for the Indian stock now there. What further explanation need be made of the resolute determination of these pastoral people residing on the public domain to stick it out there at any hazard and to resist return to the reservation, even with the promise of fuller protection and a share in the great wealth of the tribe?

3. One of the most difficult problems of administration in connection with grazing on the Indian lands is due to the fact that the Santa Fe railroad company owns nearly a million acres of land in alternate sections for a distance of forty miles north of its right of way which extends far within the borders of the Navaho reservation. While about seventy-five per cent of the previous holdings of the railroad have already been exchanged for lieu lands on the public domain, there is still much friction where the land is either leased or purchased by white stockmen, owing to the scarcity of water and the lack of fences.

Steps should be taken immediately to complete the exchange of railroad lands for lieu lands on the public domain under the Act of April 4, 1911, or to purchase them. If Congress should be unwilling, as I believe it will be, to purchase these lands out of gratuity appropriations, then it should be asked to make appropriation for this purpose, to be reimbursed from the future sale of coal and timber on the reservation.

4. Finally, concerning the question of allotting Navaho on the reservation. In my judgment, it is of the greatest importance vigorously to resist as long as possible the allotment or diminution of the reservation. This resistance should continue at least until more water is developed and existing law amended so that allotment, when made, may be made with respect to water possibilities, and in areas of grazing units adapted to the needs of each family.

Any plan of allotment is certain to result in a diminution of the area of the present reservation. Any diminution in their present land holdings, under existing conditions, will interfere with the ability of these people to continue to be self-supporting. The moment

they are so restricted as to make self-support impossible, some of them will become pauperized through the necessity that will be upon the Government to contribute to their needs.

There are many other reasons why the Navaho reservation should not be allotted now. These Indians are making marked progress. The unsanitary winter hogan is being replaced by the neat stone house with fireplace and windows; the horse cultivator is taking the place of the hoe; the herds of sheep are growing larger and the breed of the animals and quality of the wool being improved; more and more are the people learning the English language and sending their children to school. Indeed, the Navaho is proceeding along the path of higher civilization about as fast as he can safely travel. There must be caution lest by over-haste we jolt him from his present splendid status of progressive independence and self-support. Let him continue to buy and pay for his own stock; let him continue to develop water to irrigate his crops; let him follow his own standards of handling his individual personal property and advance gradually from his way of using community land to our system of private land ownership and inheritance. These Indians now, following their own commercial customs, divide their resources fairly and equitably and with remarkable little friction. I do not know where you can find another group of thirty thousand people who, judged by their own standards, have a more religious regard for property rights, who violate less the law or the Ten Commandments, who indulge in less intemperance or vice than do the Navaho Indians. The Government, therefore, should proceed slowly in pressing upon them the standards of white civilization.

Summarized in a word: (1) In the matter of allotments to the small number of Navaho still residing on the public domain, the Indians should be urged, after a full, frank and honest statement to them of the rights and restrictions contained in

the laws and treaties, to elect, after due deliberation, whether to apply for allotment on the public domain and thereby forfeit all rights on the reservation, or whether to proceed, with the assistance of the superintendent, to find a home on the reservation. This action should be taken now. (2) Steps should be taken immediately toward the purchase or exchange of every acre of railroad land within the boundaries of the reservation. (3) The allotment or diminution of the Navaho reservation should be vigorously resisted. If the large area of non-taxed Indian land should become a burden too large for the state to carry, the difficulty should be met by some equitable system of taxation so devised as to protect the Indian title; never by cutting down the Indian's lands so as to deprive him of a means of livelihood. (4) If the Navaho Indian is to be kept unspoiled, he must be kept dependent on his own efforts for his support; the Government must be content to make haste slowly in forcing upon him the standards of the white man's civilization.

Indians Allotments

By Special Correspondent

In November the President appointed John Baum of Garrison, Iowa, allotment agent and assigned him to the Pima reservation.

About the first of November the work was commenced and at this writing about two hundred twenty-six allotments have been made, each allotment consisting of ten acres.

A majority of the Pima take to the allotment, while a few influenced by outsiders are opposed to the division of lands.

Each allotment will in a short time be fenced and farmed as directed. Water in sufficient quantity will be furnished and if the Indians properly apply themselves it will only be a short time until they will appreciate and know the benefits of occupying and improving the lands they control.

With proper farming the lands along the Gila river can be made to excel even the Garden of Eden!

THE NATIVE AMERICAN

Entered at Phoenix, Arizona, as Second Class Mail Matter

C. W. GOODMAN, Superintendent

An Illustrated Weekly Magazine, Devoted to Indian Education and Printed by Indian Student-Apprentices at the United States Indian Training School, Phoenix, Arizona

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A YEAR

OF LOCAL AND PERSONAL INTEREST

Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Linderman of Salt River day school were visitors on the campus Saturday.

Miss Phelps gave a reception at the club sittingroom Thursday afternoon in honor of her sister, Mrs. Farrand Sayre, and niece, Miss Elizabeth Sayre.

The Indian school was represented at the Maricopa county teachers' meeting at Glendale last Saturday by Principal Scott, Mrs. Owsley and Mrs. McLaughlin.

J. H. Kirkland recently escorted a party of Hopi pupils to Phoenix including six pupils for the school and one patient for the sanatorium. Mr. Kirkland is principal of the Toreva day school.

Dr. Frank W. Milburn has been transferred from Standing Rock agency, North Dakota, as physician and arrived January 2. Prior to going to North Dakota he was at the Pine Ridge agency, South Dakota. Dr. Milburn's home is in Washington, D. C.—*Indian Leader*.

A very happy event at the East Farm Monday evening was the surprise dinner given to celebrate Miss Grace Viets' birthday. Those from the school invited to participate were Dr. and Mrs. Breid and Elizabeth, Mrs. McLaughlin, Miss Bidwell and Miss Mayham.

Simon Lewis, who graduated at Phoenix Indian school in 1910, was a visitor at the school this week. Simon recently returned from Hampton Institute in Virginia where he has been taking a literary course and making a specialty of printing since leaving Phoenix. He reports Arthur Harris still at Hampton, this being his junior year in mechanics.

Mr. Mann, blacksmith at Chemawa Indian school, Oregon, was a visitor on our campus one day this week. Mr. Mann came to Phoenix to be with his wife and daughter who are spending the winter here on account of Miss Mann's health.

The marriage of Jacob Lewis of Gila Crossing and Irma Juan Pasqual of Sacaton occurred in Phoenix Saturday, January 10, the ceremony being performed by Father Remy. The bride has been an outing girl in Phoenix during the last several years. They will make their home at Gila Crossing.

Miss Hester Boutwell, who has been an employee for the past year at the East Farm sanatorium, was married Thursday in Phoenix to Edward H. Wilder. News of the wedding came as a surprise to most of the young lady's friends. They will make their home in Phoenix, the groom being employed at Hackett's market.

The many friends of Mrs. J. C. Young learn with regret of the death of her father, Mr. Monser, who was taken last spring from Phoenix to his home at Wenona, Illinois. While visiting at the home of Mrs. Young, he became seriously ill, and from the first there had been little hope of recovery. He was a man of splendid business ability, widely traveled, cultured and genial, and made many friends during the several winters he spent in Phoenix.

Superintendent and Mrs. Goodman gave a dinner party at the club Friday evening. Covers were laid for twelve including Dr. Eliot and Rev. Fr. Ketcham of Washington, D. C., Rev. Fr. Remy of Phoenix, Major and Mrs. Farrand Sayre and Miss Sayre of Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, Dr. and Mrs. Breid, Miss Phelps and Miss Gaither of the school.

Major Farrand Sayre, Seventh Cavalry U. S. A., accompanied by his wife and daughter, arrived Monday morning to spend the week with Mrs. Sayre's sister, Miss Anna Phelps. They are enroute to the Philippines where Major Sayre joins his regiment after spending several years as instructor in military art at the officers' school in Fort Leavenworth.

Superintendent Goodman leaves this evening for California on an official business trip.

The Indian school band furnished music at the opening of the new four-story Noll building Thursday evening.

Mrs. Edna W. Corbett of near Phoenix is working in the office pending the appointment of a regular stenographer.

An Interesting Evening

The pupils and employees of Phoenix Indian school had the pleasure of being addressed at the auditorium Friday evening by Hon. George W. P. Hunt, governor of Arizona. Governor Hunt has lived in the Indian country for thirty-two years, and has seen the remarkable progress made by the Indians of the southwest. He is interested in the coming citizenship of the Indian people and his remarks were directed chiefly along this line, impressing on the boys and girls the need of preparation for this privilege and duty.

Following the Governor's address, Rev. Fr. Ketchen and Dr. Eliot were called upon and each responded with brief talks of such interest and inspiration that the audience wished that they might have been with us long enough for each to have had an entire evening.

Indian Board Visits Phoenix

Dr. Samuel A. Eliot and Rev. Fr. William H. Ketcham of the Board of Indian Commissioner were at the school on Friday of this week. In the morning they visited the academic and industrial departments and in the afternoon were shown through the East Farm sanatorium.

The distinguished visitors arrived at Phoenix Thursday afternoon. Supt. H. J. McQuigg of Tucson, accompanied by Rev. Fr. Bonaventure and Engineer C. R. Olburg, skillfully piloted them in his new automobile during a three days' desert trip. Leaving Tucson Tuesday morning they spent the first night at Indian Oasis and the second at Sacaton. The Commissioners left Saturday morning for the Navaho country.

Commissioner Sells' Visit to Oklahoma

Extracts from *Dallas News* dispatches.

Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, told those in conference with him today that he would give attention during this visit to nothing that was not related to probate matters and that on other trips to Oklahoma he would take up one feature of the departmental supervision at a time. The Commissioner said he hoped to get here often and thought it best to concentrate upon a given subject to the end of bringing out all there was to it. With from eight hundred to one thousand five hundred probate cases pending in each of the counties comprising former Indian Territory, and representing an aggregate of millions of dollars' worth of property the Commissioner said it was the Department's full purpose to bring about a proper attention and management of the estates. He said he could not understand why the administration of a white child's estate should only cost three per cent and that of some Indians should cost an average of twenty-four per cent.

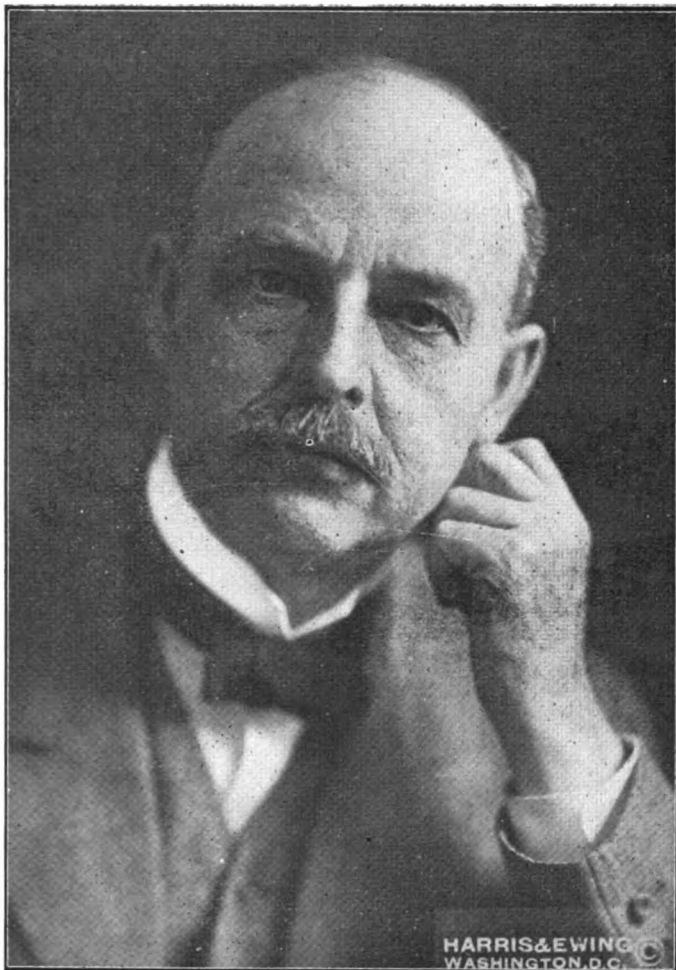
"I am here to develop a cooperative spirit," said Commissioner Sells to the newspaper representatives, "and I might add that the proper spirit is quite apparent. We feel that the county courts, having probate jurisdiction as well as civil and criminal, have much to do, and we want to help them and at the same time get their help. I am not here making charges, but where they are found necessary the Government is prepared to act vigorously, and let the fault rest where it should. It might be necessary to institute some criminal proceedings. In this the department will not shirk its responsibility."

On another of his visits, Commissioner Sells said that he would take up the Federal school question and pay a visit to each institution. At another time he would review the oil situation, and at still another time take up agricultural matters. When asked about the Osage nation oil situation, Commissioner Sells said he was inviting suggestions from all sources. It is probable changes will be made in the Osage regulations before

other leases are authorized, which will probably be some time away. * * *

District and county judges and county attorneys from the Cherokee, Creek and Seminole nations, in session with Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, adopted a resolution asking the Department of the Interior,

eral and state officials respecting probate matters, was expressed in resolutions presented by Judges Leahy of Muskogee county, Hunt of Wagoner county, Bristow of Mayes county and Norvell of Seminole county and adopted by the judges. The resolution in part said:



Hon. Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

through the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to recommend to Congress passage of a law that will give state probate courts supervision and control of the proceeds from the sale of inherited Indian lands. * * *

The spirit of county court officers toward the work being done here by Commissioner Sells and his subordinates and the effort to bring about closer cooperation between fed-

"We express our hearty appreciation to the Hon. Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for the assistance that he has tendered us in the appointment of probate attorneys to cooperate with the probate courts to the end that the estates of minors and deceased persons may be better protected, and we desire to say that his assistance and the assistance of his subordinates is most heartily welcomed. We appreciate the spirit in which he has come among us and the earnest, patriotic address

delivered to us upon the occasion of our being assembled in conference and we, as such county judges, hereby pledge our hearty support and cooperation in the carrying out of his policy, to the end that equity and justice may be given to the Indian people, and will gladly welcome the assistance of his department and his attorneys." * * *

"It is gratifying," said Commissioner Sells, "to note the aggressive and earnest spirit of the officials who have met us in Muskogee, and I am sure like results will obtain when we meet representatives from counties in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations. The cooperative spirit was manifest in all meetings we have held, and the Department feels that marked improvement will be made in the handling of probate matters."

Upon his return to Washington Commissioner Sells will announce the procedure under which tribal attorneys, probate attorneys and field clerks will operate.

Here is where Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, today came in actual touch with the large segregated coal and asphalt area embracing between four hundred thousand and five hundred thousand acres, the deposits in which have been estimated as being worth as much as fifty million dollars. It all belongs to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians, and is a part of their tribal property that has not been apportioned among individual members of the tribes. The government has made preliminary arrangements for placing the surface of the segregated area on the market, and while Commissioner Sells is not in Oklahoma at this time to attend to other than probate matters, the surface sale easily became the leading topic with his callers here. * * *

A resolution was adopted, offered by J. W. Clark, county attorney of Atoka county, concerning the work of Commissioner Sells, and was in part:

"It is our earnest desire to cooperate with him to the end that his policies, which look to the speedy, honest and economical settlement of our Indian affairs, be effectively carried out; therefore we express our appreciation to the Commissioner for his visit and the earnest and purposeful manner in which he approaches

the consideration of our problems. We express to him our earnest purpose to cordially cooperate with him to the end that his policies may be speedily and efficiently carried out and we consider it a reason for congratulation, which we desire to express, that the national administration in its wisdom selected such an earnest, capable, purposeful, Christian gentleman as Commissioner Sells to be the head of the Indian Bureau of the Nation."

Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, held a conference with Governor Cruce this morning between trains, enroute to Ardmore. Governor Cruce said he was supporting Mr. Sells' policy in the handling of Indian probate cases and for a further cooperation between federal and state officials, which the Commissioner has been working out during this visit to Oklahoma.

"I want to give my unqualified indorsement of the work he is doing," said Governor Cruce in a statement referring to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. "The people of Oklahoma will appreciate the attitude taken by Commissioner Sells in confining his appointments to residents of the states. It is his expressed purpose, in dealing with the subject of Indian affairs in Oklahoma, as far as possible to divorce the matter from long-range government and work out these problems through the instrumentality of appointees from among the best citizenship of the state. He believes, and I think rightly, that ample protection can be afforded the Indian children through the state courts and will give ample opportunity for these courts to meet the test that will be applied to them.

 **CONTRIBUTED BY PUPILS** 

Seventh Grade B

The painters are hard at work on the large boys' building this week.

We are glad to see Scott Eldridge, for he has returned to take up his studies.

Calvin Atchhavit is working at the office and is getting to be an expert on the typewriter.

The boys will organize four league baseball teams to play each other. After they play all their series the coach will then organize the regular baseball team for the school.

Margaret McNeal, who was a pupil here some years ago, is now Mrs. Thomas J. Ottley.

We seventh B pupils are anxious to hear Clara Whiteowl give her piano solo at the literary society.

We have learned that more than five hundred varieties of trees are found in the forests of Porto Rico.

The boys think that the school is just waking up because they heard the news of baseball this morning.

Annie T. Moore is one of the best rug-makers at the Farm Cottage and Mrs. Chiles is very proud of her.

We seventh grade B pupils are taking good hold in our arithmetic, since January the first, and improving right along.

The Indians of Kiowa agency, Oklahoma, are paying taxes. The money is to be used for building school houses and roads.

The harness shop boys were obliged to take work wherever they could get it for a month as the harness shop is closed until the first of February.

I have had a letter from Nannie M. Howard now at Escuela. She likes the school but often wishes to be here again with her friends. Nina Emerson, another Phoenix student, is also there. They both are getting along finely.

The girls that are working at the Farm Cottage are to finish some of the rugs that were started by the girls that worked there last year. We hope to make them just as good as the other rugs that were made by some of our girls.

The old office will soon be a rooming house instead of office as somebody is going to move in there. The carpenters are busy working on it every day. We will be glad when we get through with it as we have more work to do over at the East Farm.

NEWS OF OUR NEIGHBORS AND CO-WORKERS

Pueblo Bonito School, Crownpoint, New Mexico

By Special Correspondent

The health of the school has been good since the beginning of the school year last September.

Hostine Largo, seventy years old last Saturday, while crossing Largo lake on the ice near Smith's trading post, slipped and fell,

fracturing his hip. The poor fellow lay on the ice for more than four hours before he was found and assistance given him. Dr. Lewis gave him attention and he is now being taken care of at the agency.

Rev. Mr. Muysken and Mr. Arnold have been somewhat indisposed the last week from la-grippe.

Another vein of water has been secured in the test for artesian water and the water now stands thirty feet from the surface. It is the opinion of the driller that when the next water stratum is penetrated the water will flow.

Burnsides, a Navaho, has taken seventy-two head of cattle on the shares given by a white man. The owner states that Burnsides worked for him for a number of years and he always found him on the square and trustworthy and so he gave him a chance.

There was a picture show last Saturday night, after which everyone joined the boys in popcorn festival and games.

Charles Spader, Indian trader at Putnam, visited the school last week.

The Indians are freighting a carload of Oklahoma oilcake to the sheep range of Edmund Sargent near Putnam. They receive one dollar per hundredweight.

Mrs. Beebe, accompanied by her daughter, arrived from Aztec last week and is now cooking for the employees.

Mr. Kerr will soon complete the contract for coal mining; the new mine opened by him is in a vein three and one-half feet thick, pure coal.

The old mine six and one-half feet thick was abandoned on account of too much bone in strata through the coal.

Kamiah, Idaho

By Special Correspondent.

We have an interesting, successful school out here in Kamiah, Idaho, among the Nez Perce Indians. It is a consolidated day school, attended by white pupils as well as Indians. I think it is the only school of its kind in the Indian Service. There are two teachers, one supplied by the county district.

About five acres of the school grounds are used for an experimental garden and orchard. The greatest number of first prizes were given to the school at the county fair held at Kamiah, September 25, 26, 27, 1913.

The school is under the supervision of Supt. Theodore Sharp of the Nez Perce reservation, John J. Guyer is day school inspector, and Mrs. Nellie S. Guyer, teacher,

We have classes in domestic science and manual training.

PROGRAM OF CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENT

Christmas Carol—Ring the Bells of Christmas School
 Recitation—A Word of Welcome Harold Moore
 Carol—Sing O Ye Heavens School
 Recitation with piano—The Bells Stella Amera
 Carol—Merry Christmas Bells School
 Recitation—Now's the Time Josephine Corbett
 Motion Song—Christmas time has come again Primary Class
 Recitation—The Stocking's Christmas Georgia Strine,
 Susie Spencer, Arthur Reboiu, Frank Reboiu, Allen Strine
 Recitation—The Very Best Thing Mazai Frank
 Carol—Shout the Glad Tidings School
 Motion song with dolls—Christmas Lullaby Six Little Girls
 Solo, duet and chorus—While Shepherds Watched Stella
 Amera, Mazie Frank, Viola Spencer, Minnie Amera, Frank
 Corbett, Alonzo Kohmorgan.

CANTATA—SANTA CLAUS' PARTY

Libretto William H. Gardner
 Music Louis F. Gottschalk
 CAST
 Jack Jackson Frank Corbett

composed an auto party from the Boarding school to visit the big Indian dance at Mission Flats New Year's eve. The capacious Indian hall was so completely filled that the "Omaha" could not be given as intended. The visitors were made guests of honor and two special dances performed for them, one of them being the war dance. Mr. Olop aroused much enthusiasm and goodwill by distributing various gifts, some in a spirit of friendliness and others for excellence of performance. He also secured by purchase and by gift several fine Indian relics. The Indians were in brilliant costume, possibly some thousands of dollars being represented by the dresses elaborately trimmed with elk teeth. Two chiefs graced the occasion and there was a fine display of blankets and feathers. Just at midnight a



Employees at Truxton Canon School.

Santa Claus Alonzo Kolmorgan
 Friends of Santa
 Plum Pudding Allen Strine
 Pumpkin Pie Harold Moore
 Candy Cone Albert Ezekiel
 Christmas Cake Viola Spencer
 Christmas Candle Minnie Amera
 Jack in the Box William Pitcher
 Christmas Tree Susie Spencer
 Holly Margaret MacDorman
 Mistletoe Lillian Corbett
 Chorus of School Children
 Recitation—The Arrival of Santa Charles Pitcher, Albert
 Ezekiel, Susie Spencer, Margaret MacDorman, George Strine,
 Alonzo Kolmorgan
 Chorus—Santa's Children School
 Untrimming of the tree
 Distribution of presents

prayer was read in the Sioux language and the New Year was greeted with loud acclaim then followed the greatest geniality expressed in handshaking and New Year's wishes. Old Glory occupied a conspicuous place on the walls and large quantities of refreshments were piled in the center of the room. An offering was made for the poor.

Mrs. Brennan was away during New Year's week.

Miss Ruth Brennan of Rapid City has been spending a few days with her parents.

B. F. Thompson, school farmer, is spending his vacation in Maryland.

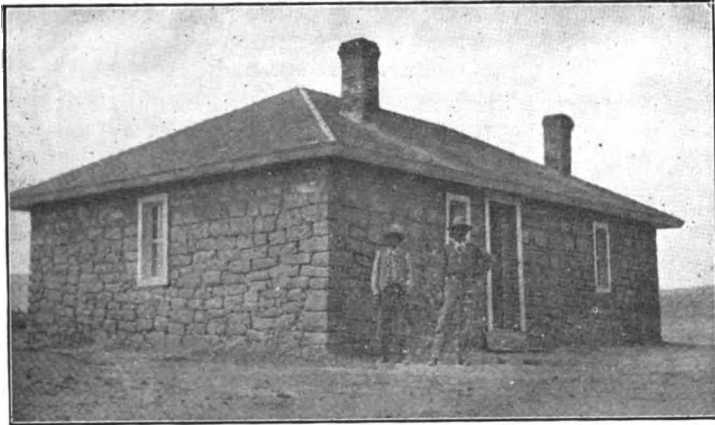
George Stigers recently spent several days in Chadron.

Supervisor Young recently visited Pine Ridge, leaving during the holidays.

Pine Ridge, South Dakota

By Special Correspondent.

Supervisor and Mrs. Olop, E. L. Ford, Mrs. H. A. Ford, Miss Williams and Andrew Knife



**HOUSE OF BENE-TO-CLOI-BEGA, A NAVAHO OF THE PROGRESSIVE
TYPE, PUEBLO BONITO, CROWNPOINT, NEW MEXICO.**



CHARLEY LARGO, A NAVAHO SILVERSMITH AT PUEBLO BONITO.

Mrs. O. D. Carey has gone for a prolonged visit with her daughter in Idaho.

Mrs. Riley, well and favorably known in the day schools, has entered on her duties in the primary room at the boarding school.

Truxton Canon, Arizona

By Special Correspondent.

The new cottage is nearing completion. Mr. Maxwell, who did the masonry work, is an expert hand.

Mr. Ferris and his force have finished one line of fence along the south side of the reservation and have moved to Nelson to begin on another.

Dr. and Mrs. Riggs were Crozier visitors Sunday.

Mr. Shell, Miss Durr, Miss Ford and Mrs. Riddley were Hackberry callers Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Shell and Mr. Ferguson made an official trip to Big Sandy, January 6.

The children who were not vaccinated last year have recently been vaccinated.

The new iron steps that have recently been placed at the school building and dormitory add greatly to their improvement.

Indian Beecher has been vaccinated, and also had his eyes operated upon for trachoma.

The Pullman system of towels which has been adopted is giving satisfaction

Miss Nessel made a business trip to Kingman, December 27.

Attention is called to the news from Truxton Canon, in the issue of the NATIVE AMERICAN of January 3, to the mistake made in saying that Miss Sinnard resumed her duties as assistant laundress. Miss Sinnard is laundress and Mrs. Peacore assistant laundress.

Santan, Arizona

By Special Correspondent.

A Sunday school was organized in the new adobe chapel built by the Santan Indians last year. Fifty-five were in attendance last Sunday and elected the following officers and teachers: superintendent, Mrs. S. E. Gilman; assistant superintendent, John Rogers; secretary, Mrs. Lucy Lewis; treasurer, Francisco Wilson; teachers: Mrs. Ataloya Rogers, Mrs. J. M. Rene, Charles Whitman and Francisco Wilson.

A number of the returned students met at the schoolhouse last Friday night and reorganized the Santan Social club. The following officers were elected: president, Ambrose Johnson; vice president, John Rogers; secretary, Joseph Jack-

son; treasurer, Mrs. Ataloya Rogers; critic, Mrs. S. E. Gilman; program committee, Luke Thomson, Earl Whitman and Louis Perkins. The next meeting will be at the school house the evening of January 23.

Pete Evans has recently completed a neat adobe house near the new chapel.

The people are busy now hurrying to complete planting their wheat and barley.

The reservation last week was called on to mourn the death of Miguel Coosptchu, grandfather of Adam Juan. He was the oldest man in this district and a man of influence.

The usual Christmas exercises were held at the school house the day before Christmas and presents given to all the children as well as a treat of candy, nuts and popcorn for all in attendance, old and young.

The Indians held exercises and a Christmas tree in their chapel Christmas night and had a treat and presents for all.

Sacaton, Arizona

By Special Correspondent.

Superintendent Thackery left for Washington January first.

Mr. Hudson and family are east visiting relatives, but expect to return in about ten days. Mrs. Hudson writes that it has been cloudy most of the time, and Hugh says he wants to come back to Arizona where he can see the sun.

Mr. Hodgson, additional farmer, is taking a special course in agriculture at Tucson. He expects to be gone about fifteen days.

Mr. Crouse and Dr. Delcher and their families spent last Saturday in Mesa.

Mr. Moore spent several days in the southern part of the state last week buying horses.

Miss Mayham of the Phoenix Indian school was Mrs. Armstrong's guest several days.

Mrs. Hodgson, Mrs. Armstrong and Miss St. Clair entertained their friends in a charming manner the first of the month.

Mrs. Hodgson invited the ladies to her home last Saturday afternoon to organize a needlework club. Those who attended report a pleasant time. The next meeting is to be held at the home of Mrs. French Gilman in Santan.

A couple of ladies on riding through the eastern part of the reservation several days ago were pleased to notice that one of the little adobe homes had glass windows in and that the glass was polished nicely, and the

neatest of sash curtains hung at the windows. It made one think of a white settlement where thrifty white people lived. On inquiry it was found that Lawrence Easchief, who has been married a few months, lived there.

Oliver Wellington is acting as night watchman at the school while our regular watchman is planting his wheat.

Arthur Gilman left a few days ago for his home in Banning, California.

On New Year's day all the men employees went out hunting and brought in enough game for the next day's dinner for children and employees. They killed quail, ducks and rabbits. It is needless to say the recipients enjoyed the treat and wish it would be repeated soon.

Horace Williams has moved his family to Dr. Cook's house and will help the Rev. Mr. Lay in his mission work for the winter.

Christmas was celebrated at different points on the reservation as usual. Through the kindness of Walter Hill, the Phoenix Bakery, and Mrs. Higgins of Phoenix, the Casa Grande Bakery, and Mr. Phillips, our mail carrier, a little over a hundred of the old and sick Indians had a small treat. Through unavoidable circumstances Santa Claus was not able to deliver it until after the New Year. It was appreciated just the same.

The Indian women who received cash prizes at the Arizona State fair were: Mrs. Newton, Gila Crossing, first prize for best made basket, \$15.00, also second prize for best made basket, \$5.00; Mabel Sanky, Blackwater, for crocheted shawl, first prize, \$2.50; Mrs. Charley Schurz, Casa Blanca, for best made night dress, \$1.00; Mrs. Arthur Houston, Casa Blanca, best embroidered pillowcase, \$1.00; Mrs. Harvier Cawker, Santan, best quilt patch work, \$1.00; Mrs. Elmo Sunna, Elisha, best crocheted bag, \$1.00; Dollie Noble, Sacaton Flats, best dress, \$1.00; Sacaton school, domestic science: Emma Havana, Blackwater, best made rug, \$1.00; Laura Scott, Blackwater, best buttonholes, 75 cents; Jane Evans, Santan, best hemstitching, 75 cents.

EVIL SPEAKING

It is said that a woman went to a wise man to ask his advice about controlling her tongue. "What is the trouble, my good woman?" said the wise man. "I have a habit of speaking evil of my neighbors," said the woman. "What shall I do?" "I will tell you what to do," said the wise man. "Go to the market and buy a

chicken just killed. Then walk along the road to the next village, plucking the feathers and throwing them away as you go. After this, come back to me." The woman did as she was bid. "You have done the first part well," said the wise man when the woman came back. "Now go back over the road and pick up all the feathers that you threw away." "Alas!" said the woman, "I cannot do that, for the wind has scattered them in every direction." "So it is with evil speaking," said the wise man. "The wicked words are scattered and can never be recalled." From that day, the woman was cured of her bad habit.

Every gentle word you say,
One dark spirit drives away;
Every gentle deed you do,
One bright spirit brings to you.

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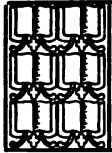
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Just to be good, to keep life pure from degrading elements, to make it constantly helpful in little ways to those who are touched by it, to keep one's spirit always sweet, and avoid all manner of petty anger and irritability—that is an idea as noble as it is difficult.—EDWARD HOWARD GRIGGS.



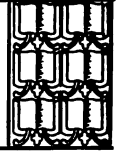
**BLACKSMITH SHOP OF ETCITY LARGO, PUEBLO BONITO,
CROWNPOINT, NEW MEXICO.**



"NOT FOR SCHOOL, BUT FOR LIFE"

THE NATIVE AMERICAN

Devoted to Indian Education



Volume 15

January 24, 1914

Number 4

The Individual's Relation to the Health of the Community

John Trask, Assistant Surgeon-General U. S. Public Health Service.

THERE are few things of so great importance to the individual as his health. Upon it depends largely his attitude toward life and his relationship to his fellow man. Generally speaking, those physically well are prosperous and efficient and the sick or diseased unsuccessful and inefficient.

The individual chronically poisoned by malaria or by hookworm infection finds his daily work onerous and the fruits of his labor give but little pleasure. The consumptive would gladly exchange his bank account for physical health. Who would not give his material wealth if by so doing he would bring back loved ones lost prematurely by fatal disease?

The health of the community is the combined health of those living in it. The relation of the citizen to the health of the community is therefore his relation to the health of his neighbors and of those living in the same city or state.

The health of the community should be of interest to every individual, for upon it depends the welfare of himself, of his family, and of his fellow citizens. Upon the health of the people depends the happiness and prosperity and such material success as may be attained is of little benefit.

To the extent that the inhabitants of a community are sick the community itself is diseased. The community has health only in so far as the people are free from disease. To a community health is a valuable asset. It insures prosperity. It attracts people. It increases the value of the land. Many letters are received daily at the Public Health Bureau at Washington from people who are contemplating buying land or moving from one state to another asking about the health conditions of certain localities. They want to know whether there is much sickness in this or that locality, whether there is any malaria, much typhoid fever or tuberculosis, and whether there is a pure water supply. People are thinking in these days of their physical welfare and have no desire to live in localities where insufficient attention is given to the prevention of disease and where there is more sickness than there should be. The community that has health has a distinct advantage in the competition for economic prosperity over the sick community.

The health of the community depends upon the health of the citizens, but the health of each individual also depends in some measure, often in large measure, upon that of other members of the community. Health of the individual is therefore a condition that, generally speaking, can be maintained only by a combination of individual and community efforts, and its importance is such that in the activities of the city and of the state it should hold a prominent place. The health of the community should be of greater concern than commercial prosperity, for it is essential to commercial prosperity. Necessary as are our

courts, our fire and police departments, and our educational systems, the importance of the community's attention to the citizen's health is second to none.

Each case of a communicable disease in a city threatens the welfare of every citizen. Every case of tuberculosis or of typhoid fever is to some degree a menace to every uninfected person. Modern civilization in its development has become more complex, and as a result of the many avenues of social and commercial intercourse we are brought more frequently into contact with our fellow man and his life.

Where the bread is baked in the home, people are not exposed to the disease of the bakers and of those who handle the bread in shops, but in cities most bread is not baked in the home. Today a number of cities properly require that no person afflicted with any communicable disease shall be employed in a bakeshop, and that bread and other articles made in bakeries shall be wrapped in paper before leaving the bake room. More than one state now has regulations requiring the wrapping of bread in this way throughout the state.

If we patronize barber shops, we are liable to be exposed to certain diseases of many patrons who have preceded us, unless special precautions are taken. We are likewise exposed to the disease of our servants, and not only to their disease, but to the diseases in the families and houses from which they come. We may be exposed to the diseases of those who send their clothes to the same laundry in which our clothes are washed, unless there are proper supervision and regulation.

When there is a family cow or a cow supplying a small neighborhood the possibility of the milk carrying disease is comparatively limited. But in cities where milk dealers receive their milk, often from hundreds of farms, and after mixing it in large tanks distribute it to thousands of people, the danger from chance contamination of the milk with disease germs is many times greater, for instead of one family handling the milk there may be hundreds, and if the milk from any one farm is infected with typhoid or scarlet fever germs all the milk may become contaminated when it is mixed in the vat of the city distributor and hundreds of families thus exposed to infection. This is merely problematical. It is a thing of frequent occurrence. Epidemics of typhoid fever due to infected milk are common. Outbreaks in which there have been many hundreds of cases of scarlet fever or diphtheria have been caused by milk in a number of cities. Large outbreaks of septic sore throat, spread by milk, have within the last two years occurred in Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, and elsewhere.

In street cars we come into close contact with people from many homes. And there are still other means by which we are brought into contact with our fellow citizens and their diseases. The fly that breeds in garbage, decaying vegetation, and stable refuse and feeds on anything and everything, including the sputum of consumptives, the excretions of typhoid patients, and the pus discharged from sore eyes and running ears, by its sociable habit of going from one house to another may carry diseases to people who never see the sick.

At church we come into more or less close contact with people from many houses, in some of which there may be persons sick with communicable diseases. At day school and in Sunday school, children are associated with others and frequently contract disease, as is well known to all. The diseases of children are often spread in this way. It is only proper therefore that each household give special attention to the welfare of other households by keeping at home those sick with communicable diseases until all danger of spreading the disease is past. This is especially true of the acute infectious diseases, such as measles, scarlet fever and diphtheria. When these are known to be present in the community parents should be watchful, for frequently children are sick for some time before the nature of the illness is recognized, and, if during this time they mingle with others, the disease is

likely to be spread, and no right-minded citizen wishes by lack of due care to be responsible for the occurrence of sickness in others, sickness that may deprive others of life.

The common drinking cup, which until recently it was customary to see at drinking fountains and in public places, brought individuals into almost personal contact. Every person who drank left a little of his saliva and a few of the germs from his mouth on the edge of the cup, and in using the cup not only quenched his thirst but sampled, as it were, the salivary contributions and the germs of his predecessors.

What is true of the common drinking cup is likewise true in some measure of cups, glasses, spoons and forks in restaurants, hotels, and at soda-water fountains, if they are not properly cleansed after being used. The possible danger in placing to our mouth cups or other vessels that have been used by persons of whose conditions of health we do not know will be readily appreciated if we consider tuberculosis. This disease is present throughout the world. About one person in every hundred in our cities has it in a form in which it may be spread to others. A small proportion of the cases in man is contracted from milk from tuberculous cows. This is especially true of the disease in children. With the exception of this comparatively small proportion, the disease is spread from person to person, and each afflicted individual owes his misfortune to the fact that he either unduly exposed himself or was not properly protected from the disease in some one else. As the germ which causes tuberculosis is usually present in sputum and mouths of consumptives, the possible danger in using a common cup of any kind is readily apparent.

The common towel and the common comb and brush of the waiting room or other public places all contribute to bring their users into very close relationship, a relationship usually closer and more intimate than that of ordinary social intercourse with friends and acquaintances.

Do what we will, our health depends not only on how we live but also on how the other people of the community live. The danger of infection from the sick we see. We can protect ourselves from those we see and know of, but we in large measure are helpless to protect ourselves from those of whose existence we are unaware.

Every case of a communicable disease in a city is directly or indirectly a menace to every person. The safety of every inhabitant depends upon the health of the community.

Every household should see that it does not spread disease to others, that it does not become a focus of infection endangering the welfare of the community.

Every citizen should keep his premises clean; should see that he is not maintaining collections of garbage or refuse in which flies may breed. He should see that all sanitary regulations are complied with and then should supplement these with as many more as his knowledge tells him will be useful. Whenever any member of his household contracts a communicable disease he should take such precautions as will prevent its being spread to others. He should bear in mind that every case of a communicable disease is contracted directly or indirectly from some infected person and that the case in his family is probably due to some one's neglect of his responsibilities to the community. His household should not become the cause of the further spread of the disease. If the disease is one that should be reported to the health department he should see that this is done, and in any case if in doubt he should communicate with the health department for advice or instructions, for the health department is maintained by him and his fellow citizens for this purpose.

"Affliction is the chiseling of the Master's own hand upon
the stone he prizes and counts worthy of his handiwork."

THE NATIVE AMERICAN

Entered at Phoenix, Arizona, as Second Class Mail Matter

C. W. GOODMAN, Superintendent

An Illustrated Weekly Magazine, Devoted to Indian Education and Printed by Indian Student-Apprentices at the United States Indian Training School, Phoenix, Arizona

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A YEAR

OF LOCAL AND PERSONAL INTEREST

Rev. Father Remy of Phoenix was a caller at the hospital on Tuesday.

Rev. Mr. Lay of Sacaton was a visitor in Phoenix the first of the week.

The carpenters have been busy this week completing the office stairway.

A new position of nurse has been authorized at the East Farm sanatorium.

Andreas Castillo, a Papago from San Xavier, was at the school this week visiting some of his relatives.

Dr. and Mrs. Breid entertained at dinner Monday evening Major and Mrs. Farrand Sayre, Miss Sayre and Miss Phelps.

A jolly picnic at Echo Canyon was indulged in the first of the week in honor of our campus guests. The party included sixteen.

Word comes from Whiteriver that Mrs. McCray has been filling the position of matron and likes her work in that capacity better than teaching.

Dr. and Mrs. Herman of Keams Canon were in Phoenix this week enroute to San Carlos, where the doctor has been transferred as agency physician.

The Board of Indian Commissioners claims a new man from the extreme west in the appointment of Isador B. Dockweiler, an attorney of Los Angeles, California.

Dr. John T. Miller, editor of the *Character Builder* at Los Angeles, California, spoke to the student body Thursday afternoon at four o'clock. Dr. Miller was a visitor at the school several years ago on a lecture tour. He gave the pupils a number of excellent thoughts on "character building"

Through the *Sherman Bulletin* we learn of the death of Frederick F. Conser, father of Frank M. Conser of Sherman Institute. Superintendent Conser's many friends in the Indian Service will regret to learn of his bereavement.

From a returned student at Penasco, New Mexico, we recently received the following: "The NATIVE AMERICAN is always a 'welcome guest,' and we returned students greatly enjoy reading it, as it gives encouragement to those who need words of uplift. It is a real pleasure to know that our people are advancing steadily along those lines which will soon fit us for true citizenship."

Dr. Thomas L. Riggs, of Oahi, South Dakota, who recently visited Haskell, said he could talk more easily in Dakota than in English. He was born and brought up among the Sioux Indians and has been missionary to the Cheyenne River Sioux for forty-one years. His father, Dr. Stephen Riggs, was the much-loved missionary and educator who did a monumental work in translating the Scriptures and hymns into the Sioux language. His brother, Alfred L. Riggs, is superintendent of the Santee mission school.—*Indian's Friend*.

Dr. Walter Rendtorff, who has been agency doctor the past two years, has been transferred to Carlisle, Pennsylvania, where he will be school physician. He reported for duty January 8. His family will visit in Chicago, enroute to the new home. Our best wishes go with the doctor. We have been glad to print his notes in the health department, and to know his fellowship in the work during all his stay in Anadarko.—*Home and School*.

Major and Mrs. Sayre and daughter, after a ten days' visit at the school with Miss Phelps, departed for the west. They will spend several days at Los Angeles and at San Francisco before sailing for the Philippines. Mrs. Sayre and Miss Elizabeth will stop at Honolulu for two weeks in order to break the monotony of the long sea voyage. The many friends they made at the school wish them a pleasant trip and interesting stay in our insular possessions.

Superintendent Thackery of Sacaton is expected home this evening from a three weeks' stay in Washington on official business.

The organization of the school baseball teams has been effected this week, and the names and captains chosen for these aggregations are as follows: Philadelphia, Lemuel Yukku; Chicago, Juan Vavages; New York, Luke Anton; Boston, Charles Reynolds. Each captain took turns in naming the members of his team and the line-ups will be published in an early issue. As soon as the supplies arrive the season will open, and those making the best records in the camp-games will be selected for the league team.

Civil Service Examinations

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination for teacher in the Indian Service, for both men and women, on February 4 and 5, 1914, at the usual places. From the register of eligibles resulting from this examination certification will be made to fill vacancies as they may occur in this position in the Indian Service unless it is found to be in the interest of the service to fill any vacancy by reinstatement, transfer, or promotion.

As the Commission has experienced considerable difficulty in securing sufficient eligibles for this position, qualified persons are urged to enter the examination.

At a large number of schools unmarried male eligibles are desired. Of the female eligibles those having musical ability are often preferred.

Those interested may secure further information by writing to United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

* * *

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination for superintendent of industries, for men only, on February 4, 1914, at the usual places. From the register of eligibles resulting from this examination certification will be made to fill a vacancy in this position in the Indian Service at the Albuquerque

school, New Mexico, at \$1,000 a year, and vacancies as they may occur in positions requiring similar qualifications.

The appointee in this position must be a competent carpenter. In addition, the duties of the position require that he should be able to superintend in a general way the work in other trades, including blacksmithing, shoe and harness making, and engineering; that he have good ideas concerning industrial training and the planning of improvements; and that he be capable of handling men and directing them to their duties.

He will not be expected to take the blacksmith's or the harnessmaker's place and conduct the work of either of these trades, but he will be expected to take the engineer's or the carpenter's place.

For further information write Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

* * *

The United States Civil Service Commission announces open competitive examinations for cook and baker, for both men and women. From the registers of eligibles resulting from these examinations certifications will be made to fill the following vacancies in the Indian Service, and vacancies as they may occur in positions requiring similar qualifications.

One cook at Kickapoo school, Kansas, at \$420 a year; one cook at Greenville school, California, at \$500 a year; one cook at Wittenberg school, Wisconsin, at \$500 a year, one cook at Pine Ridge school, South Dakota, at \$500 a year; one assistant cook at Fort Lapwai sanitarium, Idaho, at \$500 a year; one baker at Pine Ridge school, South Dakota, at \$500 a year. Women are desired for the specific vacancies mentioned above. The usual entrance salary for the positions of cook and baker in the Indian Service is \$500 a year.

Attention is invited to the fact that applications for the positions of cook and baker may be filed at any time, but only those properly executed and filed with the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., in complete form prior to the hour of

closing business on February 9, 1914, will be considered for the specific vacancies mentioned above.

Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on physical ability and training and experience.

For further information write the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

Pueblo Indians in Powwow with Commissioners

An Indian powwow, unique in the annals of the southwest, will be held tomorrow at Isleta pueblo, sixteen miles south of Albuquerque. The Pueblo chiefs of a half dozen villages will meet with Father William A. Ketcham of Washington, head of the national board of Catholic Indian missions, Dr. Samuel A. Elliott of Boston, son of the president emeritus of Harvard, and members of the United States Indian commission. The commission is completing a tour of all the Indian reservations in the west and the result of its investigations will be embodied in a report to be submitted to President Wilson and Secretary Lane. Recommendations will be made for certain reforms in dealings with the wards of Uncle Sam.

At a conference tomorrow, chiefs of the pueblos of Acoma, Laguna, Isleta, Sandia, Santo Domingo, San Felipe, Cochiti and Jemez will be present. The Commissioners will hear the grievances of the Pueblo head men to learn in a general way the conditions of the Indians.—*Arizona Republican*.

RESPONSIBILITY

"If you can keep your head when all about you are losing theirs and blaming it on you—"

To find the responsible head of a concern you have only to find the man on whom the blame is laid when things go wrong. Lots of people shrink from important places because if they take them they will move into the line of fire of hostile criticism. In this country of activeminded people we are particularly prone to visit the sins of our fathers and our children (being sinless ourselves) upon public men. By public men is not meant merely political men but all men who stand out from the crowd and assume to lead or to teach it.

We want leaders, yet we denounce them. We

write them anonymous letters. We tell them how much better we could do. We form stove-clubs to assist them at low range by imputing motives to them and endeavoring to undermine the confidence of the community in them.

A boy born ambitious grows pathetically into a man who would rather stay a low salaried underling because "the man higher up" runs risks and is battered and has to make quick, final decision. He has both to decide in a hurry and to decide right. His "yes" and "no" are faithful. Whatever mistakes the subordinate makes, the commander must be impeccable—he cannot afford to be out in his reckonings. The stoker may waste coal or shirk, but it is the chief engineer's fault if the ship loses a fraction of a knot. The genius of great men is not so much in the things they do themselves as in the ability to make others serve them.

No man worth his salt ever yet felt superior to his task—in the sense of having too much strength or knowledge for it. The work is always bigger than the workman, and a man approaching a great responsibility should come to it in a spirit of humility equal to his determination to do the best he can. The toplofty scorner is predestined to failure. The man who—like a strong needle properly threaded—will pull through before he falls out has no exaggerated confidence about himself. He keeps his mouth shut and tries and knows the difference between defeat and surrender.

But it is surprising how much better we can do than we think we can do—unless we are of the number of those filled to the brim with their own egregious conceit. Suddenly work is placed in our hands of an unaccustomed species. We turn it over curiously, to see if it will bite or is poisonous. Finding it innocuous in those respects we begin to find other objections, based upon the shape or the size or the color of it. We are just about to reject it when a little voice inside us—away down deep—bids us reconsider.

"When duty whispers low 'Thou must,'
The youth replies, 'I can!'"

It is a poor, invertebrate, anemic creature who will not now and then surprise himself and add cubits to his stature not by thinking—which we are told is not feasible—but by acting. We might, indeed, ponder and weigh the chance of mischances, interminably; we shall not get anywhere till we have made up our minds to cast the die.

How easy and how simple it is to stand back and let anybody else be the champion who goes forth from the walls to meet the protagonist

from the opposing host out there in the open plain! There might have been a thousand Davids and there was but one. He seized his chance to immortalize his name. Another would have admired the stone from the brook as a geological specimen, but ridiculed it as a weapon against a giant.

A brave man makes few conditions. The man seeking ease and comfort imposes many. He must have all to his liking ere he lifts a finger. He hedges and stipulates till the white-hot instant of action has gone by. The hero does not wait to drive a bargain. He charges at the head of a forlorn hope, fights with a sword-blade broken near the hilt, uses his empty gun as a club, and goes on after the light is out: which is what our poet means when he says:

"If you can force your heart and nerve and
sineu

To serve your turn long after they are gone,
And so hold on when there is nothing in
you,

Except the will which says to them, 'Hold on!'"

Many a man in the place of command is brave by virtue of necessity: he can't quit, because he can't be spared. There is none to take his place, to do his work. He does not attitudinize as a hero or claim credit. He has no time to think what kind of a figure he cuts, or whether the rank and file agree to praise or blame him. Only this he knows—that there is much to do, and he is the man to do it.

No wonder there is a still hunt always for men able to stand the strain and keep their footing which is quite as important as keeping one's head. No wonder there is room at the top. No wonder we hear of so many first-rate enterprises in quest of a man with a big enough mind and outlook to drive them "full speed ahead" without running them on a sunken reef or the midnight ghost of a berg. But how many of the glib, smug, personable creatures who offer themselves as efficient lieutenants, captains, generals and admirals could do the work and at the same time keep sane and balanced beneath the worry? Many there are who can object, demur, pull back, cry halt, deprecate enthusiasm and deplore precipitancy. Few there are who can construct, suggest, direct, inspire, encourage and so get different work from indifferent workmen. Men are like horses in that they know by instinct the hand of the master. One they will respect and obey: another they repudiate and contemn. But whether the master is able or unable, they are willing enough to take all credit to themselves and give him all the blame.

- Editorial *Philadelphia Public Ledger*.

First Indian Temperance Worker

According to a recent statement in the *Philadelphia Ledger*, fifty years ago on the Yankton, South Dakota, agency there lived an Indian who was a worthy forerunner of the Hon. "Pussyfoot" Johnson, now a vigorous and vivacious word-picture artist in charge of the *New Republic*, Westerville, Ohio. The *Ledger* says:

A delayed-in-transmission letter has reached the Indian office from Red Thunder, a venerable Medewakanton Sioux living on a claim near Yankton, South Dakota.

Red Thunder is a noted character in Indian history. In his letter he referred to himself as "the man who spilled all the whiskey that was brought to Yankton agency fifty years ago." This incident was recalled today. Red Thunder's tribal people, with the Santee and the Sissetons, were taken down the Mississippi after the Indian outbreak in Minnesota during the Civil war, and were then sent up the Missouri to Dakota and Nebraska. At the Yankton agency there was a barrel of whiskey which the Indians found. To keep them from getting in fighting mood again Red Thunder emptied the barrel.



Seventh Grade A

Scott Eldridge, is enjoying himself playing tops with the small boys.

The painters have painted the barn and also whitewashed the stables.

Charles Cedartrée has been nailing shingles on the old office this week.

The friends of Frank Whitman and Solomon Leupp were glad to see them back again.

A horse lawn mower was received this week and boys who are cutting the lawns are anxious to see it used.

Once a week we have a lesson on agriculture by our principal, Mr. Scott, and we are all getting interested in it.

We are studying more about citizenship now and we hope to have some good papers when we come to write about it.

We were all glad to see Jack Frost visit us yesterday morning and hope that he will come again for we are always ready to welcome it.

John Taylor, a well known basket ball player, is glad. Although the basket ball season is over, baseball season is here, and he is an all-round athlete.

A baseball league has been formed and there are some fifty boys in the league. There are four clubs, representing Chicago, New York, Philadelphia and Boston. From these teams players will be selected for the regular team.

Seventh Grade B

We are all anxious for the base ball tournament to start.

The officers of the first battalion have received new uniforms.

We think the first battalion is better than any other year, for all the companies are in good form.

The painters finished all the basket ball goals on the girls' play grounds and they are looking well.

We were all sorry to have Marcelino Santos, a member of our school band, leave for the East Farm sanatorium some time last week.

Carmine Lewis made her first bread at the cottage and Mrs. Chiles said that it was the best bread that anybody had made since she was there.

Antonio Martinez has been working in the paint shop, and he's been doing good work. We all hope he will be a good painter when he leaves school.

An interesting letter was received from Minnie Patton who is now at Sherman. She says she is getting along nicely and thinks of Phoenix often.

The union meeting last Sunday night of the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. held at the girls' home was well attended. There was a special program.

The printing office force is getting along very nicely with the responsive readings. Some people think that we Indians ourselves can't do much without a white man to oversee the work.

The five basket ball teams that played during Christmas week are going to have a party Friday night, giving the champion team a treat. Blacksmiths were the champions, so they have the treat in mind as a prize that was won.

Sixth Grade A

The sewing room girls are glad because we finished all the uniforms.

The farmers are still plowing on the farm to prepare the ground for seeds.

Martha B. Phillips is getting to be a good cook at the hospital; she is learning a great deal.

The farm cottage girls are going to give a party soon and we hope to have a good time.

Sunday we had our first temperance meeting since school started. We were glad to see many present.

Our history teacher has been reading to us about Benjamin Franklin and how he became a great man.

Jose Juan is now plowing west of the campus. He hopes to raise some fine crops for the horses.

Governor Hunt came out to the school and talked to us last Friday evening, and it was an interesting talk.

We are learning the preamble of the Constitution of the United States of America, and the first sentence of the fourteenth amendment. We will commit them to memory.

The pupils of the seventh and eighth grades are getting to be interested in the study of citizenship, for we will have more to do with citizenship when we get out into the world.

NEWS OF OUR NEIGHBORS AND CO-WORKERS

Pueblo Bonito School, Crownpoint, New Mexico

By Special Correspondent

Hostine Largo, the old Navaho who fractured his hip by falling on the ice, is getting along as well as could be expected owing to his advanced age. It will be sometime before he will be able to leave. He is cared for at the improvised hospital by Mrs. F. W. Burt, hospital assistant, and Dr. Lewis.

Mr. Arnold, carpenter, has gone to Albuquerque on business, and will return the middle of the week. He will also visit the Indian school at that place.

We have two hundred and seventy-five thousand brick made and ready for building purposes.

Mrs. Leo Carle Daniels, formerly boys' matron, and son Roderick Carle, left for Mincus, Texas, their new home. Mrs. Daniels recently underwent an operation at the Rehoboth hospital, which required a six-weeks' stay at the institution. Little Roderick will be missed by the boys as he had many friends among them, and his absence will be noticed at band rehearsals.

Mr. Via and crew had a six days' tug of war before he was successful in pulling the casing in the well for the purpose of underreaming and replacing to the full depth now drilled.

C. C. Pinkney has returned from Peabody, Kansas, and has gone to his station at Kinebeto.

Gordon Kent, son of former special allotting agent, Joseph G. Kent, is now clerk at the L. Ohlin store.

Pine Ridge, South Dakota

Oglala Light.

Roster of employeess, Pine Ridge reservation:

John R. Brennan, superintendent.

A. M. Trotter, chief clerk.

George A. Trotter, clerk.

Robert H. Stelzner, lease clerk.

Assistant lease clerks: O. C. Ross, and Frank J. Murphy.

Melvin Baxter, issue clerk.

Jennie L. Brennan, financial clerk.

Assistant clerks: W. Arthur Spencer, and Raymond T. Parker.

Joseph J. Pratt, stenographer and typewriter.

Physicians: James R. Walker, Charles F. Ensign.

James B. Noble, carpenter.

Arthur T. Saunders, blacksmith and wheelwright.

Frank L. Morrison, engineer and sawyer.

Emmet L. Rosecrans, stock detective.

Farmers: Herman E. Wright, Ira E. Myers, Charles D. Parkhurst, Judson Shook, John J. Boesl, Herman B. Hayes, Elmer B. Pomeroy and Thomas Tyon.

Assistant mechanics: Harry Eagle Bull, William W. Bear, Earl Goings, and one vacant.

George Close, wheelwright.

Herders: James Chief, Mike Jarvis, Jacob W. C. Miller.

Butchers: White Wolf, John Iron Wing, Thomas L. Bull, Alex Mousseau, George Gets There First, George N. A. O. Pawnee.

Frank Martinus, stableman.

Emil Afraid of Hawk, watchman.

David Blue Hawk, assistant.

F. C. Goings, physiciau's assistant.

Laborers: Thomas Flood, John Rock, Thomas Two Crows, Frank Carlow, Creighton Yankton, Oliver Tyon, Joseph Knight, Edgar Fire Thunder, Jacob White Eyes, Amos Little, James Little Bear, John Iron Rope, Joseph Bissonette, John Morrison, and one vacant.

Samuel Ladeaux, interpreter.

Judges: Joseph Fast Horse, John Thunder Bear and Eli He Dog.

Chiefs of Police: John Sitting Bear and John Blunt Horn.

Privates: John Ghost Bear, John No Ears, James Clincher, Henry Black Elk, James Charging Enemy, Thomas Walks Fast, John Milk, Thomas Crow, Charles Three Leg, Thomas Pretty Hip, Johnson Scabby Face, Robert A.

O. Bear, Sidney Lone Hill, James Black Bull, Amos Red Owl, Charles L. Hoop, Philip Brave, John Six Feathers, John Red Shirt, Jonas Holy Rock, Marshall Pretty Bull, John Kills Above. Alex Lebuff, Thomas Two Bear, Harry R. Hawk, Frank E. Hawk, Stanley Red Feather, George Clincher, Joseph Brings, Samuel Few Tails, Ephraim Parts Hair, Edward Eagle He rt, David Brown, George Flesh, Moses One Feather, Frank Black Bird, James Little Wound, Eugene Porcupine, Dawson A. Horse, John Goes In Center and Thomas High Pine.

Forest Guards: William C. Girton and Robert Two Elk.

Chas. H. Bates, U. S. special allotting agent.

Mark Marston, compassman

Two chainmen and one rodman vacant.

Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kansas

Indian Leader

Supervisor Peairs left on Thursday evening, January 9, for Washington.

One of the pleasant visitors last week was Miss Parker, sister of Mr. Gabe Parker, register of the treasury, who came Tuesday and remained till Thursday morning. It was the first large Indian school she had visited and she seemed to enjoy her stay. Miss Parker is a stenographer in the Indian Office.

A most wonderful movement is under way at Haskell. There came into the hearts of the people out there an idea that the use of tobacco was becoming too prevalent. It was decided to make a crusade against it. The result is that more than three hundred boys have agreed upon their honor not to use tobacco in any form. What is the best about it is that when an Indian swears off he stays sworn off. His word is good in that respect. The crusade was conducted quietly but effectively. There was a real canvass made and then the boys were taken into the confidence. The result is surprising and gratifying. Now if we could just have something like that in our schools in the city how fine it would be.—*Lawrence Journal World.*

Carson School, Stewart, Nevada

Nevada American

Mr. W. A. Van Voorhis, superintendent of the Fallon agency and school, visited us last Wednesday. He is arranging to have our acetylene gas lighting outfit moved to his school, since it is no longer needed here.

Miss Margaret Martin, baker, has been transferred to the position of laundress at Greenville school, leaving for her new post of duty Sunday evening. Miss Martin has been an em-

ployee at Carson school for about a year and a half and leaves here with an excellent record, and with a host of friends, both among pupils and employees who regret her departure.

Supt. Ross L. Spalsbury of Bishop, California, went to Los Angeles to be operated on for appendicitis, and Mrs. Spalsbury received word that he is getting along nicely and will be home in about two weeks. During his absence Mr. Simeral is acting as superintendent.

I. G. Dillon, who entered the service as principal teacher at Crow Creek, South Dakota, about 1907, transferred to a day school on Pine Ridge, South Dakota, and for the past two years principal of Cheyenne and Arapaho school at Darlington, Oklahoma, has resigned and gone into the automobile business at El Reno, Oklahoma.

Tuba, Arizona

Cocotino Sun.

The holidays passed on the reservation with all the happiness and merrymaking that the season of glad tidings and great joy brings. At the Navaho school, the children under the direction of Professors Freeman and Heraghan, rendered a very complimentary program and it was gratifying to all interested in the advancement of the Indian to see and hear the little Indian children render songs and recitations, drills and exercises that were in all as good as the average that is seen in the school world. Miss Rachel Wilson and Master Scott Preston recited in a very promising way and it was with difficulty that the Indians were brought to order, their appreciation and delight was so great in the effort of Master Scott. The Christmas tree was heavily laden with remembrances to all, and all feel a keen sense of appreciation and good will towards Supt. and Mrs. William T. Sullivan whose efforts crowned the evening with success. Aside from the entertainment given by those in charge of the school, another was given under the direction of Mr. D. K. Wood, missionary in charge of the mission church at Tuba. This was a grand success and all praises are due to Mr. and Mrs. Wood, whose youth and intelligence has been willingly given to the greatest of all human endeavor, the betterment of our fellow man.

Sherman Institute, Riverside, California.

Sherman Bulletin

Robert Blodgett, brother of Ruby and Myrtle Blodgett, was painfully injured in a runaway accident in Los Angeles last week. His injuries were sustained in an attempt to save a small

child from being trampled by a runaway team. He is now in the city receiving hospital.

Emily Ruiz and Vivian Chase left yesterday afternoon for their homes in northern California. The best wishes of hosts of friends for a happy future are ever with them.

Mrs. Gates of Glendale, California, and mother of former principal teacher, Mr. C. L. Gates, is spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Kightlinger.

Messrs Murray and Brown of the Indian Office are spending a few days at the school on business.

Flandreau, South Dakota

Peace Pipe

Roster of employees:

Charles F. Peirce, superintendent.

William A. Harris, clerk.

Sadie F. Malley, assistant clerk.

Fred A. Spafford, physician.

Simon Finley, disciplinarian.

John Shailaux, principal.

Ella G. King, teacher.

A. Pendergast, teacher.

Mattie Jones, teacher.

Julia M. Escher, teacher.

Emma M. Ball, teacher.

Alice K. Carr, teacher.

Olive E. Harrington, teacher.

Laura A. Peirce, matron.

Emma F. Smith, assistant matron.

Malinda M. Cornelius, assistant matron.

Hattie W. Hazler, assistant matron.

Adelle M. Thompson, dining-room matron.

C. A. Dibben, night watchman.

Sarah J. Banks, nurse.

Miss Vandergrift, seamstress.

Elane Catch Enemy, assistant seamstress.

Mrs. Ferguson, assistant.

Cecelia Wheelock, assistant matron.

Sarah J. Cornelius, laundress.

Minnie C. King, assistant laundress.

Bebie Mead, baker.

Mary G. Whitely, cook.

Mrs. Harris, domestic science teacher (temporary).

Lucy Brave, assistant cook.

Robert A. Voy, farmer.

LeRoy Carr, carpenter.

James T. Edworthy, harnessmaker.

Henry W. Breakner, gardener.

W. S. Hechendorf, engineer.

Moses E. King, assistant engineer.

Fred G. Beane, printer.

August A. Breuninger, bandmaster.

Elizabeth Woodham, assistant seamstress.

Thomas Reed, tailor.

WHERE THE WEST BEGINS

*Out where the handclasp's a little stronger,
Out where the smile dwells a little longer,
That's where the West begins.*

*Out where the sun is a little brighter,
Where the snows that fall are a trifle whiter,
Where the bonds of home are a wee bit tighter,
That's where the West begins.*

*Out where the skies are a trifle bluer,
Out where friendship's a little truer,
That's where the West begins.*

*Out where a fresher breeze is blowing,
Where there's laughter in every streamlet flowing—
Where there's more of reaping and less of sowing—
That's where the West begins.*

*Out where the world is in the making,
Where fewer hearts with despair are aching—
That's where the West begins.*

*Where there's more of singing and less of sighing,
Where there's more of giving and less of buying,
And a man makes friends without half trying—
That's where the West begins.*

—Arthur Chapman in Denver Republican.



BASKETBALL TEAM, LEUPP, ARIZONA.

"NOT FOR SCHOOL, BUT FOR LIFE"

THE NATIVE AMERICAN

Devoted to Indian Education

Volume 15

January 31, 1914

Number 5

Problems in Porto Rico

Address of Rt. Rev. JAMES H. VAN BUREN at Lake Mohonk Conference October 1913.

MANY years ago, when I was a boy, we lived on the banks of the Ohio, in Cincinnati, and one of the pleasantest remembrances I retain of those days was watching the waters of the Licking river which at that point joins the Ohio. The Licking is a sensitive and high-spirited stream, subject to many moods and not especially self-restrained. So when it was in freshet its muddy waters would pour themselves in a turbulent stream into the Ohio and for miles and miles one could see the two streams side by side clear and distinct as though they refused to amalgamate.

I have often thought of this during the years of my residence in Porto Rico, and in telling you today of the problems which awaited us upon our occupation of that island, I place, first of all—for it covers all—the problem of the mingling, blending and amalgamating of the two streams of civilization, which are flowing there side by side. The Porto Rican type is distinctly Spanish. It has inherited traditions, history, language and ethics from sources alien and strange to us. There is very much in the Spanish that is excellent and worthy of preservation. Our problem has not been to destroy nor to substitute, but to preserve whatever was excellent and of good report in the life of those people as we found them while bringing to them as much as they were able to receive—yes, and more than they could receive—of that which we love and cherish in our own. To watch the blending of these streams is most fascinating. To have had some part in helping along the process is a privilege for which one cannot be sufficiently thankful.

How are we to inculcate loyalty to our flag without causing ourselves to become too unpopular by disregard of those associations and sentiments which would naturally cluster round the former standard? In the most common-sense fashion, as it seems to me, this was done. That is, first, by never emphasizing nor accentuating racial differences. Second, by instilling a patriotism, as we understand it, in the public schools. And this made free universal education even more necessary than it would have otherwise been. I know that is hardly conceivable among a people who were said to be eighty per cent illiterate at the time of our arrival. But, be that as it may, there must be a reasonable amount of education among any people which seeks the precious gift of American citizenship. This problem was complicated by two factors—one a financial difficulty, and the other, the traditions of the people. They were not accustomed to free schools and there were not wanting many who doubted and still doubt their utility. Among a people predestined to agricultural pursuits, what will happen, they say, when universal education unfits the field hand to work in the field? In addition to this, our educational forces were met by the necessity of making such advances as they could upon the hosts of ignorance, with revenues far too small for the purpose. Under the terms of the Foraker Bill, which was the foundation of our organic law, one-half the revenues of the island must be devoted to the expenditures of the insular government and the other half divided between highways and public schools. It must be

borne in mind also that there were, outside the possession of the Roman Catholic church, practically no school houses whatever. And with these disadvantages something of the herculean task which has been accomplished may be realized when I tell you that today there are at least six times as many children receiving an education in the island as there were when the stars and stripes were first raised fifteen years ago. There were thirty thousand children in school at that time. There are nearly two hundred thousand in the schools today, which number is still further increased by the "interlocking system," and of these children all under fifteen years of age, be it remembered, were born under the flag we love.

It has been hard to offer salaries that would tempt successful teachers to leave their positions in the home land and undergo the trials of climate and other conditions unfavorable to intellectual effort. Every encouragement was offered and every facility given that could be held out for native teachers to qualify for the work. The Department of Instruction in Porto Rico, aided by private schools, parochial schools and mission schools, deserves great credit for the tremendous advances it has made. English had to be taught to pupils and teachers alike, and it must be borne in mind, though we may not realize it, that English is one of the hardest languages the human tongue can possibly encounter. Loyalty to American principles and standards is a leading feature of the public school curriculum in Porto Rico.

The Porto Ricans ardently desire citizenship. My own feeling has been and is today that this boon under wise and proper safeguards ought to be granted them, and along with the privileges there should go the duties of citizenship. With an increasing share in the responsibilities of government there must go an increasing sense of duty for the support of the government. And it is my firm conviction that if we treat the citizens of Porto Rico with the same confidence that we bestow upon the citizens of New York or Ohio or Idaho, they will more and more rise to the measure of loyalty and independence, selfgovernment and obedience, which we require in all parts of our great commonwealth. If you want your adopted child to be a credit to the family you must treat him as you treat the other children.

Language, as I have intimated, is one of the hardest problems in Porto Rico. Please bear in mind that there are upwards of a million people in the island and not more than fifteen hundred, or at the outside two thousand, to whom English is their native tongue, and from this it will be easy to imagine how long it will be before Spanish ceases to be the predominant language of the island; especially when you remember also, that most of those who have come from the States are not there for missionary or educational purposes.

The race problem exists in Porto Rico, but it is not acute and seems to give no present ground for anxiety. The different colors and the races they represent live in peace and harmony side by side, and to each and all, under American rule, there is given equal opportunity.

The domestic problem and the ever-increasing cost of living are a fruitful source of fret and worry, producing, I veritably believe, more cases of tropical neurasthenia than all the other conditions of that climate and latitude combined. It is not difficult to find people who are willing and able for domestic service nor are the wages exorbitant, but I bear no false witness against my neighbor when I say that it sometimes requires three servants to do the work of one, and each of those three is quite liable to have a supply of children and other relatives dependent upon what they may bring home from the surplus of our marketing. This results in a species of taxation without representation which is abhorrent to the American mind.

The three principal industries of the island are sugar, tobacco and coffee production. The removal of a tariff between Porto Rico and the rest of the United States has so stimulated these industries, especially the first two, that it is evident to the most casual observer that there is in the island widespread and genuine commercial prosperity. More people are employed, more hours a day, more days in the week, and with more money in the pay envelope, than ever before. Millions of dollars invested and thousands of acres under most perfect cultivation testify to the truth of a remark which was made to me, not long before I came away, to this effect: "The time is not far distant when everything in Porto Rico that is not owned or controlled by the tobacco trust will be owned or controlled by sugar." The development of these two industries during the past fifteen years has been no less than marvellous. Had Rip Van Winkle gone to sleep on the mountains of Porto Rico in 1898 and waked up today he would not know the place. Everywhere the old fashioned sugar mill has given place to the most modern *central* and we have made five or six, at least, to grind where only one ground before. Miles upon miles of tobacco fields covered with cheese cloth resemble huge avalanches in that land where snow and ice are unknown. Millions upon millions of dollars have been invested there.

But why do I speak of this among the problems? Because all this prosperity is due to the trust and as yet the trust is itself a problem. The profits arising from these great industries are not returned to the island; they are emptied into the coffers of syndicates in New York and Madrid. The island itself is not rich, but it is a wealth producer and might well quote the words of the apostle concerning the early church: "As poor, yet making many rich; as having nothing, and yet possessing all things." It is quite true that there are many automobiles today running up and down the military road. Not a few fine residences have also been built in Porto Rico in recent years. Many miles of public highway have been constructed. But I can think at present of only one really great undertaking of a public nature, and that is the new building or buildings being erected in the capital city for the use of the government, and those buildings are being erected at the cost of Uncle Sam. It seems to me that there is not enough interest displayed in the island and its needs.

I have now stated some of the problems. I do not think myself wise enough to contribute very much to their solution, but I must confess that I consider it most unfortunate that these problems have to be dealt with at long range and that we must govern the island from Washington and administer the church in Porto Rico from New York. It is extremely difficult for people who do not reside in the island to realize and thus adequately deal with the problems which I have named. Therefore, I believe in an increased and increasing local responsibility. I love the Island and its people. There are among them people of the highest type of Christian character and intellectual development. There are others also, and when I am asked what kind of people there are in Porto Rico, my invariable reply is, "What kind, people are there in New York?" There are all sorts of people in Porto Rico, but while I do not believe you will find anywhere, among all our states or territories, a more peaceful, contented, law-abiding and altogether lovable people than the Porto Ricans, yet I do not believe in making them autonomous or independent, simply because I think the worst thing that could happen to them would be to withdraw from them the protection and other advantages of the flag.

The lights and shadows of a problematical future play across one's vision as he looks upon the development of our American institutions there. There is much to give him hope and encouragement, much also to cause every true friend of Porto Rico to feel anxiety as well as longing for their best and highest destiny. Something of these mingled lights and shadows one may hear in that song called "Borinquen," from the ancient Indian name of the island. I count it an honor to number Don Fernando Juncos, its author, among my

(Continued on page sixty.)

THE NATIVE AMERICAN

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C. W. GOODMAN, Superintendent

An Illustrated Weekly Magazine, Devoted to Indian Education and Printed by Indian Student-Apprentices at the United States Indian Training School, Phoenix, Arizona

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A YEAR

OF LOCAL AND PERSONAL INTEREST

Engineer F. R. Schanck was over from the Sacaton Reclamation camp late last week, enroute to Los Angeles.

Donald Goodman of Prescott spent a day in Phoenix the first of the week to take the stenographer's examination for Philippine Service.

Robert Blodgett, who is mentioned in last week's *Sherman Bulletin* as having been hurt while rescuing a child from a runaway team in Los Angeles, is a Phoenix graduate, and his friends here are sorry to learn of his injury.

Robert Tallas, a Hopi boy who has been working at Yuma, stopped at Phoenix this week and visited some of his friends at the Indian school. Robert was a Riverside pupil for three years. He is on his way to his home at Moencopi.

Miss Clara M. Smith of Tuba escorted pupils to Phoenix last week and remained two days to visit the school. Miss Smith was at Mescalero school, New Mexico, several years before being transferred to Arizona, and while here was able to renew several former acquaintances.

The daughter of Mrs. Mann of Chemawa passed away last Saturday night at a Phoenix sanitarium, and the parents left the next evening to accompany the remains to Salem school for interment. Mrs. Mann brought her daughter to Phoenix about two months ago with the hope that the climate of the southwest would be beneficial, but her case was evidently too far advanced and she gradually grew worse. The parents have the sympathy of many Indian Service friends in their bereavement.

Mrs. Hardy had as guests Sunday her brother, Mr. Towery, of Phoenix, and Mr. Moncravy, a family friend from Arkansas City, Kansas, who is spending the winter here.

The January number of the *National Printer Journalist* contains an article entitled "Making Printers of Young Indians," and speaks particularly of the printing department at Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kansas. Besides a cut of the shop there appears a picture of Peter Porter, pressman, who is one of our own Pima boys pursuing his studies at Haskell until recently.

New periodicals for the dissemination of news among the Indians continue to make their appearance, the latest being the *Brule Rustler*, published at Lower Brule, South Dakota, and from its columns we are pleased to glean items of interest. The onus rests on Supt. O. J. Green who started the healthy *Mesquakie Booster* and is no believer in either race or journalistic suicide.

Five hundred head of pedigreed cows, Durhams and Jerseys, were recently sold to Indians on the Klamath reservation, the usual number being five to the family, fifteen being the largest number sold to one man. They are to be paid for in seven yearly installments. Five hundred more are being sold at Yainax in the eastern part of the reservation.—*Nevada American*.

Twice within a week the cares of the office force have been routed by the appearance of a plate of warm delicious cookies from Miss Keck's department. The first splendid sample of cookery was credited to the skill of Ida Richardson and the second to Martha Hughes; and the girls have reason to be proud of what they have learned. Then on Thursday Miss Bullard just casually remarked to us that a propitious time for inspecting her industrial cottage had arrived. We took the hint, and likewise some particularly inviting doughnuts that seemed to be in the way on the range and kitchen table. We hear that Mamie Holmes was the doughnut artist.

Hon. Richard E. Sloane, Arizona's last territorial governor, will speak at the Indian school auditorium this evening, Saturday, January 31. His subject will be "Our Government and the Indian." Governor Sloane is one of the representative men of Phoenix who has so kindly consented to take one of the special evening programs arranged last fall. All employees are invited to hear him.

The pupils of Fort Totten Indian school have also been victorious in their contest with public school pupils, according to the *Review*, having been awarded three first and three second prizes in the past three years in declamation contests with Oberon school. This is an enviable record, and gives another instance of what the Indian boy and girl can accomplish if the proper effort is put forth.

Mrs. O. O. Benson, wife of Dr. Benson, superintendent of the Tower, Minnesota, school died on Monday of last week. Mrs. Benson was an intelligent and cultured lady and admired by all who knew her. She was employed as financial clerk, and took great interest in the Indian school. She leaves a husband and two children who will have the sympathy of all in their bereavement.—*Weekly Review*.

Joseph Graves left for his home Tuesday where he will rest up for a short time and then report at Philadelphia for practice with the Athletics who will do their preliminary work this year in Florida. Joe is counted as one of the best left handed pitchers in the northwest and we hope to see him make good with a big league team. With George Johnson with Cincinnati and Graves with Philadelphia Flandreau will be well represented in the national game this year.—*Flandreau Weekly Review*.

Haskell Boys Unite Against Tobacco

We have been slow to say anything for publication about the movement entered into by the boys of Haskell on the evening of December 31, 1913, a date that will long be memorable in the school, because we did

not care to make a special parade of the matter.

However, our local papers have taken it up, and even the Honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs has learned of it, telegraphing his congratulations, so, as all eyes are upon us, this explanation is made.

On that evening all the boys of the school, together with the disciplinarian and assistant disciplinarian, met in the school assembly room and talked over the matter of the use of tobacco. The result of the deliberations was a resolution that there should be organized at Haskell Institute a society to stamp out the use of tobacco. The constitution and declaration of principles was signed by three hundred forty-nine out of the three hundred ninety or more boys of the school. This did not mean that this number had been addicted to tobacco, nor that all who did not sign are necessarily tobacco users, but that this large number wished to be identified with the movement.

Space forbids our mentioning the good talks and reasons urged by the boys themselves and, contrary to the impression that has gained some ground, the force of the movement came from within and was not the result of a campaign or of pressure.

The best part of the movement is this: Signs of the use of tobacco have almost totally disappeared from Haskell and the grounds about Haskell. The signs that are seen are but relics of another day, a day that we hope has passed forever in the student life of the school. We hope to see the organization live and to see the boys themselves keep it alive so that each successive student generation will be met with a nucleus which will rebuild the organization from year to year.

The boys are planning to hold occasional meetings and to secure speakers who will have something encouraging and inspiring to say. They intend to have some social features as well. They have already had Professor McKeever, known nationally as an authority on boys and girls, and enjoyed a most excellent common-sense talk of a na-

ture calculated to foster and promote the principles under which they are enlisted.

Professor McKeever pointed out that Haskell boys will now be under the eyes of the whole country. He himself stated that he would herald the matter far and wide, and that if they "stuck" it would be one of the biggest things he had observed in his career as an educator and a student of such matters. One statement which should be kept in mind by the members was: "Boys, if you stick—and I know you are going to do it; I believe your word is good—your example will help the boys and young men of all America. It will help 'Big.'"—*Indian Leader*.

Problems in Porto Rico.

(Continued from page fifty-seven.)

most valued friends as I recall them to mind. The song is as follows. I will give you my own translation.

My native land Borinquen,
A garden filled with flowers,
In beauty far surpassing
The wealth of magic powers,
Above thee for a canopy
Hang ever gleaming skies,
While from the ripples around thy feet
Ascend sweet lullabies.
When great Columbus reached thy strand
He cried with deepest admiration
Oh, Oh, Oh, this is indeed that beauteous land
Mine eyes would rest upon.
It is Borinquen, daughter,
Daughter of the sea and sun.

CONTRIBUTED BY PUPILS

Eighth Grade.

The painters are working hard at the barn so as to make it look clean.

The new uniforms of all the girls' companies are finished and we are wearing them on Sundays.

The eighth grade pupils have been busy coloring maps of Australia and are soon to have a test in it.

We eighth grade pupils are getting interested in studying civil government, because we are getting a great deal from it.

The girls are all glad that the baseball season is here, as of course we are always interested in watching the games.

Sunday the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. will have their meeting in the girls' home.

We farmers are glad to have some more new implements and Mr. Hammock says that we are going to do some scientific farming.

A communion was held up in the chapel last Sunday morning for the girls and boys who are members of the different churches.

The printers are hard at work this week. We are behind in getting the paper out but we expect to get the paper out on time this week.

We have had rain for the last few days and the wind blows so that it makes me think of the kind of weather we have in New Mexico.

Louise Watchman and Thirza Mountain are going to organize baseball teams among the girls. We hope that they will turn out some good players.

We are taking more interest in learning about citizenship this year for we hope some day we may be recognized as true citizens as the white people.

The girls are quite interested in baseball as well as the boys. Every day they are seen out playing. They have organized different teams and play against each other. Jennie Parsons is one of the best players.

Fifth Grade B

This week we are studying about citizenship.

Thomas Ely will hold third base for Boston Red Sox.

We painters are painting the old frame barn and the fence posts.

Philip Enas says he likes to be a farmer better than to work in the kitchen.

Francisco George says he is better for building fence than to work with the team.

The masons are making new sidewalks north of the employees' building.

Scott Eldridge is getting interested in boxing, as he said it was good exercise. I hope he will make a good boxer when he grows up.

I think the rain that fell last night was the first rain we have had in January.

We fifth grade boys and girls enjoy reading the new books we have because they tell good stories.

We are having cold weather this week. Last night we had a rain storm so we did not come to church.

Roy Peters is getting to be the best scholar' in our class. We hope to see him in the fifth grade A next month.

Walter Keys is going to play on short for the Boston Red Sox this year, and we wish to see him make a success.

Last week I received a letter from one of my friends stating that the Sacaton school children are over with mumps.

We are glad to see the new pump running. We are also glad to have Frank Whitman working in the power house.

Mr. Wade is very busy putting in garden back of the new cottage which he will move into as soon as it is finished.

The band gave its concert in the city at its city hall Friday afternoon. The boys are going to receive new blue uniforms pretty soon.

The wagon shop boys are very glad Mr. Moore taught us how to set the wheel of the wagon. The boys are taking much interest in our work.

We are trying to learn the three departments of government: Legislative, or law making; Executive, or law enforcing; Judicial, composed of judges and courts.

Luke Anton, who is the captain of the New York baseball team, says that he hopes to win every game that is played during the ball season.

I was very glad to hear from my brother day before yesterday. He said they had lots of snow in New Mexico. I am glad because I am staying here in the warm weather.

I received a letter from uncle George Wilson, Monday, and he said they are having a heavy snow at Goffs, California, and last week they had a terrible snow storm.

**NEWS OF OUR NEIGHBORS
AND CO-WORKERS**

**Pueblo Bonito School, Crownpoint,
New Mexico**

By Special Correspondent.

Everyone is rejoicing, now that artesian water was found at a depth of five hundred thirty feet in the first test. Should the series of wells to be drilled prove successful, it will mark the dawn of a more favorable period for improved stock raising and better domestic water for the Navaho living within the limits of such wells.

Monday was the most disagreeable, windy, dusty day of the year. Had trouble when my mouth was opened for my teeth nearly got away. The carpenter had to give up working

outside as the wind blew the nails out of his pocket. The auto could not run as the tires blew out. Something more than the usual zephyrs of a balmy clime.

Cato Sells Albeita is the last boy to enroll in the school and he gives promise of making a favorable record, too.

Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Muysken and little son Henry lunched on Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Arnold.

The auto had another—Oh, well, a Navaho team hitched on to it twenty miles out and brought it in without any trouble.

Mr. Kerr and family moved to Gallup where he expects to secure work with the railroad company or at the mines near town.

H. F. Robinson, superintendent of irrigation, expects to visit the agency officially within a short time.

Fort Defiance, Arizona

By Special Correspondent.

Rev. Fr. William H. Ketcham and Dr. Samuel A. Eliot of the Board of Indian Commissioners were visitors at the school this week, Superintendent Paquette having met them in Gallup Tuesday morning. The roads were so bad that four horses were required to pull the spring wagon, and then they were seven and a half hours making the thirty miles from Gallup. Upon their arrival at seven o'clock, dinner was served at Superintendent Paquette's cottage, and a pleasant evening was spent renewing acquaintance with the employees who had been invited to meet them.

Wednesday evening the Christmas cantata was repeated for their benefit after which the employees adjourned to the club building where a social hour was enjoyed. Delicious ice cream and cake, for which Mrs. Kelly, the cook, is famous, were served and then the distinguished guests bade us good night, as they were obliged to leave at six o'clock the next morning for Gallup where they took the train for Albuquerque.

Dr. Barton, agency physician here, received a deserved promotion to physician at Chin Lee, Arizona. We shall miss Dr. Barton very much but know that success awaits him in his new field.

The many friends of Gertrude M. Golden, our principal teacher, learn with regret of the death of her father who passed away recently at his home in Detroit, Michigan. The hard times party which was to have been given Friday evening was postponed in deference to Miss Golden in her sad bereavement.

Miss Evans, one of our teachers, has been confined to her room for a week with the mumps.

Dr. and Mrs. Chambers and little son of To-hatchi have been visiting the Fort the past week. Mrs. Chambers came to receive treatment for a painful ear affliction.

The heating system for the new kitchen and dining room is being installed by Engineer Kelly and his assistant, J. J. Miles.

Leupp, Arizona

By Special Correspondent

That this school has a first class basket ball team was demonstrated on Saturday last when the Winslow high school basket ball team met them on the grounds at Leupp. Our boys had been thoroughly trained by C. R. Rivera, an ex-Haskell student, and the manner in which the team held its own and responded to united team work brought forth words of praise for the team as well as their coach Mr. Rivera. The Winslow team was escorted by several automobiles from that town and was met at the entrance to our grounds by the full school band of twenty-eight pieces, which escorted them to the mess where they were welcomed by the reception committee of the day. A lunch was served and after several selections by the band the game began. The score was twenty-seven to nine in favor of Leupp. Professor Cornelius of the Winslow high school, who came with the team, offers the Leupp team a return game to be played in Winslow in the near future.

Supt. and Mrs. Charles H. Dickson returned from Los Angeles December first, where they have been for the benefit of Mr. Dickson's health. We are glad to have our superintendent with us again, although at present writing he is still quite ill.

A pleasant surprise party was given on January third to Mrs. H. T. Child, wife of our physician, to which all the employees walked in unannounced. Games and dancing were enjoyed until a late hour when a splendid repast was served by the ladies who planned the party. Many happy congratulations were offered as the party occurred.

W. H. Edelin and family took a ten day's trip through Arizona with his newly purchased Metz roadster.

C. A. Kiese of Winslow was a recent caller on Superintendent Dickson.

Dr. H. T. Child of this agency was a recent visitor in Prescott.

Mrs. Cora Abbott of Ignacio, Colorado, is the

new assistant matron at this school, vice Mrs. W. W. Pappan.

Miss Julie J. Smith, school nurse, has resigned and returned to her home in Connecticut.

Peleg Kinney, additional farmer, came in January 10, on his way from Kansas City where he spent Christmas with his family, to Castle Butte station, his headquarters.

An epidemic of colds has been in progress at the school for ten days past and Dr. Child has had his hands full at the hospital. Several additional beds had to be added in order to accommodate the sick who needed hospital treatment.

Percy, one of the school boys, has been quite ill with pneumonia, but was able to return to school Monday.

John W. was another very sick child here recently but is now up and around as well as ever.

Fort Totten, North Dakota

Fort Totten Review

Colonel Pringle is making an official visit at the school. He drew up the plans for the improvement in the heating and lighting plants and wants to see them in operation in a North Dakota winter. He left on the twenty-third for Mount Pleasant, Michigan.

Dr. Newton, dentist in the Indian Service, left us on the fifth for Fort Berthold. The doctor has been with us for some months and finished the dental work at Fort Totten up to date.

The opening of the new year brings our electric lighting system into operation once more, making our plant complete after a temporary lighting for fourteen months.

Truxton Canon, Arizona

By Special Correspondent.

Miss Sinnard conducts her regular classes in domestic science Thursday and Friday of each week.

John Savorias, who came from Phoenix to accept the position of assistant farmer, is giving satisfaction.

Mr. and Mrs. Peacore were Hackberry visitors Saturday.

On Friday evening, January 16, Miss Sinnard, Mr. and Mrs. Peacore entertained the small children in the domestic science hall. Refreshments of cake and coffee were served.

On Saturday, January 17, the boys of Kingman and those from Nelson played baseball. The game was very interesting. The score was eight to six in favor of Kingman.

Mrs. White of Gold Road spent a few days of last week with Mrs. Shell.

Mr. Webb was a Hackberry visitor Sunday.

Cornfields, Arizona

By Special Correspondent.

The day school closed December 20 with a program given by the children singing Christmas songs, speaking pieces, and a visit from Santa Claus. A generously decorated Christmas tree contained presents, bags of candy, apples, nuts, cakes, popcorn, etc.

Dr. Kennedy was a recent visitor at Cornfields.

Mr. and Mrs. Karington entertained Mr. Hubbell of Ganado last week.

Miss Moore was a caller on Miss Burton, and also visited the school.

Rev. Mr. Platt was another day school visitor.

Mr. Parker and Mr. Coddington of Ganado visited last Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Karington.

Supt. Peter Paquette, accompanied by two of the Fort Defiance school boys and Miss Marsh, boys' matron, visited Miss Burton and remained during the closing of school. They were all treated to a fine turkey roast by the hospitable teacher.

Mr. Dyke and Rev. W. R. Johnson of Indian Wells were callers at Cornfields day school.

Grandma Shipley celebrated her eighty-seventh birthday on January 20. She was able to enjoy a hearty dinner with a gathering of friends from Cornfields.

An automobile passed through here enroute from Denver to Phoenix. The roads were very heavy, but it was swinging right along.

Mr. and Mrs. Karington of Cornfields contemplate a visit to Gallup and Winslow in the near future.

Mr. Driscoll is trying to wing a hawk which is devouring Miss Burton's fine fowls.

We miss the children since the closing of school, especially E. Nossewood, Miss Burton's little Indian helper.

Mildred Tallman, housekeeper, is away on her vacation.

Miss Burton expects to spend her vacation next month at Fort Defiance, Gallup and Albuquerque.

Anadarko, Oklahoma

Home and School.

The plans and specifications for the new hospital for the Indians of this reservation

have been accepted and are now at the agency office in Anadarko. Bids are being advertised to be opened after two o'clock p. m. February 11, and so it is probably a matter of not more than sixty days when the contract will be let for putting up the building so that the hospital may soon be a fact. With the great number who suffer from trachoma, and the other dread diseases which are settling upon the tribes, the hospital does not come too soon.

The Comanche children who attend the public schools near Indianoma are all doing nicely. They shared fully in the Christmas entertainment of the school.

During the past two weeks Superintendent Stecker, Special Agent Ellis and Major Goode of Fort Sill have spent much time securing choice of allotments for the Fort Sill Apache Indians. Most of the homesteads have been selected, and it is hoped to finish all the work for children by the first of March. It is up to Washington to ratify the selections already made.

Many cases of measles are being reported at the agency. Also some cases of smallpox. Superintendent Stecker advises all Indians to remain at home, except where business of necessity calls. Do not visit around now, take care of the children.

W. H. Wise, industrial teacher, accepted a transfer to a similar position at a Nevada agency. He had been at this school for more than three years and his friends regretted to see him leave.

Genoa, Nebraska

Indian News.

William Drake of Nevada agency, has been transferred to this school as head farmer and reported for duty January first.

Miss Schmitz left on the twenty-second, transferred to Greenwood, South Dakota, which was her first place in the service. The school regrets losing an excellent employee.

Mrs. Oskins writes from Lapwai sanatorium, Idaho, where she holds the position of dining-room matron, that she is liking her surroundings very much. The sanatorium is delightfully situated.

Miss West left the school on the eighteenth, and number three school room, the sixth and seventh grades, will be taught temporarily by Mr. Peterson from town. The good wishes of the school go with her on her journey to San Francisco where she will be with friends for a time.

Chemawa, Oregon

Chemawa American.

The many friends of Mrs. Theisz are pleased that she is well and on duty again. Mrs. Cooper had charge of McBride Hall during her illness.

Not all the schools in the Indian Service can boast of roses blooming on their campus at this time of the year. However, Chemawa is proud of the fact that roses can be seen at this season and by examining the violet beds we find violets in large numbers. Christmas day the employees' diningroom tables were decorated with roses picked from bushes growing on the school campus.

The water tower and tank, now under construction, will fill a long felt want. The bottom of the tank is eighty feet above ground. In case of fire, water can easily be thrown over the top of the highest building of the school.

Ernest Brewer, who now holds a clerkship at the Yakima school, spent Christmas with relatives and friends in Chemawa. Ernest is now strong and hearty and is getting along nicely.

Our large new steel water tank is practically done. It has a capacity of fifty thousand gallons and the top of it is more than one hundred feet above ground. Superintendent Wadsworth and others are rejoicing that we are to be so well equipped for holding a reserve supply of water.

Mrs. Thompson resigned her position here January 1, and went back to her home in Hadlock, Washington. She had been matron at the small boys' home. The good wishes of many friends follow her. Mrs. William Lovelace succeeded Mrs. Thompson as matron.

Otto Hungray of Shoshone, Wyoming, was recently appointed to the position of night watchman at Chemawa. Mr. Hungray comes to us highly endorsed as an athlete and all-around sportsman, being recommended as a baseball pitcher. He was at the Riverside school for a couple of years.

The nurse girls are taking a regular course of training under Mrs. Irma Douglas, government nurse. Everything has been reorganized in the department and the girls receive lessons in nursing, and all that pertains to it, daily. The girls make a most attractive appearance in their neat uniforms.

Since our last issue Dr. and Mrs. H. L. Hale, who were residents of Chemawa for many months, went to Siletz, at which place they remained a few weeks. We were informed

that early this month they were to proceed to the school at Warm Springs, Oregon. The doctor is doing dental work for the government at the various Indian schools.

Lower Brule, South Dakota

Brule Rustler.

Father Ambrose met with a very great loss on the second. While attempting to cross the river, his team broke through the ice and he barely escaped himself, losing his team and rig in the river. His many friends sincerely hope that this loss will be made up to him, and that he will soon recover from the shock and receive no evil results from the exposure.

Superintendent Green crossed the "Big Muddy" with the auto on the last day of the old year. Mr. Norton, our superintendent of live stock, did the driving, and he knows how. Mr. Keylock, the new farmer, and Mr. Suffecool, chief clerk, were along. All stopped at the Crow Creek agency to say "HOW!" to Superintendent Kohlenberg and his force, then went on to Chamberlain and, recrossing the river there, reached home again about seven by the clock.

Employees on duty:

Orville J. Green, superintendent.

—— ——— principal.

Boyd R. Read, physician.

Jeremiah L. Suffecool, financial clerk.

Edwin E. Pike, clerk.

Mary C. Wright, stenographer.

Clyde M. Norton, superintendent of live stock.

Robert A. Keylock, agency farmer.

Samuel LaPointe, agency farmer.

Allen S. Taylor, engineer.

Thomas Flannery, blacksmith.

George Tomkins, assistant blacksmith.

John A. Gilliam, carpenter.

Paul Roubideau, assistant carpenter.

Eve L. Carey, female industrial teacher.

Allie B. Busby, teacher.

Georgia Mae Parr, teacher.

Harriet May Humphreys, matron.

Ruth Walton, assistant matron.

Nora A. Parson, seamstress.

Susie C. Lambert, cook.

Mary A. Smith, laundress.

George H. Caldwell, school farmer.

Tim Ferguson, stableman.

John W. Elshire, night watchman.

Charlie DeSheuquette, interpreter.

Ed. P. Head, butcher.

Henry Driving Hawk, chief police.

Henry Useful Heart, police.

John Splintered Horn, police.

John DeSmet, judge.

LET SOMETHING GOOD BE SAID

*When o'er the fair fame of friend or foe
The shadow of disgrace shall fall; instead
Of words of blame, or proof of this and so,
Let something good be said.*

*Forget not that no fellow-being yet
May fall so low but love may lift his head;
Even the cheek of shame with tears is wet
If some good be said.*

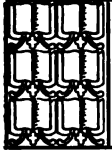
*No generous heart may vainly turn aside
In ways of sympathy; no soul so dead.
But may awaken strong and glorified
If something good be said.*

*And so I charge ye, by the thorny crown,
And by the cross on which the Savior bled,
And by your own soul's fair renown,
Let something good be said.*

—JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.



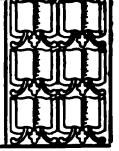
JICARILLA INDIAN SCHOOL, DULCE, NEW MEXICO.



"NOT FOR SCHOOL, BUT FOR LIFE"

THE NATIVE AMERICAN

Devoted to Indian Education



Volume 15

February 7, 1914

Number 6

Indian Stories of Struggle and Success

By Caroline W. Andrus, in charge of Indian records at Hampton Institute.

THERE has never been a time when there was more need than there is now of practical education for Indians. As the reservations are opened and the Indians live more and more in contact with white neighbors, they must be prepared to meet the new conditions. The boys must be better farmers and tradesmen, the girls more efficient homemakers.

The work which the returned students from Hampton have done, and are doing, has proved the value of the training received at that school. The first number of the *Quarterly Journal*, published by the Society of American Indians, contained this statement: "Hampton Institute has produced some of the ablest leaders of the Indian of this day and generation. The spirit of helpfulness to brother man is the keynote of all instruction and



Waterfront of Hampton Institute

training. Hampton's devotion to duty brings its reward in the character and achievements of her graduates."

Stories from Life

During an interesting two months' trip I visited the Omaha and Winnebago reservations in Nebraska, Standing Rock in North Dakota, Pine Ridge, Rosebud, and Cheyenne River in South Dakota, saw about one hundred returned Hampton students and visited nearly as many homes.

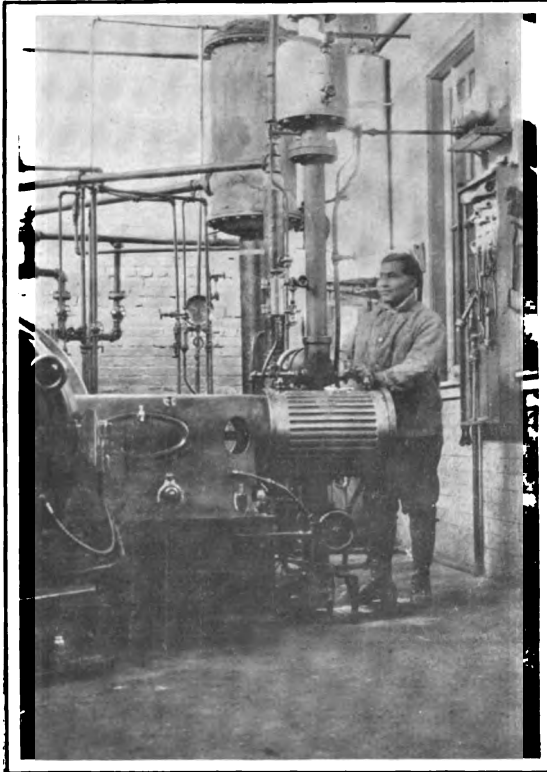
With the exception of Omaha and Winnebago I had visited none of these reservations before, and on both of these there has been great progress since 1909. At Winnebago in particular a determined effort to get the Indians at work on their own allotments has met with signal success. Out of about two hundred families, considerably over one hundred are said to be on their own allotments, and a number more on their inherited lands. In the western part of the reservation, which for years was almost entirely given over to renters, one finds many comfortable Indian homes surrounded by well-tilled fields. Mr. Kneale, the former superintendent, advocated the sale of much of the heirship land, and the use of the

proceeds to build homes and to give the Indians a start on their own places. A "full set of improvements" includes a house, barn, outbuildings, and a cave for vegetables. The houses are of two types, with either three or five rooms, according to the financial condition of the owner, but all are well built and are of excellent material. The construction is supervised by the superintendent or expert farmer, and the attractive, comfortable houses are a great incentive toward home making and better living.

The scattering of the Indians has made it difficult for them to attend church at the agency, and with the feeling that their religious and industrial development must go hand in hand

a new chapel has been built about twenty miles from the old mission church. That his religion is a very real part of his life was shown by one of these Indians who last year planted fifty rows of corn "for Jesus." These were zealously tended and the money they brought at harvest time was a fund separate and apart from all the rest.

Among the Omahas one finds many excellent homes. The town of Walthill numbers many Indians in its population. They live side by side with their white neighbors, do business with them, and work with them in the churches; in such a community the Indian problem does not seem the discouraging one it does in many places. The land on the Omaha reservation is exceedingly rich and one may drive mile after mile between fields of splendid corn. These fertile fields have proved the undoing of many who have obtained their patents in fee and sold their land. In many such cases the ever-present white man, standing with



Eli Beardsly, who finished plumbing and steamfitting at Hampton Institute

outstretched hands, soon has not only the land but the money he paid for it. All too many have literally obeyed the command to take no thought for the morrow, and much suffering is the result.

Problems of the Sioux

Conditions on the Sioux reservation are much harder than those at Omaha and Winnebago. The soil is frequently of a very inferior quality, and water so hard to obtain that a complete failure of crops seems to be the rule rather than the exception. One Hampton graduate has invested almost everything he had in a part interest in a steam plow. For three successive years he has prepared his ground, planted and tended his crops, and every year the lack of rain has rendered his efforts an absolute failure. He has lost heavily in a financial way but has not lost his courage, and was preparing to try again this spring. The intense heat of summer, and the equally intense cold of winter make life a struggle, and the isolated homes almost completely prevent social intercourse.

Facing Hard Conditions

In most cases the students return to such hard conditions that the great wonder is that they do so well. Far too often we expect much more of these students than we would of ourselves. The white boys or girls who have been away at school a short time are not expected to return and reform whole communities; the Indians are. They are expected to be the leaders in church and school work, to speak English well enough to act as interpreters, the girls to be good cooks, dressmakers, home-makers, the boys skilful tradesmen.



Indian girl learning to do first class laundry work.

Is it then a wonder that one reads of occasional failures that the sensational newspapers delight to brand as Indian school graduates? On the other hand, when one reads of the success made by Indians in the various vocations of life one is sometimes inclined to think that the Indian problem is already solved. The contrary seems quite the case. The opening of the reservations and the consequent close proximity of white neighbors, the removal of the restrictions on the land, and many other conditions have brought forth difficulties which did not exist a few years ago. The need for help and guidance and for better and more general education was never greater.

Life Among Indian Women

That the boys keep up to the standards of the schools better than the girls is undoubtedly true, and, equally undoubtedly, the only thing to be expected. The boys, who are in close contact with the more progressive element on the reservations, must by every force of necessity keep up. In the homes the girls live an isolated life, subject to the whims of an autocratic mother-in-law or grandmother, whose greatest dread may be the introduction of the white man's ideas. When one sees the prettily and neatly dressed children of these same girls, one realizes, however, that the lessons of school life are bearing abundant fruit, and that in their quiet, patient way they are gradually bringing about a most radical change. In one home I visited, where both father and mother were former students, I asked the small son what he was going to be when he grew up, and "Hampton boy" was the instant response.



Group of Indians who remained at Hampton Institute after the Government appropriation was withdrawn.

The girls, however, do not have all the hard times, and when one sees a well-built, two-story frame house, of seven or eight rooms, and is told that the lumber for it was hauled fifty miles, one has a high respect for the builder. A Hampton graduate was moving into a good five-room house that he had himself just completed. His only instruction in carpentry had been in the manual-training department at Hampton. He had made his own plans and estimates, and when he found the price of door jambs, window frames, etc., in the local market was higher than he felt he could pay he corresponded with a mail-order house in Chicago, ordered them there, and, including freight, saved very nearly a hundred dollars. Instances of this sort seem hardly in character for the lazy Indian who will not work!

I saw so many good homes, so many good barns, such numbers of men and women holding positions of responsibility and trust and discharging their duties with quiet efficiency, such a throng of well-brought-up Hampton grandchildren, and so much more that was interesting and inspiring, that I felt more than ever impressed with the ability of

those who have gone out from Hampton to do their share toward the uplift of their race.

Hampton's Indian Work

That a school which can do for the Indian what Hampton has done must keep on with the work at this critical time seems beyond question. The withdrawal of the Government appropriation was undoubtedly a misfortune in some ways. It has created a wide-spread impression that the school no longer takes Indian students, and it will make it exceedingly difficult for them to come to Hampton from great distances, without help.

On the other hand, the boys and girls who have stayed have grown in manliness, and in strength and self-reliance, and have learned lessons of thrift and economy that some of them might otherwise never have learned.

The fact that Hampton does not in any way take the place of the other schools, or compete with them, makes its work all the more necessary for the further training of promising students.

Almost the hardest part of the struggle for self-support seems to be the making up of one's mind to it. That it can be done has been well proved by the group of thirty-eight boys and girls who are at Hampton this year, and who come from nineteen tribes and nine states. Fourteen of these are students who came knowing they would have no Government aid. That others may come is the hope of the school authorities. There will be hard things for them to meet, but that the effort is well worth while is undoubtedly true.

The doors of Hampton are open wide to the Indian boy or girl who is earnestly trying for more education. The friends of the school and of the Indian make it possible to say that Hampton can and will help those who are recommended as worthy, who can entirely or nearly support themselves after they come, but who cannot reach the school without aid. Surely the example of those who are making such a success in working for their education will prove an incentive to others, and the school that has paved the way for much of the present system of In-

dian education will still keep its place in the work for the red children of our land.

An Interesting Lecture

Hon. Richard E. Sloan, former governor of Arizona, addressed the student body at the school auditorium last Saturday evening on the subject, "Our Government and the Indian." Governor Sloan made the talk very interesting and instructive by tracing the relation of the Indian and the white man from their first contact over four centuries ago, and showing the causes which led up to the present policy pursued by the government in its dealing with the Indian. The years of education and industrial training given to the Indian have been for the purpose of making him self-supporting and preparing him to assume the responsibilities of citizenship, the speaker emphasized, and he urged the boys and girls to do their part, to take advantage of the opportunities afforded them, and be ready for taking their places in the affairs of the state and nation when the time comes.

Y. M. C. A.

By Carl Lowe.

The Y. M. C. A., as well as the Y. W. C. A., of the school has been doing very successful work at the school. And with that they have formed a temperance society in which the pupils took great part.

At a union meeting of the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. last Sunday, a membership for the temperance society was called for and over forty were willing to put their names down as members.

Those in charge of the missionary work at the school were very proud of such a large membership at one time. And a great deal of the success in this work is due to the help of these people.

The following were the officers elected for the temperance society: president, George Webb; vice-president, Emma Clark; secretary, Antonio Martinez; treasurer, Annie J. Eschief.

A great deal of work is expected from these two societies and with the new officers they are trying to start out in "a new way."

THE NATIVE AMERICAN

Entered at Phoenix, Arizona, as Second Class Mail Matter

C. W. GOODMAN, Superintendent

An Illustrated Weekly Magazine, Devoted to Indian Education and Printed by Indian Student-Apprentices at the United States Indian Training School, Phoenix, Arizona

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A YEAR

Miss Lewis of Sacaton has spent the week with friends at the school and in Phoenix.

George and Charles Martell of Belcourt, North Dakota, are two new patients at the sanatorium.

Supt. F. A. Thackery, with Mrs. Thackery, Mr. Nelson, and Mr. Humbarger, drove over from Sacaton Monday, returning home Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. E. W. Hudson and children passed through Phoenix Tuesday enroute to their home at Sacaton after an extended stay with relatives in Oklahoma

S. A. Monroe, brother of Miss Emma Monroe, is recovering rapidly from a recent operation for appendicitis, and expects to be able to return soon to his work in the city.

Six of the East Farm sanatorium girls are now studying music. Miss Clare E. Carper is the teacher and goes to the sanatorium each Monday afternoon to give the girls their piano lessons.

Supt. W. C. Kohlenberg of Crow Creek, South Dakota, announces a sale of Indian lands on March 17. Any information in regard to this sale may be obtained by writing to Mr. Kohlenberg, or applying in person.

The regular Sunday afternoon service in the chapel was varied on February first, by a number of songs by Rev. Claud Jones' young people's class from the Christian church of Phoenix. The pastor gave a short but helpful sermon to our pupils and we were favored with a duet by two of the young ladies and especially by two songs by Mrs. Baker and son. The young man has a remarkable voice and our school shall hope to hear him again. The cooperation of Phoenix churches in our work at the school is highly appreciated.

Luther S. Steward of Glendale, is filling the vacancy in the position of stenographer at the office, going on duty Tuesday morning. Mr. Steward was for a number of years in the forestry service in Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona.

Mrs. Kate S. Harvey has resigned her position as seamstress and left last Saturday evening for Los Angeles where she expects to make her home. Mrs. Harvey was not only an exception in her line of work, but has made many friends at the school who sincerely regret her departure.

The boys of the Genoa Indian school print shop recently published a little paper for their own benefit and experience, doing all the work therein without assistance. The "*Printers' Gazette*" proves not only that the boys are good workmen but that they take a great interest in their trade.

Dr. Bried, Mr. Oliver, Mr. Stacy, Mr. Anderson, and Dr. Marden attended the monthly meeting of the mens' league of the Presbyterian church on Thursday evening of last week. Judge Ross of the supreme court of Arizona, made the principal address. Dr. Bried, sang a solo, Mr. Stacy accompanying on the piano.

Mrs. Florence Elliott, accompanied by her nephew, arrived Saturday morning from Lac du Flambeau, Wisconsin, to take the position of teacher at the East Farm sanatorium. Mrs. Elliott has had considerable experience in the Indian Service, but this is her first experience in the southwest. She took up her work Monday.

John E. Curran, who for some time has had charge of the pumps on the Sacaton Indian reservation, has resigned his position with the government and will probably go to his home on the Yuma reservation. Mr. Curran is a Yuma Indian and has been educated in the best schools of the east. He is a splendid mechanic and an excellent workman. His family has been in Mesa for several weeks. Mr. Curran has a ranch on the Yuma reservation which he expects to improve and lease out, before he again returns to this section.—*Mesa Daily Tribune*.

The Indian school band gave another concert yesterday afternoon from the Ford Hotel balcony in Phoenix.

The outing girls are planning a party to take place in the near future. It will probably be given at the girls home.

Dr. Breid left Friday morning for Tucson with Marcelino Santos who will remain at home for a period of rest and recuperation.

A number of the Indian school band boys joined the Coyote band Saturday afternoon at the park during the Phoenix and Glendale ball game.

Mrs. Eisenhower is in charge of the sewingroom since the departure of Mrs. Harvey, and Miss Reathie Pfeifer is assistant at the small boys' home.

The girls gave a very enjoyable party at their sittingroom Thursday evening, entertaining their friends and a generous number of employees. Refreshments added to the pleasure of the social evening.

We are glad to call special attention to the pages in this issue devoted to the successes and struggles of the Indian students at Hampton. A good percentage of Phoenix graduates have continued their education at Hampton and their records bear witness to the good influence and training of that institution.

The branch postoffice was established this week at Vaughn's store at the end of the Indian school car line, and money orders, registered mail, stamps, etc., will be furnished the people of this community, besides the delivery of mail twice a day. The new branch will be a great convenience when in good working order.

When Miss Lorena Cruce, daughter of the governor of Oklahoma, christens the United States battleship Oklahoma next March, the most truly American warship will be launched—the Indian of the navy. Miss Cruce, herself part Indian, will be surrounded by the representatives of fifty tribes of the red men of the forty-sixth state. And if the request of Oklahoma is complied with, and the vessel is manned largely by Oklahomans now in

the navy, a strong vein of Indian blood would be found in the crew's personnel. A majority of the Indians to be present at the launching will come from the Five Civilized tribes, but Miss Cruce insists that all other branches of aborigines shall have delegates at the launching. They are expected to appear in native dress, and the scene will be the most unique in the navy's history if her plans prevail.—*Kansas City Star.*

Little Virginia Rhodes had a narrow escape from injury Sunday afternoon. While visiting friends in the city with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Rhodes, the little tot climbed into the runabout left at the street entrance and started the horse. A runaway followed, Virginia was thrown out and the rig passed over her body, but left her practically unharmed. The buggy and harness, however, were not so lucky, both being considerably damaged.

Oklahoma Oil Operator Fined Heavily for Wasting Natural Gas

Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has just demonstrated in a practicable manner his determination to put a stop to the wanton waste of natural gas from Indian lands, by imposing a penalty of \$1,000 on the Silurian Oil company, which company holds a lease on the allotment of Walter Star, a Creek Indian in Creek county, Oklahoma, for failure to observe the regulations of the Department. At the same time he indicated that a much heavier punishment may be expected by the next lessee found guilty of the same practice.

Not only have the operators been guilty of wasting natural gas, but their carelessness in drilling by not taking necessary precautions when striking water to keep the water from reaching oil or gas bearing formations has resulted in untold damage to oil and gas producing sands. Representatives of the Bureau of Mines have been available in the oil and gas fields, and have endeavored to instruct the operators both by advice and practical demonstration how to drill with-

out wasting the gas. It has been demonstrated that wells can be economically drilled without the waste of any gas and without permitting water to reach oil and gas formations by the application of the so-called "Mud Laden" process of drilling.

The Silurian Oil company was warned by representatives of the Government that operations on the Star allotment were not being conducted in accordance with the regulations, and were resulting in the waste of an enormous quantity of gas, yet these warnings had little effect.

The Government may in its discretion cancel any lease for failure of the lessee to operate in a workmanlike manner, and prevent the escape of natural gas, as well as to prevent water from reaching the oil and gas bearing strata. This was a very flagrant violation of the regulations, and while the facts fully justified a cancellation of the lease it was thought best, this being the first offense, to subject the company to a penalty, and when assessing the damages in this case at \$1,000 Commissioner Sells indicated very forcibly that, in the next case of this character which comes before him, the guilty parties will invite a cancellation of their lease and the imposing of a much heavier penalty. The Commissioner insists that this wanton waste of natural gas shall cease, and desires that all operators cooperate with him to this end. Commissioner Sells says oil lease regulations are promulgated to be enforced and it must be understood that this will be done even though it requires drastic procedure.

CONTRIBUTED BY PUPILS

Sixth Grade A

Carl Kinney is getting to be a good ball player; he throws drops and out curves.

The days are a little warmer in the afternoons and so I like to go to school better.

The boys are practising hard for Saturday. They are expecting to win the four mile race.

Jose Juan has now finished plowing and the farm boys hope to have more grain for stock feed this year.

Minnie Grant is about the best and quickest dressmaker of the morning sewingroom girls and we are proud of her.

Ex-Governor Sloan gave us a very interesting talk last Saturday. He told us how we came to be called Indians.

Frank Waterson is getting to be a good boss on the farm. Mr. Hammock is glad of it, because he is doing good work.

The sewingroom girls are very anxious to finish our work dresses so that they can start on the company B girls' dresses next.

We nurses are studying about different kinds of medicines and how to take care of them. Also we are learning the different kinds of measurements.

We farm boys are very busy repairing our fences. Frank Watterson is now working with us on the farm. He is doing good work and getting to be an expert on fence building.

Jennie Parsons is captain of the baseball team of the girls which we call Chicago Clippers. This team is going to play against Annie Eschief's team Saturday for a pretty pennant made by Eunice L. Davis.

We are all wishing for Saturday to come so we may see the races which will be run to East Lake park. After that there will be another relay race between our boys and the High school boys, then a baseball game between Glendale High and Phoenix.

Fifth Grade C

We are glad to come to school in the morning again.

James H. Robinson will give a show again some time this month.

I received a letter from Emma H. Johnson saying that she is getting along finely at her home.

Harry Austin is training up for Saturday's race. We hope to see him take the lead or come near the first anyway.

The carpenter boys are making a new porch on the east side of the kitchen.

We harness shop boys are ready to work again. Our instructor came out on Monday morning and we started to work on buggy harness.

We were all very glad to have Mrs. Broadhead in our Tuesday night religious meeting. She read us a story that made us very much interested.

We are going to have an examination in history about Columbus and I think we will have good papers. I was very interest in studying it.

The high grade pupils are studying about citizenship and writing about it. It is a good thing for us to study about citizenship and a good thing to be a citizen.

We girls organized a baseball team, and we are planning to play real game Saturday. Capt. Annie Eschief's team is called "Arizona Wild West Cracker Jacks," and Capt. Jennie L. Parson's team is called "Chicago Clippers."

Some of the engineer boys sent for a set of books. There are eight books in a set. I have a set of them. The sets are worth having for engineers. I am going to study hard in school and learn all I can, so I can read my set of books.

Mr. Jensen and Mr. Woodall are teaching us engineer boys how to connect pipes and how to make thread on pipes. Theodore Johnny and Morgan Watson are the best ones on engineering. I hope to learn my trade like these boys pretty soon.

NEWS OF OUR NEIGHBORS AND CO-WORKERS

Flandreau, South Dakota

Weekly Review

Mrs. Banks left yesterday for her home at Wilmar, Minnesota, where she will spend a few days before taking up her duties as nurse at the Sac and Fox sanitarium at Toledo, Iowa. Mrs. Banks has been with us for nearly five years, and her faithful services have won her many friends, all of whom regret to see her leave us.

A press dispatch from Crookston, Minnesota says that after having emptied his rifle and then fought desperately with his knife, killing nine wolves, the remainder of the hungry pack closed in on a lone Indian on Lake of the Woods, thirty-five miles from Warroad, near the Northwest Angle, and his bones were found Sunday stripped of every vestige of flesh. The carcasses of the dead wolves which he had killed were lying within a radius of a few rods of the Indian's skeleton. This is the first fatality reported this winter, but it will not be the last unless extreme care is taken. This winter the wolves are all but starved to death because of the fine weather and lack of snow. With deep snow few wolves

can easily overpower a deer floundering in deep snow while they run along on top of the crush. This winter they cannot secure a deer and only an occasional rabbit. As a result the wolves are traveling on the lake in packs, averaging between thirty and forty. Old woodsmen state that there are more wolves this winter than have been seen for years along the Canadian boundary, and they account for the increase on the theory that they have come down from the Canadian wilds.

Melda McLaughlin left for her home at McLaughlin on Tuesday, in order to be present at the celebration of the golden wedding anniversary of her grand parents, Col. James McLaughlin and wife, which occurred there on Wednesday. Colonel McLaughlin is without doubt the best known man in the Indian Service, having been connected with the work for over forty years, and has a host of friends, all of whom will extend hearty congratulations on the occasion, wishing him continued good health and prosperity.

Truxton Canon, Arizona

By Special Correspondent.

Dr. and Mrs. Riggs went to Kingman recently and vaccinated several of the older Indians. They reported some very severe cases of trachoma.

Miss Sinnard entertained the large boys and girls in the domestic science hall Friday night. Games were played and refreshments were served.

Mr. Shell, Mr. Hart, Miss Ford and Mr. Stuart were Hackberry callers Saturday.

On Sunday Mr. Shell, Mr. Hart, Mrs. Ridley and Miss Sinnard went to Nelson. On their return they had some difficulty with the auto which caused them several hours delay.

On Sunday, after Sunday school, Mr. Stuart took the farm and laundry detail of boys for an outing to Cottonwood Falls. The weather being ideal made the trip a delightful one.

Carl Jim has resigned his position as assistant cook.

Miss Durr, Miss Nessel, and Miss Ford took the large girls walking Sunday afternoon.

Two young men from Dayton, Ohio, passed through here recently on their way to San Francisco. They are walking the entire distance.

Belcourt, North Dakota

By Special Correspondent.

A very pleasant social affair was held at the residence of Supt. Stephen Janus at Belcourt,

North Dakota, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 21. Miss Blanch Choimere, Ernest Choimere, and Ernest Charlebois were entertained at six o'clock dinner in honor of Miss Edna Salt who intends leaving shortly to attend university at Grand Forks. After dinner the tables were cleared and the rooms prepared for dancing, which was enjoyed by the following guests: Mr. and Mrs. B. Courtwright, and Mr. and Mrs. W. Salt, Dr. and Mr. Wagner, Mr. and Mrs. J. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. A. Owens, Mr. and Mrs. E. Euno, Mr. and Mrs. T. Klaus and others. At midnight a delicious repast was served, after which games and dancing were indulged in until 2 o'clock, all declaring that Mr. and Mrs. Janus were royal entertainers.

Dr. C. M. Wagner, who has been in the Indian Service at Dunseith, North Dakota, for a number of years has been transferred to the agency at Belcourt.

Seneca School, Wyandotte, Oklahoma

By Special Correspondent.

Supt. Ira D. Deaver has been busy the past month with business on different parts of the reservation in regard to the Indian land sale February 24.

The farm boys have the gardens plowed and begun the past week to plow for the field crops.

Miss Clara D. Allen, principal teacher, visited her parents at Seneca last Saturday.

Gardener Milton Cotter attended the agriculture meeting at Seneca last Friday.

Chief Clerk B. N. O. Walker is the champion fisher at Seneca school. Last week he left the office at eleven thirty and returned at twelve fifteen with a fine string of bass.

Professor Denton of Wyandotte high school gave an interesting lecture before the pupils last Thursday evening on "Prison life in Russia." The children were much interested in the lecture.

Mr. Scott, the carpenter, measured the school grounds last week with a view of an electric light plant being installed here in the future.

Supervisor Brown visited school a few days ago. We are always glad to have Mr. Brown with us.

The subject, "Citizenship," is receiving its due attention in Miss Allen's room. Pupils below her grade will not compete.

Lewis R. Caire, a former pupil at Albuquerque and Haskell, is baker here. The good bread, pies, and cookies he turns out are hard

to beat. Mr. Caire also has charge of physical culture classes and the baseball team.

D.W. Gilliland drove to Seneca last Saturday, taking with him Henrietta Hazman, Eva Fisher, Mary Dick, Mamie Young, and Ruth Kariho, large school girls. The girls had their pictures taken.

Mrs. Spencer and the sewing room girls are busy on the new uniforms.

Dr. Points, the school physician, visits the school each day.

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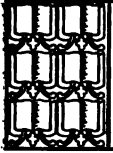
COMMEMORATION ODE TO LINCOLN

*Nature, they say, doth dote,
And cannot make a man
Save on some worn out plan,
Repeating us by rote:
For him her Old-World moulds aside she threw,
And, choosing sweet clay from the breast
Of the unexhausted West,
With stuff untainted shaped a hero new,
Wise, steadfast in the strength of God, and true.
Great captains, with their guns and drums,
Disturb our judgment for the hour,
But at last silence comes;
These are all gone, and, standing like a tower,
Our children shall behold his fame,
The kindly, earnest, brave, far-seeing man,
Sagacious, patient, dreading praise, not blame,
New birth of our new soil, the first American.*

—JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.



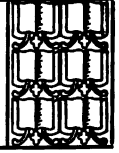
Philip Billy and John Tyler and their Families, Seminoles, Everglades, of Florida



"NOT FOR SCHOOL, BUT FOR LIFE"

THE NATIVE AMERICAN

Devoted to Indian Education



Volume 15

February 14, 1914

Number 7

The Seminole Indians.

By Mrs. Frank C. Churchill, in the Granite State Free Press, Lebanon, New Hampshire.

THE Everglades consists of a section of almost unexplored territory in the extreme southern part of Florida, about one hundred and thirty miles long and seventy miles wide, and its interior is as great a mystery to the white man as is the heart of Africa.

It is bounded on the north by Lake Okeechobee, a sheet of water about sixty by forty miles, which is shallow, averaging about twelve feet; on the east by a strip of land six miles wide that separates it from the Atlantic Ocean; on the south by the Mangrove swamps on the Bay of Florida and the Gulf of Mexico, and on the west by the Big Cypress swamps which extend to the Gulf of Mexico.

The Everglades, instead of being vast swamps, as we had supposed, has pure water that is constantly moving in one direction or another, and the air is pure and free from malaria. In the winter the temperature is from seventy to eighty degrees and frost is seldom seen.

Our first glimpse of this strange land was during our stay in Miami, that charming little southern city which came into existence only twelve years ago when Mr. Flagler's railroad was rushed down the east coast of Florida to the mouth of the Miami river. It boasts one of the mammoth hotels for which the state is noted, steamers make regular trips to Nassau, and if one is disposed to visit Havana, he can make the trip in thirteen hours, four on Flagler's railroad from Miami to Knight's Key—as far as trains run at this time—and from thence by steamer, nine hours. In a few months this remarkable railroad will be completed into the ocean from one key (island) to another on to Key West.

One beautiful afternoon in March we were invited to visit an orange grove, four miles from Miami, when we picked oranges, grape fruit, strawberries and kumquats, a pretty little fruit that is a combination of both lemon and orange. We inhaled the delicious odor of the orange blossoms until we were surfeited with the sweetness.

In returning we drove to the edge of the Everglades near the head of the Miami river. A strange scene was before us, as far as we could see the country was level and covered with a dense growth of saw grass four to ten feet high.

Rising out of this sea of tall grass here and there were small wooded hummocks or islands. In the saw grass the water is often three feet deep and the ground is never entirely dry. The water rises and falls with the wet and dry seasons.

No one attempts to go into the Everglades excepting in canoes which must have flat bottoms. All the Indian canoes are of the dugout class and made from cypress logs. They have a wide bow that acts as a sort of plough in spreading the grass as the canoe is poled through.

It should not be understood that the canoes can at all times be kept afloat, as places are encountered with only a few inches of water; there, too, are places where the coquina rock, which underlies a great part of southern Florida, crops out in sharp points. At other places the mud is deep and boggy.

Even the hammocks are not always dry but many of them are wooded and the soil fertile and the Indians can raise fair crops. They have pigs and chickens to some extent but horses and cattle are almost unknown among them at this time.

Prudent white men never venture into the Glades without a competent guide for fear of getting lost. The saw grass is so tall it is with difficulty one can see over it even when standing in the canoe.

In the heart of the Everglades there are often found leads of open water for short distances, then again the saw grass is so dense it is impossible to proceed further and one must hunt a new opening through this apparently limitless grassy sea.

The reason this saw grass is such a barrier to traveling is the saw like edge with which



Seminole Indian Palmetto Houses, Near Fort Lauderdale, Florida.

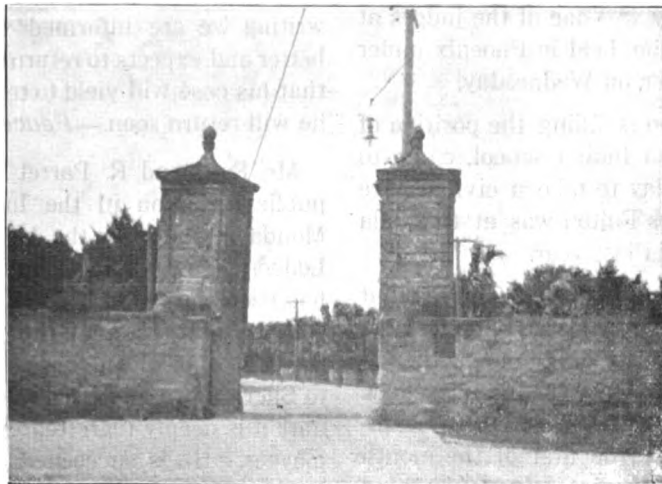
it is armed on three sides. It is said if one gets a blade between his hand and the pole it will cut to the bone. The face suffers much from the grass brushing against it, and how the Seminoles can work their way through these intricate trails without cutting their bare legs and feet is a mystery no one has solved. To cut it down leaves short, sharp stubble that damages the canoes and makes foot travel next to impossible.

The hammocks in the interior of the Everglades are the homes of the Seminole Indians, who were driven into these inaccessible places about the time of the Seven Years' War, which began in 1835, and they have remained there ever since. They were never conquered and they ask no help or favors from the government for they are self-supporting and only desire to be let alone. They traverse this unknown country and are perfectly familiar with all the trails and water leads. While they will pilot a lost hunter to the mainland, they can seldom be induced to guide a white man into its fastnesses.

So great is their dread and suspicion of the white man, if a hunter is seen wearing brass buttons on his coat they flee from him and secrete themselves until he has moved on for fear he is a United States soldier.

No one can blame them after reading of the cruel and treacherous way they were

treated before and during the Seminole war when they were deceived, captured under flags of truce, hunted like wild beasts and humiliated and abused as only Indian-hating officers, goaded on by a clamoring and heartless host of border ruffians and slave-hunting whites, could suggest. The men earn a living hunting alligators and otter skins, selling them to the traders in Miami, Fort Lauderdale and elsewhere. It is reported that during a recent year they brought to one place 5,000 alligator hides. They also kill the white herons for the ornamental feathers which are used as plumes for ladies' hats. The laws of Florida protect this bird and provide a heavy penalty for even having these plumes in possession, but the winter tourists are not always respecters of law and they seem willing to buy them from the Indians; indeed they encourage them to bring them in, but they pay scarcely one-sixteenth of their real value and we have heard ladies chuckle over the purchase of a fifteen dollar set of feathers that an Indian had brought sixty-five miles through the saw



Old City Gate, St. Augustine, Florida.

grass of the Everglades to sell for one dollar and a half. The Audobon society has issued pamphlets begging all persons to refuse to buy the plumes, and setting forth the cruel methods used in securing them.

It appears that the feathers are only at their best during the nesting season, when the birds colonize for self-protection; at this time the birds know no fear, therefore it is much easier to destroy them, and many are wounded, the feathers torn from their backs while they are yet alive, as both the male and female birds have the plumes at that time, and the young are left to starve. How ladies can be induced to encourage the slaughter of these birds is past my comprehension. How can a lady wear one of these plumes after knowing these facts? The feeling is very bitter among the educated Floridians in southern Florida against tourists who persist in wearing them. The ladies' clubs have taken it in hand and are trying to put a stop to the killing of this rare bird which will soon become extinct.

The Seminoles of Florida are in some respects the most unique of any Indians we have ever seen. The men frequently come to the towns to sell or barter their furs and hides, but the visits of the women are few and far between. The woman has equal rights with the man; she attends to the home, the cooking, sewing, and raises chickens and pigs. She has her own money and spends it as she thinks best. The men treat the women well and

Continued on page 87

THE NATIVE AMERICAN

Entered at Phoenix, Arizona, as Second Class Mail Matter

C. W. GOODMAN, Superintendent

An Illustrated Weekly Magazine, Devoted to Indian Education and Printed by Indian Student-Apprentices at the United States Indian Training School, Phoenix, Arizona

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A YEAR

OF LOCAL AND PERSONAL INTEREST

Minnie Harris and Norah Quorah, outing girls in Phoenix, are at the school hospital for general treatment.

Mrs. R. A. Perry was one of the judges at the primary election, held in Phoenix under its new city charter, on Wednesday.

Miss Fulton, who is filling the position of clerk at the Yuma Indian school, came to Phoenix on Saturday to take a civil service examination. Miss Fulton was at the Pala agency in California last year.

Word comes from Mrs Kate S. Harvey that she stopped to visit friends at Parker, Ariz., and is now temporarily filling one of the vacancies at the Colorado River Indian school. Mrs. Harvey resigned her position as seamstress here and left the first of the month for the west with the intention of making her home in Los Angeles.

Sunday, February 22, has been named as the day of universal prayer by the World's Student Christian Federation. The students of Phoenix Indian School are being interested in the movement and will observe the Call to Prayer, to which fully 155,000 students and professors throughout the world will respond.

Superintendent Goodman has been enjoying a visit this week from his brother, W. R. Goodman, of New York City. Mr. Goodman is en route to Los Angeles, where his wife has been visiting relatives since December, and they will return home by the northern route. This is his third visit to Phoenix, and he notes a remarkable growth of the city and improvement of the Salt River Valley during the past nine years.

The Yuma concert band is a new organization composed of fourteen instruments, and is prepared to furnish music for all occasions. Each member of the organization is Indian and has had musical training at Phoenix Indian School, Sherman Institute, Riverside, Calif., Carlisle, Pa., or Hampton, Va.

Superintendent Mann left on the 20th to take treatment in a sanatorium near St. Paul. He has been troubled with rheumatism for some time but was able to get around without much trouble. During the recent cold snap he got worse and had to leave. At this writing we are informed that he is much better and expects to return soon. It is hoped that his case will yield to treatment and that he will return soon.—*Peace Pipe*.

Mr. Raymond R. Parret was tendered a public reception in the Industrial Hall on Monday evening by the boys of Alessandro Lodge. For two and a half years Mr. Parret has been the fount of good counsel and the stern administrator of the punitive laws of the school for all the boys. Mr. Parret came to Sherman from Ft. Hall, Idaho. His resignation is deeply regretted by all of our employees. He is succeeded as disciplinarian by Mr. H. L. Carner, promoted from bandmaster and assistant disciplinarian.—*Sherman Bulletin*.

Mr. and Mrs. Everett W. Lawrence arrived Tuesday noon from Washington, D. C., Mr. Lawrence having been appointed as printer at this school. He was transferred from the position of linotype operator in the office of the Public Printer, and on Wednesday morning began his work of lending aid and inspiration to the NATIVE AMERICAN which welcomes his arrival. The mechanical work on the paper has been handled in a very creditable manner for the past six months by Walter Rhodes, the assistant printer, a Pima Indian educated at Chilocco, and, with the supervision of a man of riper experience in all lines of newspaper and magazine work, our weekly should grow and improve with every issue.

Compliments for Native Craftsmen

Miss Grace Spalding, a former Indian Service employee, now living at Danielson, Conn., writes the NATIVE AMERICAN; "The paper improves year by year. Some of the covers are so attractive, and the subject matter is very helpful, even to one who is miles away and simply desires the best for the Indian. I do enjoy the news letters from other stations and schools. Nearly every week I find names of those whom I indirectly know, and it makes me feel as though I were a part of it all again, although settled here in Connecticut."

It might be interesting for our appreciative correspondent, as well as other subscribers and readers, to know that the cover designs she particularly mentions, are the handiwork of the Indian print shop boys. As each student apprentice advances far enough in his trade, he takes his turn working out a cover design, and naturally follows the figures peculiar to his own tribe. The February cover is the product of Luke Anton, Pima.—EDITOR

Steel has arrived for the construction of the new steel water tanks and towers, one to be erected at the school and one at the sanatorium.

Powhatan Literary Society

Carl Lowe, Secretary.

The literary society held its meeting Friday evening of last week in the chapel and was attended by the members of the society and a number of employees and visitors.

The house was called to order by the president, and a song by the society followed. The minutes of the last meeting were read by the secretary and approved.

The program for the evening was as follows:

- "Patriotism" Beasie Slow
- "Our Country" Eliza Johnson
- "Patriotic Songs" Antonio Martinez
- Recitation Clara Benson
- Xylophone Solo (Patriotic Airs) Eschiet Clark
- Recitation Martha Hughes

After a song by the society, the meeting was adjourned.

CONTRIBUTED BY PUPILS

Fifth Grade A.

We are now studying about counties and have found out that in Arizona there are fourteen counties.

The boys are about to start the base ball and we hope to see some good games played, and that Charles Cough will get in the pitcher's box when the boys start the base ball games.

Harry Austin is training up for a fifteen-mile run, which will come off some sometime in March.

Daniel Cleveland, one of the Mohave boys, is getting to be an expert blacksmith. He makes rings and does all kinds of iron work. He says he's going to make a set of wrenches.

Saturday was the race sports, and we were glad to see several of the school boys take part in them.

The grounds detail finished digging holes yesterday. Mr. Wade says that he hopes to get some rose plants some time next week so they can plant them and make the campus look pretty.

We fifth grade A pupils are going to have a spelling test on the last of this week.

Thomas Ely is now practicing hard so that he will be in good shape when the Boston Red Sox will play the New York Giants.

The masons are busy plastering the old office and expect to finish soon, if they keep us in plenty of sand and lime.

The sewing girls are trying to get all the compay A girls' dresses out and commence on the other companies.

All the pupils are now studying about citizenship. We hope to see some of the pupils get something for it.

I like to study about citizenship because it is the most interesting thing for us to learn while we are in school.

We fifth A pupils are very glad to have Roy Peters in our class. He is doing fine in his studies and hope he'll keep it up.

Sienna P. James said she is going to try hard in citizenship lessons, because she is anxious to win the first prize and we all hope she will succeed.

The fifth grade A pupils are now studying about Italy. We enjoy studying about different countries.

The fifth A class is just about through with history and I hope we will finish before the end of the week. Our review lesson comes next.

A letter was received from Harry Manuel stating that he is very well, but often wishes to be back in the school. He wishes to be remembered by his classmates and friends.

We are studying about laws of the United States and we are getting interested in it. It will help us very much when we go out and live by ourselves on our reservations.

Sixth Grade B.

We are studying about Japan and Korea and we are much interested.

Frank Whitman, the famous war dancer, and Charles Wilson will dance for the James and Edgar Robinson entertainment.

The girls now have the pleasure of staying out of doors after supper and we enjoy it very much for it helps us to take a little exercise.

We sixth grade B pupils are now studying about the Japanese, and are very interested in the lessons. We have learned that they are the most industrious people in the world.

Next week the teacher says she going to give us all a chance to ask questions upon citizenship and all other things we are weak on.

We are nearly through plowing the fields and hope to raise good crops this year. We are going to plant the seeds with the new drill we received some time ago.

Mr. Grinstead is drilling the rifle company every evening for next Saturday's contest. He hopes the company will be in good shape by that time.

The old tank is to be rebuilt soon and the carpenter boys are working on it now. The farmers are busy hauling loads of gravel to be used for the foundation of the tank.

Harry Austin expects to keep on training for the next long distance race. He broke the record of Charley Reynolds last Saturday from the school to East Lake Park.

The choir is practicing hard on a Pima song and an Apache song which we are to sing down town February 17, in the afternoon. And we have promised to do our best down there.

The painters are still painting the roofs, and are to begin on the school house roof sometime next week.

We are studying very hard on citizenship now because the time is coming near when we will have to write our compositions.

A letter was received from Pedro Nortez of Banning, California, a former student of this school, telling his friends that he is working now and saving his money for the World's Fair at San Francisco in 1915.

NEWS OF OUR NEIGHBORS AND CO-WORKERS

Salt River, Arizona

Arizona Gazette.

Professor and Mrs. Linderman, Miss Jennie Gabus and Superintendent of Irrigation B. A. Sharp were recent visitors at McDowell where the monthly teachers' meeting was held.

Rev. George Logie and family of Phoenix spent several days here as the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Ellis.

Harry Smith is doing a good job of grading west of the agency, which gives us a good auto road to the reservation line.

The reservation authorities are just completing three miles of telephone line which will enable the agency to connect with the Phoenix office.

Miss Dora Jean Ellis of Phoenix spent the week end at home with her parents.

Dr. and Mrs. Ellis attended the performance of "The Merry Milkmaids," an operetta given by the Roosevelt school. It was held in the Neighborhood house and for amateurs was splendidly given.

Y. A. Vanderhoof of Scottsdale conducted the services recently at the Presbyterian church of this village.

Toledo, Iowa

Mesquakie Booster.

The Indians on this reservation during the season of 1913 raised approximately 14,000 bushels of corn, valued at \$7,700, or about \$21 for each man, woman and child on the reservation. About 6,000 bushels remain in the cribs of the Indians.

The resignation of Mr. Vogler, engineer, has been accepted by the office to take effect Feb. 1. Mr. Vogler returns to California.

Mrs. Sarah J. Banks, who is to be head nurse at the sanatorium, reported for duty the twenty-second instant. Mrs. Banks comes from the Indian school at Flandreau, S. Dak.

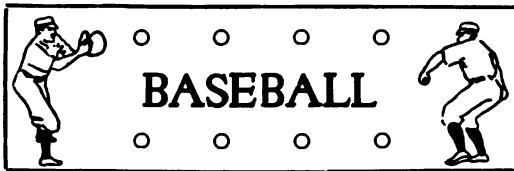
Dr. Shoemaker of the field force spent Christmas at the sanatorium accompanied by Mrs. Shoemaker and his daughter, Doris, and the Government photographer, Mr. Singleton.

LINCOLN AT GETTYSBURG, NOVEMBER 19, 1863

Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forward on this continent a new nation conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now, we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation or any nation so conceived and so dedicated can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place for those who gave their lives that the nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate—we cannot consecrate—we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be dedicated to the great task remaining for us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, government by the people, and government for the people shall not perish from the earth.



CLUB STANDING

Teams	Won	Lost	Per.
Philadelphia Athletics.....	1	0	1000
New York Giants.....	1	0	1000
Boston Red Sox.....	0	1	000
Chicago White Sox.....	1	1	000

NEXT WEEK'S GAMES

White Sox vs. Giants, February 16.
Athletics vs. Red Sox, February 18.

Philadelphia Athletics

Emmett Idocosay	Second base
Manuel Pulle	Right field
Robert Burke	Left field
Isaac Porter	Center field
Juan Harvier	First base
Lemuel Yukuku (Captain)	Third base
Isaac Anton	Catcher
Oscar Earl	Short stop
George Burke	Pitcher

Chicago White Sox

Frank Butler	Pitcher
Juan Vavages (Captain)	Second base
Ross Shaw	Catcher
Richard Tehuma	Left field
Ramon Garcia	Center field
Abraham Nelson	Third base
Solomon Leupp	Short stop
Jess Clifton	First base
Thomas Jefferson	Right field

Boston Red Sox

Walter Keys	Second base
Thomas Ely	Third base
George Paul	Right field
Johnson McAfee	First base
James Moses	Catcher
Charles Reynolds (Captain)	Short stop
Calvin Atchavit	Left field
Amablo Arres	Center field
Fred Quail	Pitcher

New York Giants

Harry Austin (Captain)	Short stop
Luke Anton	Center field
Silas Tenjieth	Second base
Morris Alexander	Catcher
Sam Russell	Third base
Edward Flores	Right field
Frank Whitman	First base
Theodore Johnny	Pitcher
Joseph Burke	Left field

THIS WEEK'S GAMES

By Johnson McAfee.

Baseball season opened when Captain Vavages and Captain Yukuku, respectively representing Chicago White Sox and Philadelphia Athletics, crossed bats Tuesday afternoon on the ball field.

Both teams were evenly matched (as the score will show) and the players did some good fielding and batting, which kept the spectators guessing which would win.

In the sixth inning the Athletics got down to business and scalped their opponents by a score of 4 to 3.

On the following day the Boston Red Sox and the New York Giants were seen on the field. The game was good for the Giants but for the Red Sox it was bad. The infielders showed lack of practise and Manager Anton easily got their goats by a score of—oh, well, ask the captains, as we need the room on this page.

Both captains of the winning teams are satisfied with the showing of their players and will put forth all their effort to capture the championship.

Come, students, let's be loyal and keep up our good work. Let us show more school spirit than ever. We need the support of all. Come join the crowd; you can play just as hard on the grandstand as the players themselves.

Cross-City Run

An event in school athletics which caused unusual interest occurred last Saturday afternoon when the cross-city run took place. At the firing of a shot by Superintendent Goodman, seventeen Indian runners started from the school going south on Central avenue to Washington street, east to fifteenth street, south on Jefferson to Eastlake park. The joint band of Indian and High school boys greeted the runners as they reached the city and checked in at Hanny's store, and cheered them on their last stretch. The five miles was covered in 31 minutes, 31 and two-thirds seconds, and Dennis Quimayousie, Hopi, made the record and won the sweater put up by Vic Hanny as a race trophy. The remaining eight who finished the race came in the following order: Don Atakuku, Hopi; Walter Nat-achaan, Zuni; Herman Ashee, Hopi; Hurst Choractae, Hopi; Johnny Brown, Pima; Pat-acio Mahkee, Zuni.

consult them on all matters of importance. The men cultivate the fields and build the houses, although their domiciles are primitive and their farming nothing but little patches.

The men's dress consists of a one-piece tunic with full waist and sleeves and a skirt made full extending nearly to the knees, which is gathered into a broad belt at the waist. This dress is made of unbleached cotton and bands of yellow, red, black and blue are neatly sewed on to the skirt and waist. The legs and feet are bare. A large turban is often coiled around the head, although the white man's hat is worn considerably nowadays.

every year until she is grown, then the strings of beads are added in such quantities they fill the neck even to the chin and hang half way to the waist. We were told from eighteen to twenty-four pounds of beads were worn at one time, until she begins to grow old, when the strings are gradually discarded and the old women wear only one string, the same as the baby. Many of the longer strings of beads have silver discs hammered from coin attached.

The hair is very neatly coiled on the top of the head, a deep bang across the forehead, a band of bead work between the coil and bang. The hair is well greased with alligator



Falls in Drainage Canal, Everglades, Florida.

Their clothes always looked clean and neat and upon arriving in Miami they will frequently retire to the store room of a trader, and put on a clean tunic before showing themselves on the street. The women's and girls' dresses of calico touch the ground, the skirt ornamented with bands and ruffles of bright colors, though white flounces seem to be in favor. The waist is very short and loose, leaving a space of four or five inches of bare skin between it and the dress skirt. Sometimes a shoulder cape is worn that falls to the waist.

When a baby is born a string of beads is placed around its neck and a string added

oil and is very black and glossy. The women go barefooted.

The Seminoles are a moral people, and there are scarcely any mixed bloods among them. We visited one of their camps near Fort Lauderdale. Their houses are built by setting four tall posts into the ground, on which the roof rests. The roof is neatly covered with palmetto leaves, and three feet from the ground is a platform open on all sides. Curtains of canvas and cloth sometimes are fastened at the sides that may be dropped to keep out the wind and rain. These houses are very picturesque and unlike anything we had ever seen.

Later we saw the women cooking supper over a fire out doors. In one kettle was terrapin stew—the shells of three turtles were on the ground near by. In another, grits—fine hominy—and in another some fresh beans, and a pot of coffee completed the list. A long handled wood sofky spoon was used to stir the food and keep it from burning and the one spoon is used in common when the meal is ready.

There is a plant that grows abundantly in Florida, called koonti, which resembles arrow root, and from this the Indians make bread



Old Fort Marion, St. Augustine, Florida, where the Seminoles Were Imprisoned.

that is said to be very nourishing and of good flavor. The root is first grated, and the process of preparing it for food is very similar to that of manufacturing starch. We saw the primitive implements used in preparing the koonti, which were only a coarse grater made of a piece of tin, a wooden trough and a strainer of cotton cloth about three feet square, suspended at the corners on four small poles driven in the ground.

On a bush near by was a newly washed, gaily colored man's tunic already described, which we were so fortunate as to purchase.

SQUARING HIMSELF.

Jones—The Browns have bought a car!

Wife—Can't you say something cheerful once in a while?

Jones—The bnmest machine I ever saw and second-hand at that!

If you are not familiar with LIPPINCOTT'S you are doing both yourself and the publishers an injustice.

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“The Standard Fiction Magazine
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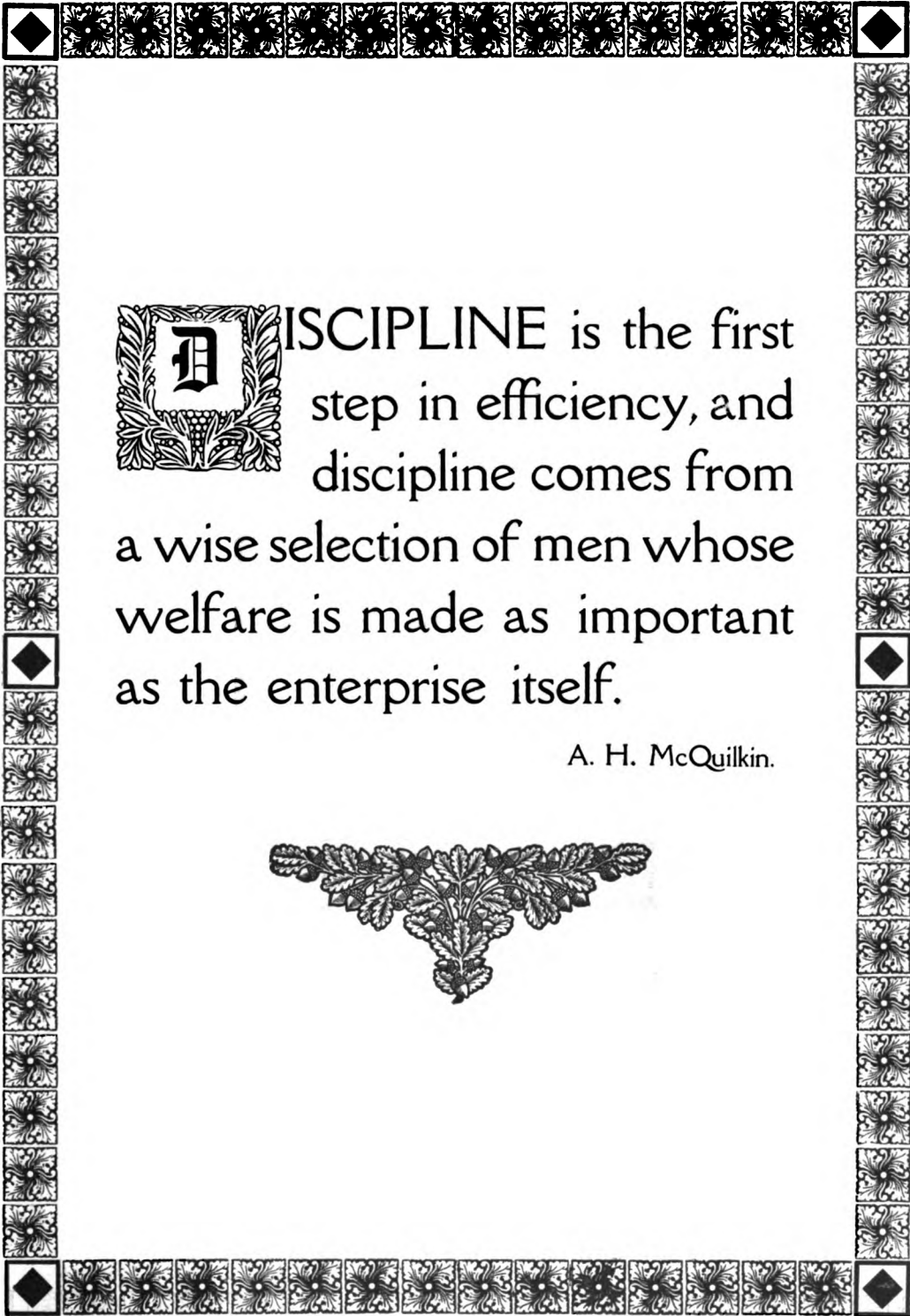
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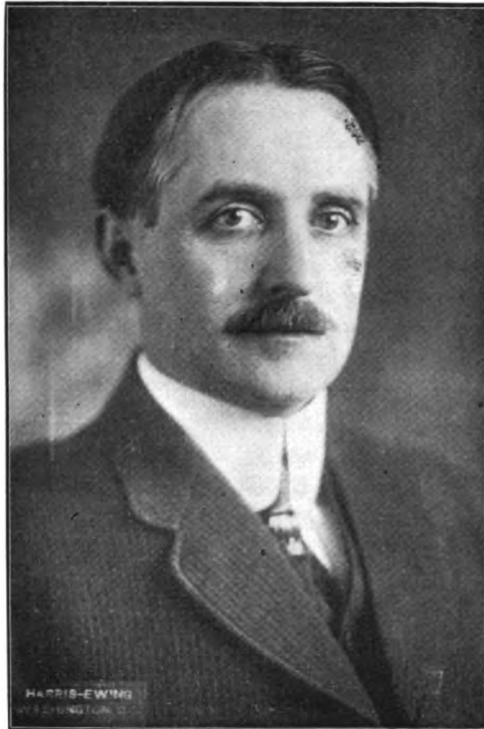
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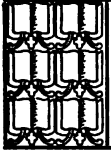
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**HON. E. B. MERITT,
ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS**

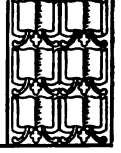




"NOT FOR SCHOOL. BUT FOR LIFE"

THE NATIVE AMERICAN

Devoted to Indian Education



Volume 15

February 21, 1914

Number 8

The Old Indian and the New.

Frederic Snyder, Assistant Superintendent, Santa Fe, N. M. in The Assembly Herald.

IF anyone thinks that the old Indian has passed into history, and that the Indians of the United States now living belong to the class called the new Indian, due to years of education and Christianization, he should visit the Indian pueblo of Santo Domingo in the state of New Mexico, to have his opinion somewhat changed.

The Pueblo Indians of this state have often been designated the civilized Indians of the country, probably because of the fact that they have from time immemorial lived in small villages, have followed a crude mode of agriculture for an existence, have adopted a form of government partly suggested to them by the early Spanish colonists, and from the further fact that they were considered citizens of Mexico when this state was Mexican territory.

The pueblo of Santo Domingo is situated on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad about thirty miles east of Albuquerque. There are about one thousand Indians in the pueblo. They have their cultivated fields along the Rio Grande, consisting of possibly eight hundred to one thousand acres. Besides the land they actually cultivate, they have thousands of acres which could be irrigated and made very valuable, and still thousands of acres of pasture lands, on part of which they herd their flocks of goats and ponies.

These Indians could be rich and independent if they would give up their old customs and ceremonies and adopt modern ideas of civilization. Their present form of government is paternal, the cacique, the governor, and principals having almost complete rule over the people. What these may say is law among them, and the unfortunate part of this is the fact that these men are of the old school and resent anything that looks like progress. They will receive no modern agricultural implements, although the government has offered to help them in this respect. They resent being told how they could improve their lands and increase their crops. They wish to be left alone, and have told the Indian agents and superintendents that their fathers tilled the soil and harvested their crops in a certain way, and that way is good enough for them. Their ceremonies and customs do much to keep these people in these primitive ways. They have their religious dances, at some of which no white people are permitted to be present. Certain days are appointed on which all must plant their corn, and certain days for them to do other kinds of work, there being little opportunity for individuality. For years they have opposed the idea of having the government establish a day school at their pueblo, and recently, when the government had decided to erect buildings, the Indians in council declared that they would not allow any materials to be brought to the school site. They relented, however, when the contractors began the building, but sent a delegation to Washington to see if they could not prevail upon the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to prevent the building of a school plant.

By some arrangement made years ago, the Santo Domingo Indians have been sending

some of their children to the Santa Fe Indian training school. When the pupils return to their homes they are compelled to return to their old customs, the girls being required to give up their school dresses and don their native style of dress.

It must not be supposed that, among these younger boys and girls who have been off to school, there are none who have been impressed with the education received at the schools and who would gladly make use of their training if they were allowed to do so, but the sentiment in the pueblo among the older ones, who constitute a great majority, is so strong that the younger ones must quietly submit to old ways under pain of severe and cruel punishment. Therefore, to all appearances, the people of this pueblo are very unprogressive and primitive.

But there are signs of the new Indian, even among the Santo Domingoes. Last summer, when a number of the Santa Fe school boys were ready to start for Colorado to work in the beet fields near Rocky Ford, there was one Santo Domingo boy who was determined to go, although he had been told by the pueblo authorities that he could not go. The boy had a widowed mother and he realized that she needed assistance and he had the courage to insist on going in order to earn some money to help his family. He went to see the governor of the pueblo, who insisted that the boy could not go, to which he replied "You want me to come home to dance in the ceremonies and stay about the pueblo all summer. My mother has little land and no crop, and I can do more to help her by going out to earn some money to buy flour for her when I return. If I don't go, who will buy flour for her, and other things that she needs? I will go because that is my duty, and you have no right to keep me here." The boy was permitted to go, though with great reluctance on the part of the governor.

Just how far this young man may be able to withstand the pressure of old customs and traditions when he returns to the pueblo, we cannot tell, but of this we may be sure, that a new day is beginning to dawn in the history of the Santo Domingo pueblo, and that while the old Indian is predominant now, there are signs that the new Indian will, in due course of time, take the place of the old, and then we may look forward to progress in Christianity and in material prosperity among these people.

Indian Citizenship Day at Hampton

The twenty-seventh celebration of Indian citizenship day was held at Hampton Institute on Sunday evening, February 8.

Arthur C. Parker, a Seneca Indian, who is an archaeologist in the New York state education department and secretary-treasurer of the Society of American Indians, was the speaker of the day. Mr. Parker spoke to the Hampton school, including 36 Indians, on the "Relation of Surplus to Race Progress." He urged the Hampton Indians, who are now working their way through school independent of all Government support, to lay up for themselves stores of knowledge so that they will be well prepared to help their people on the reservations and in the Indian country.

The Indian citizenship day program included devotional exercises, lead by Dr.

Eldridge Mix of Hampton Institute; addresses by Hampton Institute Indian students — Arthur Harris, a Mohave-Apache, Camp McDowell, Ariz.; Fred Bender, a Chippewa, Roosevelt, Minn.; chorus singing; clarinet solo, David B. Green, an Onondaga, Syracuse, N. Y.; a duet, "The Coming of Montezuma" (Zuni) by Caroline L. Murie, a Pawnee, of Pawnee, Oklahoma, and Grace L. Jamison, Cayuga, Iroquois, N. Y.; singing of "America."

Supt. A. H. Symons, who was for several years at Havasupai agency, Supai, Arizona, has been transferred to Western Shoshone agency, Owyhee, Nevada. Dr. J. J. Taylor, Mr. Symons' successor, writes that he finds Supai a delightful place in many respects, but that it is rather lonely for Mrs. Taylor, as she is the only white woman within fifty miles.

Sketch of Hon. E. B. Meritt

Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

E. B. Meritt, Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs, whose portrait appears in this issue, of the NATIVE AMERICAN, is a striking example of what ambition, energy and a loyalty to the right can do in making a career.

Mr. Meritt was for years a compositor in the Government Printing Office in Washington. He studied law at night and was appointed to a temporary clerkship in the Indian office. His next position was law clerk, where he rendered valuable assistance in protecting the interests of the Indians, and his appointment as assistant commissioner was a fitting recognition of his worth.

Indian Land To Be Leased

Superintendent O. L. Babcock of the Colorado River Indian reservation received word the past week that the schedule of allotments made to the local Indians a few months ago was approved by Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane on December 16, says the *Parker Post*. Practically 5,000 acres have been allotted to the Parker Indians, and a good pumping plant and ditches have been constructed for the irrigation of this land.

It is estimated that the Indians will lease about two-thirds of the total allotment, which means that approximately 3,000 acres will be farmed by whites. Advantageous terms can be secured for the leasing of these lands.

It is necessary that the Indian's consent be first obtained, however, and then all leases must be made through the office of Superintendent Babcock. All of the lands to be leased must be cleared and leveled by the lessees, but an allowance of \$30 per acre on the total cost of the lease will be allowed for this work.

All leases are run for a period of five years, and besides an allowance of \$30 for clearing and leveling the land, an additional allowance will be made for fencing and other improvements.—*Arizona Magazine*.

A Washington-Lincoln program will be given this evening at the auditorium.

Dr. St. Clair Reilly, physician at Ft. Mohave, Arizona, has been transferred to Browning Montana, and left recently for his new post.

Some of the Phoenix Indian school tennis-players are hoping for favorable weather the next few days that they may journey to Sacaton and win the honors from the reservation folks.

Major Grinstead made a business trip to Mesa the first of the week.

John Dodson, who has been assistant carpenter at this school for the past five years, has received transfer and promotion to Ft. Apache school, Whiteriver, Arizona, and leaves shortly to take his new place. Phoenix loses a splendid employee and a capable workman, but is glad to have him go forward in his trade. John is a Shoshone, and a graduate of Phoenix and Hampton.

WASHINGTON AND LINCOLN

The following is the program for the Washington and Lincoln exercises which are to be held in the auditorium Monday evening.

PROGRAM

Music	-	-	-	Orchestra
Song—America	-	-	-	School
Recitation—Washington's Birthday,				Gee Gage
Recitation—Lincoln's Birthday				Minnie Grant
Music—The Flag of the Free	-	-	-	Chorus
Recitation—Washington and Lincoln				Johnson McAfee
Pantomime	-	-	-	Mrs. McLaughlin's Class
Washington's Address to His Troops				Edward Flores
Music	-	-	-	Orchestra
Recitation—When Lincoln Died				Daniel Cleveland
Reading—Washington's Rules of Behavior				Annie T. Moore
Music—The Soldiers Chorus	-	-	-	Choir
Gettysburg Address	-	-	-	George Paul
Music	-	-	-	Orchestra

Mouth Hygiene

Germ life is always present and is everywhere. Every square foot of ground and every cubic foot of air contain millions of these micro-organisms. And without them we could not live. Germ life is quite harmless unless it has a food upon which to grow, develop and thrive. A million germs on a clean glass slab are harmless, but smear the slab over with particles of moistened fish, meat, cream, potatoes, etc., and leave it in a warm room for seventy-four hours, and you have a culture bed that can breed disease. If the sanitary laws are enforced, and no rubbish allowed to accumulate, the garbage properly looked after, stagnant water eliminated by drainage, the streets flushed and kept clean, in fact, all material that may be decomposed by bacteria swept away by sewers, the germ life in our cities will be inert.

And what is true of cities is true of the individual, and this thought brings us to our subject, the necessity for clean mouths. The mouth is an ideal incubator for germ life. For here are, first, just the proper temperature; second, sufficient degree of moisture; third, darkness; fourth, a choice of food.

A great deal is being done to keep the people well, but only recently the importance of a clean mouth has been recognized in the prevention of disease and the upbuilding of health. The necessity for the care of the mouth cavity is greater than is generally supposed. We are taught that we should aim to keep the teeth clean, because so much depends on having good teeth but it more important to keep the mouth clean, as it is impossible to get good results unless all parts of it are considered.

As a rule, most of us wash our bodies once a day, and our faces and hands several times, but our mouths, the most important of all, are cleaned only once or twice a year—that is, the mouths of those who cannot afford to have dentists do it. Now the finger nails are not nearly so important as the teeth, but they are given a hundred times more care and, if we were told we were going to lose

them, we would all be professionals in that art, and any of us would be willing to spend one half hour a day polishing and rubbing them if they should need it. And the hair: who would not be willing to spend several hours a week brushing and combing the hair if it was understood that neglect meant losing it? The question of the relation of the teeth to the rest of body is one that is constantly occupying more and more of attention of the best men in medicine as well as in dentistry.

There can be no doubt in the mind of any thinking person that to have a mouth full of teeth that are merely hotels where are harbored guests, both transient and permanent, of the germ family is bound to mean disease of the body sooner or later. These guests wend their way onward to the throat, lungs, stomach or wherever their fancy calls them. Then these germs find their way into the lymph glands, and from here they can easily find a highroad into any part of the body that they choose to explore. These guests are known as transient guests. Now the permanent guests, not being fond of travel, stay where they are and make things very lively and attractive for their brethren of the restless feet and adventurous spirit, their way of doing this being to cause as much trouble and devastation in the teeth as they possibly can. Then following this are many contagious and serious diseases caused by these germs.

Sound teeth have a great influence in making sound health, strength, and better mentality. Statistics, investigations, experiments and observations show that sound, clean teeth and proper artificial substitutes preserve health and ward off disease. Sound, healthy workers are brighter, quicker, stronger, steadier, surer, more trustworthy than unhealthy workers. In other words, they are not clinkers, but utilized energy, force and power. Sound health forestalls unemployment.

It is stated that 21 per cent of the recruits for the British army have practically useless teeth! Six to eight per cent of the recruits for enlistment in the United States army are

refused enlistment in one year because of defective teeth alone! Thirty-five per cent of the catarrhal cases in the United States army were directly traceable to diseased oral conditions. These facts must be considered in relation to the further facts that those men were the pick of the physically fit. Thus it may be seen that the care of the teeth is a very important matter to all, and should not be neglected in the least by any one.—*Pearl Shoemaker (age 14) in Oral Hygiene.*

Students Sing in City

The *Arizona Republican* contains in a write-up of the program of Arizona music given by the Woman's Club Tuesday afternoon the following complimentary notice:

Possibly no musicale ever boasted a more distinctively unique opening than the group of songs sung by twenty-five students of the Indian school. The Hopi "Slumber Song," the "Pima Medicine Man's Song," and the "Apache Dance Song" were given by a well trained chorus and reflected credit on the director, Jean K. Stacy of the music department of the Indian school. The tribal melodies are invaluable in their correctness, for the boys from the different reservations have voluntarily given their own music to the director who has compiled them carefully, making an interesting collection of songs. The number was repeated by request and for an encore "The Wandering Student" was given.

Illustrated Lecture on Canal

On Friday evening of last week occurred the fourth of the series of lectures given this year by prominent citizens of Phoenix, and the Indian school is indebted to Dwight B. Heard for a most interesting and instructive evening. This was the first illustrated lecture of the season, and the colored stereopticon views, made mostly from pictures taken by Mr. Heard and members of his family while in Panama a year ago, were a great treat, and enabled the audience to gain a clearer idea of our big "ditch."

Mr. Heard's remarks included history, geography, and incidents of travel, and sta-

tistics of this remarkable work, and was altogether a talk to be remembered.

Death of Well Known Indian

Word has been received at the Phoenix school of the death last week of Juan Thompson at Sacaton. He was one of the leading men among the Pima, and was formerly a chief. He was about 80 years old and had lived at Santan most of his life. He was familiarly known as Tempe Juan, as he had many friends among the white people of the Salt River valley.

Juan Thompson was a member of the First Presbyterian Pima church. His children were educated at Tucson Training school, but Luke Thompson, with whom Juan made his home for the past ten years, is the only one now living. By the death of Tempe Juan, another well known Pima passes away, and a familiar landmark on the reservation is gone.

Invoke Indian Treaty

Terms of a treaty between the Government and the Sequamish Indians in the early '50's and signed on their behalf by Chief Seattle, for whom the city of Seattle was named, formed the basis of the defense recently of two Indians on the Port Madison reservation, who were arrested for shooting canvasback and mallard ducks in violation of the State game laws. The Indians were fined \$10 each when the case was heard in court, but an assistant United States district attorney, who was instructed by Attorney General McReynolds to defend the government's wards, gave notice that he would appeal the case and endeavor to have the treaty rights of the Indians upheld.

The Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. met jointly on Sunday evening at the auditorium and held a very interesting session, the subject being "Temperance." After a song by the members, Rev. Mr. Logie led in prayer. "Why I Hate the Traffic," by Nellie McArthur and "The Testimony of Dr. Grenfell," by George Webb, were two well selected readings. Talks by Miss Phelps, Mrs. Gill and Dr. Marden completed the program.

THE NATIVE AMERICAN

Entered at Phoenix, Arizona, as Second Class Mail Matter

C. W. GOODMAN, Superintendent

An Illustrated Weekly Magazine, Devoted to Indian Education and Printed by Indian Student-Apprentices at the United States Indian Training School, Phoenix, Arizona

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A YEAR

OF LOCAL AND PERSONAL INTEREST

Miss Orrington Jewett, outing matron at Sherman Institute, was the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Marden on Wednesday.

Mrs. Oliver is entertaining her aunt, Mrs. Abbie Fales of Lawrence, Kansas. Mrs. Fales arrived Tuesday evening.

William Peters, who graduated here in 1902 and is now attending the Cook Bible school, gave a splendid talk at Sunday school last Sunday.

Hugh Patton, the merchant from Santan, was in Phoenix this week with his new five passenger car. He is the first Pima to have an automobile.

D. R. Landis, agency farmer at Fort Mohave, Arizona, has been transferred to the Coeur d'Alene reservation, Washington, in the same position.

Mrs. J. V. Plake and son stopped at the school Saturday on their way back to the Pima reservation, after a visit with relatives at Parker, Arizona.

Howard Collins, one of the baker boys, brought a sample of his Saturday cake-making to the main office force last week, and it was unanimously voted first class.

Miss Flora W. Smith, who left Phoenix a year ago for Dulce, New Mexico, to take the position of financial clerk, has received transfer and promotion to the Indian Office at Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Shafer of McDowell were visitors at the school over Sunday. Mrs. Shafer has recently returned from White-rocks, Utah, having resigned her position there. She much prefers the climate of the southwest.

Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Moore of Sacaton, spent the week-end at Phoenix.

Mrs. Minnie H. Posey, accompanied by her daughter, has arrived in Phoenix to take the position of assistant matron at the girls' home. Mrs. Posey's last appointment in the Indian Service was at Carlisle, from which place she resigned last summer.

Mr. Plake of Colorado River Indian school at Parker, Arizona, was in Phoenix last week, having come down to bring a span of horses for delivery at the Pima Indian agency at Sacaton. His brother, J. V. Plake, the farmer at Santan, met him in Phoenix.

The many friends of Mr. Snyder, now assistant superintendent at Santa Fe school but for a number of years at Phoenix, gave him a hearty welcome Wednesday. He made only a short stay, returning home by the southern route with a stopover at San Xavier school, near Tucson.

Dr. Jennie Farrell of Cheyenne and Arapaho agency at Darlington, Oklahoma, arrived at the school Saturday with three patients for the sanatorium, Pauline Big Horse and Frank and Isaac Geary. She spent several days visiting the school, sanatorium and the city.

Frank P. Lee, at one time expert farmer here but now of Wapato, Wash., was calling on old friends at the school early this week. Mr. Lee is on his annual vacation and is visiting his son H. J. Lee, of Phoenix. He is much pleased with the Yakima valley which he says has a fine climate and a productive soil.

The Indian School was represented at the Maricopa county teachers' meeting in Phoenix last Saturday by the following: Mr. and Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Owsley, Mrs. McLaughlin, Mrs. Corwin, Mrs. Lawrence, Miss Phelps, Miss Garton and Mr. Stacy. On the 11th of April, the teachers in the academic department of the Indian school will entertain the county association, and will serve luncheon after the usual business meeting which will be held in the school auditorium.

CONTRIBUTED BY PUPILS

Fifth Grade C.

We fifth C pupils are going to have a test in geography again and I hope some of them will bring up some hundreds this time.

The boys in the rifle company now seem to be in good shape. They are drilling every evening with rifles.

The painter boys are working hard at the East Farm this week.

The fifth grade C class is going to write about Mexico for our examination. We hope to have some good papers.

The fifth C class is very sorry for Fred John because he has been out for quite a few days, but we are all expecting him to be back with us again.

I received a letter from Elario Ramon some time ago. He says he is getting along nicely at Mecca, California.

We are all glad that we will have a new tank, and we hope that it will be finished soon.

Saturday afternoon my friend and I went to town and visited Mrs. Nellie Davis. We had a good time with her for a while at her house. I hope she will come out here and visit us, too, some times.

James and Edgar Robinson had their entertainment Tuesday night in town and some of the Oklahoma, Pima and Hopi boys gave an Indian dance.

We are having a few cloudy days, and the grass and alfalfa are getting to be a little greener. I hope everything will be green soon.

Johnny Brown is a good runner for a short distance. I hope he will become a better runner on long distances some day.

Eighth Grade

We are going to write compositions on citizenship next week and I hope some of the pupils from this school will get prizes.

We are going to have a test on civil government in Miss Garton's room soon and we hope to make some high grades.

Dwight B. Heard showed us some interesting pictures of the Panama Canal and we certainly enjoyed it all.

The nurses are all glad that our patient, Carl Lowe, is improving. We hope he will be able to leave his bed soon.

Dr. Farrell took back with her to Oklahoma samples of Arizona. She wants the people back home to know that Arizona has spring now.

We girls have a new matron who takes Miss Brownlee's place and we expect to get along nicely with her.

I received a very nice letter, a few days ago, from one of my friends, and he said that they were still playing basketball at his school in New Mexico, and that it was not yet warm enough to play baseball there.

The cottonwood trees are all beginning to get green and it makes us think that summer is not very far away.

Saturday the Indians will play ball with the Phoenix High school here on our grounds. There will be races also. This will be the first game of the season, and we hope that our boys will do their best and try to win. They had their first practice Tuesday evening.

NEWS OF OUR NEIGHBORS AND CO-WORKERS

Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kan.

Indian Leader.

Miss Grace Viets, for several years a most successful field matron among the Moquis, whose language she speaks, has been obliged to relinquish her work because of the high altitude of the place where she was stationed. Miss Viets is now at Phoenix where she has been appointed matron at the sanatorium.—*Indian School Journal.*

A neat little card from Fort Totten, North Dakota, brings the following message: "Mr. and Mrs. M. G. Saenz announce the birth of a baby boy, Manuel G. Saenz, Jr., who arrived February 3. Mr. and Mrs. Saenz are both former students, and their Haskell friends congratulate them upon the arrival of their first one."

Tuba, Arizona

By Special Correspondent.

There has been no winter here this year and our ice house remains empty. If the weather continues as spring-like as it is now, we will have to pass the summer without the luxury of ice.

About eighteen of the Hopi Indians turned out recently offering their help to put in a dam across Moencopi Wash so to be able to begin irrigating and repairing their lands for planting. This dam has to be built each season on account of the great floods in the fall which

carry down large trees, undoing the work of the previous season.

On January 15, Evelyn E. Snelling and William T. Garthwaite resigned from the Indian Service, the former on account of sickness, and since her arrival in Liberty, Mo., we learn that there is little hope of her return to health.

Supervisor Otis B. Goodall recently visited this agency on official business, remaining ten days. Mr. Goodall is a man of long and wide experience in the Government service and his visit was greatly enjoyed by us all.

John M. Timmons and David K. Robertson are recent additions to the agency farmers' force. Mr. Robertson was at one time employed at the Havasupai school.

General Mechanic John Stewart has returned to Tuba from Marsh Pass to bring in the masons who have completed the stone work on the school. He will return again with carpenters, painters and plumbers to finish the work and in a few weeks we hope to get the supplies and all the necessary material shipped to Kayenta preparatory to opening school. Superintendent Sullivan attempted to make the journey to the plant in an automobile recently but failed to make allowance for enough gasoline and had to return after making 55 miles of the trip, there being no place to get that very necessary commodity outside of Tuba.

Hubert Richardson, wife and brother called on us recently, having made the trip from Blue Canyon over the Oraibi road in their Hupmobile. As to their arrival home we are still in doubt. Mr. Richardson will open a trading store in the old Blue Canyon government school buildings which have been standing idle for a number of years. An informal dance was given for the visitors and a good time enjoyed by all.

Mr. Locker, missionary at Tolchaco, was a visitor at the Ward home last week.

Clara M. Smith made a trip to the Phoenix Indian school as escort to some Hopi pupils during the third week of January. She says that the Phoenix school has some things nicer than we, but that Tuba excels in some things, too.

Miss Berth Ferguson, daughter of our engineer, Eugene R. Ferguson, is temporarily filling the position of assistant matron.

The lecture course given by the employees this winter has been of great benefit to both employees and pupils and the various subjects chosen have made it very interesting. Following is the list of subjects so far as has been given and by whom.

"The House in which we Live".....	Henry K. Wilson, physician
"The Growth of the Child Mind".....	Charles A. Freeman, teacher
"Teaching the Indian Child English".....	Nora L. Henaughan, teacher
"Cloths".....	Clara M. Smith, matron
"First Aid".....	Nellie Edna Kendrick, nurse
"The House Made by Hands".....	Evelyn E. Snelling, assistant matron
"Trees and their Propagation".....	Henry Crofoot, nurseryman
"Farming".....	Thomas E. Stanton, Farmer
"The Heart of the Home".....	Anna J. Patterson, cook
"The Future of the Indian".....	Sallie E. St. Jacque, seamstress
"Politeness".....	Mary Stewart, laundress
"Writing and Drawing".....	John A. Keirn, teacher
"Music".....	Lois W. Sullivan, Clerk
"The Stars".....	Ira E. Bell, asst. clerk
"Some Reasons for the Superiority of the White Race over Other Races".....	Victor H. Bjork, Farmer
"Comparison of the Navajo Stock With That of the Whites".....	David K. Robertson, farmer
"Wood".....	Charles W. Meador, carpenter

Victor H. Bjork, the farmer in charge of the Moencopi Wash farm, has begun a through renovation of the whole 240 acres, and it is hoped that his efforts will bring the land up to a state where it will supply the demand for stock feed at this school.

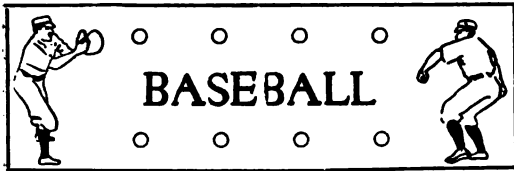
The telephone line to Flagstaff is moving slowly in its construction, as the deep snow in San Francisco mountains makes it impossible for the Indians to haul the poles from that location on account of the scarcity of feed for their animals.

Miss Molly Edwardson of Kansas City, Mo., visiting her sister, Mrs. Ira E. Bell.

The outing girls, chaperoned by their matron, Miss Chingren, gave a delightful party Saturday evening at the girls' home, entertaining a number of their friends from school and city. A late car had been arranged to convey the jolly party back to the city, so there was time for the social hour and the splendid refreshments. Among some of the most popular visitors were several of the school's "grandchildren."

Mrs. J. C. Young and son, Lomax, were calling on friends at the school this week. They have just returned from Wenona, Illinois, and will make their home in Phoenix.

Mrs. Florence Elliott, teacher at the sanatorium, was joined this week by her husband, who had remained in Michigan to close up his business affairs. Mr. Elliott expects to locate in Salt River valley.



CLUB STANDING

Teams	Won	Lost	Per.
Philadelphia Athletics	1	1	.500
New York Giants.....	1	1	.500
Boston Red Sox.....	1	1	.500
Chicago White Sox.....	1	1	.500

THIS WEEK'S SCORES

Chicago White Sox 8—New York Giants 3.
 Boston Red Sox 8—Philadelphia Athletics 6.

NEXT WEEK'S GAMES

Monday, February 23.
 Philadelphia Athletics vs. New York Giants
 Chicago White Sox vs. Boston Red Sox

THIS WEEK'S GAMES

By Johnson McAfee.

The White Sox and the New York Giants played their second game Monday afternoon. It being a little rainy there were not many spectators, but the game had to be played.

The White Sox won by a score of 8 to 3. No one made more than a two-base hit.

On Wednesday the Philadelphia Athletics and the Red Sox played their game. The Red Sox having lost a game last week determined to win this game or drop out of the series.

The Athletics had the same idea but the game, which was worth seeing, resulted in victory for the Red Sox, by the close score of 8 to 6

Captain Reynolds has found a new catcher and will play better games than ever.

With the White and Red Sox redeeming themselves this makes all the teams tied, each winning and losing one game.

The fans are holding their breath hoping to have their favorite team capture the championship. By the way, I think one of the teachers has something for the winning team.

Monday being a holiday two games will be played. The above schedule indicates which teams will play.

Come on boys, lets have some air-tight games. Let the fans do the rooting and we'll do the playing.

Phoenix High defeated Glendale by score of 4-3, last Saturday. The game was played on the latter's grounds.

Candidates for School Team

The following boys were tried out for the positions set opposite their names for the baseball team to represent the school in the game with the Coyotes of Phoenix high school, to be played Saturday, February 21, at the Indian school grounds.

Catcher—Harry Austin and Morris Alexander.

Pitcher—Joseph Burke, George Burke, Theodore Johnny and Fred Quail.

First base—Jess Clifton and Silas Tenijeth.

Second base—Juan Vavages and Oscar Earl.

Third base—Charles Reynolds and Ramon Garcia.

Short stop—Frank Butler and Thomas Ely.

Right field—Edward Flores, Ross Shaw and Isaac Anton.

Center field—Luke Anton and Antonio Martinez.

Left field—Lemuel Mansfield, Juan Harvier, and Frank Whitman.

Indian—Coyote Baseball Game.

The lineup for this week's baseball game between the Phoenix Indian School and the Phoenix High school is as follow:

Indian School		Phoenix High School
Harry Austin	Catcher	Harrison
Quail	} Pitcher	Brown
Johnny		
Burke		
Clifton	First base	Anderson
Earl	Second base	Haldman
Butler	Short stop	Thomas
Reynolds	Third base	Brison
Flores	Right field	Westfall
Luke Anton	Center Field	Peter
Yukku	Left field	Lyall
Shaw Sub		

The Indian team has been selected from a large number of candidates and there has been much rivalry among the boys to be one of the players chosen to represent the school. The names of the candidates for the various positions are given elsewhere in this issue of the NATIVE AMERICAN. The full story of the game will be printed in next week's issue.

ROSTER OF OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

(Corrected to January 15, 1914.)

CATO SELLS,	Commissioner
E. B. MERITT,	Assistant Commissioner
C. F. HAUKE	Second Assistant Commissioner
C. D. MUNRO,	Private Secretary to Commissioner

BOARD OF REVIEW.

C. R. WANNER, *Law Clerk*

J. F. ALLEN

J. H. DORTCH

CHIEFS OF DIVISIONS.

Education—JOHN FRANCIS, JR.

Land—WM. R. LAYNE

Finance—HAMILTON DIMICK

Field Inspection:

E. P. HOLCOMBE, Chief Supervisor Indian Service.
HENRY A LARSON, Chief Special Officer, Liquor Suppression.

Schools:

H. B. PRAIRS, Supervisor of Schools.
WILLIAM W. COON, Assistant Supervisor.

Industries:

CHARLES L. DAVIS, Supervisor of Farming.
CHARLES E. DAGENETT, Supervisor Employment.

Health:

DR. JOSEPH A. MURPHY, Medical Supvr.
DR. FERDINAND SHOEMAKER,
MRS. ELSIE E. NEWTON.

Irrigation:

WENDELL M. REED, Chief Inspector of Irrigation.
WALTER B. HILL,
HERBERT F. ROBINSON,
CHARLES R. OLBERG,
FRANCIS R. SCHANCK,
LESTER M. HOLT,
WILBUR S. HANNA,
HENRY W. DIETZ,
MCGILL CONNER.

Forestry:

FRANKLIN W. REED, Forester,
J. P. KINNEY,
EDWIN M. HAMILTON,
C. E. DUNSTON,
CHARLES S. WEBSTER,
FRANCIS X. SALZMAN,
MARK L. BURNS,
W. H. VON BAYER.

Construction:

JOHN CHARLES, Supervisor of Construction.
R. M. PRINGLE.

General Inspection (Supervisors):

S. A. M. YOUNG,
WILLIAM R. ROSENKRANS,
O. H. LIPPS,
H. G. WILSON,
CHARLES E. MCCHESENEY,
J. B. BROWN,
WILLIAM B. FREER,
L. F. MICHAEL,
ALBERT H. KNEALE,
OTIS B. GOODALL.

Special Investigation (Special Agents):

C. L. ELLIS,
WALTER W. MCCONNIE,
JOHN H. HINTON,
CALVIN H. ASBURY,
THOMAS K. ADREON,
HARRY T. BROWN,
ORLANDO M. MCPHERSON,
L. A. DORRINGTON.

OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF RESERVATIONS, SCHOOLS AND INDIANS.

(The officer in charge is a superintendent unless otherwise indicated by foot note.)

SCHOOL	STATE	SUPERINTENDENT	POST-OFFICE ADDRESS	TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS
Albuquerque.....	N. Mex.	Reuben Perry.....	Albuquerque, N. Mex.....	Albuquerque, N. Mex.
Bay Mills.....	Mich.	Chester C. Pidgeon.....	Bay Mills, Mich.....	Brimley, Mich.
Bishop.....	Cal.	Ross L. Spalsbury.....	Bishop, Cal.....	Bishop, Cal.
Bismarck.....	N. Dak.	William R. Davis.....	Bismarck, N. Dak.....	Bismarck, N. Dak.
Blackfeet.....	Mont.	Arthur E. McFatrige.....	Browning, Mont.....	Browning, Mont.
Campo.....	Cal.	Dr. Carl B. Boyd 1.....	Campo, Cal.....	Campo, via San Diego, Cal.
Camp Verde.....	Ariz.	Taylor P. Gabbard.....	Camp Verde, Ariz.....	Cherry Creek, Ariz.
Canton Insane Asylum.....	S. Dak.	Dr. Harry R. Hummer.....	Canton, S. Dak.....	Canton, S. Dak.
Cantonment.....	Okla.	Walter G. West.....	Cantonment, Okla.....	Canton, Okla.
Carlisle.....	Pa.	Moses Friedman.....	Carlisle, Pa.....	Carlisle, Pa.
Carson.....	Nev.	Jesse B. Mortsof.....	Stewart, Nev.....	Carson City, Nev.
Carter.....	Wis.	W. W. Bennett.....	Carter, Wis.....	Wabeno, Wis.
Cass Lake.....	Minn.	Charles H. Allender.....	Cass Lake, Minn.....	Cass Lake, Minn.
Cherokee.....	N. C.	James E. Henderson.....	Cherokee, N. C.....	Whittier, N. C.
Cheney and Arapaho.....	Okla.	Frederick E. Farrell.....	Darlington, Okla.....	El Reno, Okla.
Cheyenne River.....	S. Dak.	Fred C. Campbell.....	Cheyenne Agency, S. Dak.....	Gettysburg, S. Dak.
Chilocco.....	Okla.	Edgar A. Allen.....	Chilocco, Okla.....	Arkansas City, Kans.
Coeur d'Alene.....	Idaho.	Morton D. Colgrove.....	Tekoa, Wash.....	Tekoa, Wash.
Colorado River.....	Ariz.	Omar L. Babcock.....	Parker, Ariz.....	Parker, Ariz.
Colville.....	Wash.	John M. Johnson.....	Nespelem, Wash.....	Almira, Wash.
Crow.....	Mont.	Winfield W. Scott.....	Crow Agency, Mont.....	Crow Agency, Mont.
Crow Creek.....	S. Dak.	Wm. C. Kohlenberg.....	Crow Creek, S. Dak.....	Crow Creek, via Chamberlain, S. Dak.
Cushman.....	Wash.	Chas. E. McChesney 3.....	Tacoma, Wash.....	Tacoma, Wash.
Digger.....	Cal.	George O. Grist 2.....	Jackson, Cal.....	Jackson, Cal.
Fallon.....	Nev.	W. A. Van Voorhis.....	Fallon, Nev.....	Fallon, Nev.
Flandreau.....	S. Dak.	Chas. F. Peirce.....	Flandreau, S. Dak.....	Flandreau, S. Dak.
Flathead.....	Mont.	Fred C. Morgan.....	Jocko, Mont.....	Arlee, Mont., tel. to agency
Fond du Lac.....	Minn.	George W. Cross.....	Cloquet, Minn.....	Cloquet, Minn.
Fort Apache.....	Ariz.	William M. Peterson.....	Whiteriver, Ariz.....	Fort Apache, Ariz.
Fort Belknap.....	Mont.	Horton H. Miller.....	Harlem, Mont.....	Harlem, Mont.
Fort Berthold.....	N. Dak.	Ernest W. Jermark.....	Elbowoods, N. Dak.....	Garrison, N. Dak.
Fort Bidwell.....	Cal.	Willard A. Fuller.....	Fort Bidwell, Cal.....	Fort Bidwell, Cal.
Fort Hall.....	Idaho.	Evan W. Estep.....	Fort Hall, Idaho.....	Fort Hall, Idaho.
Fort Lapwai School.....	Idaho.	Theodore Sharp.....	Lapwai, Idaho.....	Lewiston, Idaho
Fort Lapwai Sanatorium.....	Idaho.	Dr. John N. Alley1.....	Lapwai, Idaho.....	Lewiston, Idaho
Fort McDermitt.....	Nev.	Francis A. Swayne.....	McDermitt, Nev.....	Winnemucca, Nev.
Fort Mohave.....	Ariz.	August F. Duclous.....	Mohave City, Ariz.....	Kingman, Ariz.
Fort Peck.....	Mont.	C. B. Lohmiller.....	Poplar, Mont.....	Poplar, Mont.
Fort Totten.....	N. Dak.	Charles M. Ziebach.....	Fort Totten, N. Dak.....	Devils Lake, N. Dak.
Fort Yuma.....	Cal.	Loson L. Odle.....	Yuma, Ariz.....	Yuma, Ariz.
Genoa.....	Nebr.	Sam B. Davis.....	Genoa, Nebr.....	Genoa, Nebr.
Grand Portage.....	Minn.	Amos R. Frank.....	Grand Portage, Minn.....	Duluth, Minn., mail to Grand Portage
Greenville.....	Cal.	Willard S. Campbell.....	Greenville, Cal.....	Greenville, Cal.
Haskell Institute.....	Kans.	John R. Wise.....	Lawrence, Kans.....	Lawrence, Kans.
Havasupai.....	Ariz.	Dr. Joe J. Taylor.....	Supai, Ariz.....	Grand Canyon, Ariz.
Hayward.....	Wis.	William A. Light.....	Hayward, Wis.....	Hayward, Wis.
Hoopa Valley.....	Cal.	Edward J. Holden.....	Hoopa, Cal.....	Eureka, Cal.
Jicarilla.....	N. Mex.	Ernest O. Greene.....	Dulce, N. Mex.....	Lumberton, N. Mex.
Kaibab.....	Ariz.	Joseph E. Maxwell.....	Moccasin, Ariz.....	Moccasin, Ariz., via Marysvale, Utah
Keshena.....	Wis.	Angus S. Nicholson.....	Keshena, Wis.....	Shawano, Wis.
Kickapoo.....	Kans.	Edwin Minor.....	Horton, Kans., R. F. D.No.2.....	Horton, Kans.
Kiowa.....	Okla.	Ernest Stecker.....	Anadarko, Okla.....	Anadarko, Okla.
Klamath.....	Oreg.	Edson Watson.....	Klamath Agency, Oreg.....	Chiloquin, Oreg.
Lac du Flambeau.....	Wis.	William N. Sickels.....	Lac du Flambeau, Wis.....	Lac du Flambeau, Wis.
LaPointe.....	Wis.	Philip S. Everest.....	Asland, Wis.....	Ashland, Wis.
Leech Lake.....	Minn.	John F. Giegoldt.....	Onigum, Minn.....	Walker, Minn.
Leupp.....	Ariz.	Charles H. Dickson.....	Leupp, Ariz.....	Canyon Diablo, Ariz.
Lower Brule.....	S. Dak.	Orville J. Green.....	Lower Brule, S. Dak.....	Lower Brule, via Reliance, S. Dak.
Mackinac.....	Mich.	Dr. R. S. Buckland.....	Baraga, Mich.....	Baraga, Mich.
Malki.....	Cal.	Charles T. Coggeshall.....	Banning, Cal.....	Banning, Cal.
Mescalero.....	N. Mex.	Clarence R. Jeffers.....	Mescalero, N. Mex.....	Tularosa, N. Mex.
Moapa River.....	Nev.	Dr. Edward G. Murtaugh 1.....	Las Vegas, Nev.....	Las Vegas, Nev.
Moqui.....	Ariz.	Leo Crane.....	Keams Canon, Ariz.....	Keams Canon, Ariz., via Gal- lup, N. Mex.
Mount Pleasant.....	Mich.	R. A. Cochran.....	Mount Pleasant, Mich.....	Mount Pleasant, Mich.
Navajo.....	Ariz. and N. Mex.	Peter Paquette.....	Fort Defiance, Ariz.....	Fort Defiance, Ariz. via Gallup, N. Mex.
Navajo Springs.....	Colo.	Claude C. Covey.....	Navaho Springs, Colo.....	Dolores, Colo.
Neah Bay.....	Wash.	Dr. Charles L. Woods 1.....	Neah Bay, Wash.....	Neah Bay, Wash.
Nett Lake.....	Minn.	Albert B. Reagan.....	Nett Lake, Minn.....	Orr, Minn.
Nevada.....	Nev.	Joseph D. Oliver.....	Nixon, Nev.....	Wadsworth, Nev.
New York.....	N. Y.	Thomas F. Murphy 4.....	Salamanca, N. Y.....	Salamanca, N. Y.
Omaha.....	Nebr.	John S. Spear.....	Macy, Nebr.....	Walthill, Nebr.
Oneida.....	Wis.	Joseph C. Hart.....	Oneida, Wis.....	Green Bay, Wis.
Osage.....	Okla.	James A. Carroll.....	Pawhuska, Okla.....	Pawhuska, Okla.
Otoe.....	Okla.	Ralph P. Stanion.....	Otoe, Okla.....	Red Rock, Okla.
Pawnee.....	Okla.	W. W. McConihe 4.....	Pawnee, Okla.....	Pawnee, Okla.
Pechanga.....	Cal.	Thos. F. McCormick.....	Temecula, Cal.....	Temecula, Cal.
Phoenix.....	Ariz.	Charles W. Goodman.....	Phoenix, Ariz.....	Phoenix, Ariz.
Pierre.....	S. Dak.	Clinton J. Crandall.....	Pierre, S. Dak.....	Pierre, S. Dak.
Pima.....	Ariz.	Frank A. Thackery.....	Sacaton, Ariz.....	Casa Grande, Ariz.
Pine Ridge.....	S. Dak.	Jno. R. Brennan.....	Pine Ridge, S. Dak.....	Pine Ridge, S. Dak.
Pipestone.....	Minn.	Frank T. Mann.....	Pipestone, Minn.....	Pipestone, Minn.

1 Superintendent and Physician. 2 Additional Farmer. 3 Supervisor in charge. 4 Special Agent in charge.

OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF RESERVATIONS, SCHOOLS AND INDIANS.
(The officer is a superintendent unless otherwise indicated by footnote.)

SCHOOL	STATE	SUPERINTENDENT	POST-OFFICE ADDRESS	TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS
Ponca	Okla.	Almond R. Miller	Whiteagle, Okla.	Ponca, Okla.
Potawatomi	Kans.	Geo. L. Williams	Mayetta, Kans.	Mayetta, Kans.
Pueblo Bonito	N. Mex.	Sam'l F. Stacher	Crownpoint, N. M.	Thoreau, N. Mex.
Pueblo Day Schools	N. Mex.	Philip T. Loneragan	Albuquerque, N. M.	Albuquerque, N. Mex.
Rapid City	S. Dak.	Jesse F. House	Rapid City, S. Dak.	Rapid City, S. Dak.
Red Cliff	Wis.	John W. Dady	Bayfield, Wis.	Bayfield, Wis.
Red Lake	Minn.	Walter F. Dickens	Red Lake, Minn.	Bemidji, Minn.
Red Moon	Okla.	Willis E. Dunn	Hammon, Okla.	Hammon, Okla.
Rice Station	Ariz.	Dr. J. S. Perkins 1	Rice, Ariz.	Rice, Ariz.
Rosebud	S. Dak.	John H. Scriven	Rosebud, S. Dak.	Rosebud, S. Dak., via Valentine, Nebr.
Roseburg	Oreg.	Horace G. Wilson 3	Roseburg, Oreg.	Roseburg, Oreg.
Round Valley	Cal.	Thos. B. Wilson	Covelo, Cal.	Covelo, via Cahto, Cal.
Sac and Fox Sanatorium	Iowa	Dr. Robert L. Russell 1	Toledo, Iowa	Toledo, Iowa.
Sac and Fox	Okla.	Horace J. Johnson	Stroud, Okla., R. F. D. No. 2	Stroud, Okla.
Salem	Oreg.	Harry E. Wadsworth	Chemawa, Oreg.	Salem, Oreg.
Salt River	Ariz.	Charles E. Coe	Salt River, Ariz.	Scottsdale, via Phoenix, Ariz.
San Carlos	Ariz.	Abraham L. Lawshe	San Carlos, Ariz.	San Carlos, Ariz.
San Juan	N. Mex.	William T. Shelton	Shiprock, N. Mex.	Farmington, N. Mex.
Santa Fe	N. Mex.	Harold F. Coggeshall	Santa Fe, N. Mex.	Santa Fe, N. Mex.
Santee	Nebr.	Frank E. McIntyre	Santee, Nebr.	Santee, Nebr., via Springfield, S. Dak.
San Xavier	Ariz.	Henry J. McQuigg	Tucson, Ariz.	Tucson, Ariz.
Seeger	Okla.	Walter W. Small	Colony, Okla.	Weatherford, Okla.
Seneca	Okla.	Ira C. Deaver	Wyandotte, Okla.	Seneca, Mo.
Shawnee	Okla.	John A. Buntin	Shawnee, Okla.	Shawnee, Okla.
Sherman Institute	Cal.	F. M. Conser	Riverside, Cal.	Riverside, Cal.
Shivwits	Utah	Frank A. Virtue	Santa Clara, Utah	Modena, Utah.
Shoshone	Wyo	Joseph H. Norris	Fort Washakie, Wyo	Fort Washakie, Wyo.
Siletz	Oreg.	Knott C. Egbert	Siletz, Oreg.	Toledo, Oreg.
Sisseton	S. Dak.	Sanford E. Allen	Sisseton, S. Dak.	Sisseton, S. Dak.
Soboba	Cal.	Harwood Hall	San Jacinto, Cal.	San Jacinto, Cal.
Southern Ute	Colo.	Walter Runke	Ignacio, Colo.	Ignacio, Colo.
Spokane	Wash.	Capt. John McA. Webster (U. S. Army, retired)	Spokane, Wash.	Spokane, Wash.
Springfield	S. Dak.	Charles E. Burton	Springfield, S. Dak.	Springfield, S. Dak.
Standing Rock	N. Dak.	Albert H. Kneale 3	Fort Yates, N. Dak.	Cannon Ball, N. Dak.
Tomah	Wis.	Lindley M. Compton	Tomah, Wis.	Tomah, Wis.
Tongue River	Mont.	John R. Eddy	Lame Deer, Mont.	Lame Deer, via Crow Agency, Mont.
Truxton Canon	Ariz.	Charles E. Shell	Valentine, Ariz.	Hackberry, Ariz.
Tulalip	Wash.	Dr. Chas. M. Buchanan 1	Tulalip, Wash.	Marysville, Wash.
Tule River	Cal.	Alonzo P. Edmonson	Porterville, Cal.	Springville, Cal.
Turtle Mountain	N. Dak.	Stephen Janus	Belcourt, N. Dak.	Rolla, N. Dak.
Uintah and Ouray	Utah	Jewell D. Martin 3	Fort Duchesne, Utah.	Fort Duchesne, Utah.
Umatilla	Oreg.	Edw. L. Swartzlander	Pendleton, Oreg.	Pendleton, Oreg.
Union	Okla.	Dana H. Kelsey	Muskogee, Okla.	Muskogee, Okla.
Vermillion Lake	Minn.	Dr. Otis O. Benson 1	Tower, Minn.	Tower, Minn.
Wahpeton	N. Dak.	James B. Royce	Wahpeton, N. Dak.	Wahpeton, N. Dak.
Walker River	Nev.	Dr. H. V. Hailman	Schurz, Nev.	Schurz, Nev.
Warm Springs	Oreg.	Gilbert L. Hall	Warm Spring, Oreg.	Mecca, Oreg.
Western Navajo	Ariz.	William T. Sullivan	T. ba, Ariz.	Flagstaff, Ariz.
Western Shoshone	Nev.	Alfred H. Symons	Owyhee, Nev.	Elko, Nev.
White Earth	Minn.	John R. Howard	White Earth, Minn.	Detroit, Minn.
Winnabago	Nebr.	John S. Spear	Winnabago, Nebr.	Winnabago, Nebr.
Wittenberg	Wis.	Eli J. Bost	Wittenberg, Wis.	Wittenberg, Wis.
Yakima	Wash.	Don M. Carr	Fort Simcoe, Wash.	North Yakima, Wash.
Yankton	S. Dak.	A. W. Leech	Greenwood, S. Dak.	Wagner, S. Dak.
Zuni	N. Mex.	Robert J. Bauman	Blackrock, N. Mex.	Blackrock, via Gallup, N. Mex.

1 Superintendent and Physician. 2 Additional Farmer. 3 Supervisor in charge. 4 Special Agent in charge.

MISCELLANEOUS OFFICERS.

OFFICE	NAME	Post-Office Address	TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS
Secretary and Disbursing Agent, Board of Indian Commissioners.	F. H. Abbott	Busch Bldg., Washington, D. C.	Busch Bldg., Wash., D. C.
Commissioner to Five Civilized Tribes.	J. George Wright	Muskogee, Okla.	Muskogee, Okla.
Special Disbursing Agents:			
Disbursing Officer to Commissioner to Five Civilized Tribes	George N. Wise	Muskogee, Okla.	Muskogee, Okla.
Cashier and Special Disbursing Agent for Union Agency, Oklahoma.	Wm. M. Baker	Muskogee, Okla.	Muskogee, Okla.
Clerk and Special Disbursing Agent, Office of Superintendent of Irrigation.	Hugh P. Coultis	526 Federal Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.	526 Federal Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.
Clerk and Special Disbursing Agent, Office of Superintendent of Irrigation.	M. M. Thorne	Fort Hall, Idaho	Fort Hall, Idaho.
Clerk and Special Disbursing Agent, Office of Superintendent of Irrigation.	W. Ancel Walker	North Yakima, Wash.	North Yakima, Wash.
Clerk and Special Disbursing Agent, Kiowa Agency, Oklahoma.	Charles E. Norton	Anadarko, Okla.	Anadarko, Okla.
Clerk and Special Disbursing Agent for Irrigation Work, Klamath Reservation, Oregon.	H. F. Hammersley	Chiloquin, Oregon	Chiloquin, Oregon.
Engineer and Special Disbursing Agent, Uintah Irrigation Survey, Utah.	Joseph M. Bryant	Fort Duchesne, Utah	Ft. Duchesne, Utah.

MISCELLANEOUS OFFICERS.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Post-Office Address.	Telegraphic Address.
Special Disbursing Agents—Continued Assistant Engineer and Special Disbursing Agent, Shoshone Irrigation Project, Wyoming.	Edward E. Jones.....	Wind River, Wyo.	Wind River, via Lander, Wyo.
	Charles H. Bates.....	.....	.....
	Clair Hunt.....	.....	.....
	John Baun.....	.....	.....
	Charles E. Redfield.....	.....	.....
Allotting Agents.....	Thralls W. Wheat.....	.....	.....

Attorney for Pueblo Indians.....	Francis C. Wilson.....	Santa Fe, New Mex.	Santa Fe, New Mex.
	Frank Sorenson.....	18th & Canal Sts., Chicago, Ill.	18th & Canal Sts., Chicago, Ill.
Superintendents, Indian Warehouses.....	Burton B. Custer.....	600 South Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.	600 South Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
	William B. Collier.....	288 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.	288 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.
	Richard C. Jordan.....	11th St. & Capitol Ave., Omaha, Nebr.	11th St. & Capitol Ave., Omaha, Nebr.
	John C. Hennessy.....	119-121 Wooster St., New York, N. Y.	119-121 Wooster St., New York, N. Y.
Special Agent in charge of the Scattered Bands of Indians in Utah.	Lorenzo D. Creel.....	81 First Ave., Salt Lake City, Utah.	81 First Ave., Salt Lake City, Utah.
Special Commissioner to negotiate with the Seminole Indians in Florida.	Lucien A. Spencer.....	Orlando Fla.	Orlando Fla.
Examiner in Probate Matters, Osage Indians.....	Fred A. Baker.....	Pawhuska, Okla.	Pawhuska, Okla.
Superintendents of Schools, Five Civilized Tribes:			
Armstrong Male Orphan Academy, Choctaw Nation.	Peru Farver.....	Academy, Okla.	Bokchito, Okla.
Bloomfield Seminary, Chickasaw Nation	Mrs. Annie G. Addington.....	Hendrix, Okla.	Kemp City, Okla.
Cherokee Orphan Training School, Cherokee Nation.	Merrill M. Griffith.....	Park Hill, Okla.	Tahlequah, Okla.
Collins Institute, Chickasaw Nation.....	John H. Wilson.....	Frisco, Okla.	Frisco, via Stonewell, Okla.
Eucler Boarding School, Creek Nation.....	James W. Graves.....	Sapulpa, Okla.	Sapulpa, Okla.
Eufaula Boarding School, Creek Nation.....	Miss Gertrude A. Campbell.....	Eufaula Okla.	Eufaula, Okla.
Jones Male Academy, Choctaw Nation.....	Edwin L. Chalcraft.....	Hartshorne, Okla.	Hartshorne, Okla., Telephone to School.
Mekusukey Academy, Seminole Nation	George W. Horton.....	Mekusukey, Okla.	Seminole, Okla., Telephone to School.
Nuyaka Boarding School, Creek Nation.....	Clarence Clark.....	Nuyaka, Okla.	Beggs, Okla., Telephone to School.
Tallahassee Boarding School, Creek Nation.....	J. E. Whitfield.....	Tallahassee, Okla.	Muskogee, Okla., Telephone to Tallahassee, Okla.
Tuskahoma Female Academy, Choctaw Nation.....	Wm. F. Aven.....	Tuskahoma, Okla.	Tuskahoma, Okla., Telephone to School.
Wheelock Female Orphan Academy, Choctaw Nation.....	Miss M. Eleanor Allen.....	Millerton, Okla.	Millerton, Okla.

1 Clerk in Charge

The band played in town Wednesday night for the entertainment at the A. M. E. church, in which some of our pupils participated.

Rev. T. C. Moffett, of New York City, was a visitor here on Friday. Dr. Moffett is the general superintendent of mission work among the Indians of the United States, under the Presbyterian Church. He is making a tour through the Southwest, visiting the reservations in New Mexico, Arizona and California, and is in Phoenix in the interests of the Cook Bible school. He was at Sacaton last Sunday and will be at Gila Crossing and Maricopa tomorrow. Dr. Moffett was formerly pastor of the Presbyterian church at Flagstaff, and later at Tucson.

Owing to the increased size of this week's issue of the NATIVE AMERICAN, the printing office boys have been obliged to work evenings in order to come out on time. The domestic science girls, under the direction of Miss Keck, have provided a luncheon every evening at the close of work, for which the printing office boys desire to express their thanks through the columns of this magazine.

At the social some time ago Mr. Grinstead, having found a ring, informed the boys if one of them could describe it they could have it. Antonio Martinez in reply said: I lost a diamond ring without a set.

Today's baseball game with the Coyotes was postponed on account of rain.

Carl Lowe Improving

Carl Lowe adjutant of the first battalion, has been critically ill this week, but his condition is now slightly improved and his many friends are hopeful of an early recovery.

TWO NOTED INDIAN CHIEFS DEAD

Indian Leader.

Two of Oklahoma's most noted Indians of the old type, White Eagle of the Poncas, and White Antelope of the Southern Cheyennes, are dead, both having died on the same day, February 3. Each was about 90 years old, and in every way they were fine specimens of the old warriors who were never able to adapt themselves to the ways of civilization.

White Eagle for more than half a century was head chief of the Poncas, and was a wise and capable ruler.

White Antelope was the son of another White Antelope who went in early days with Touching Cloud and Little Chief as members of the first delegation of Cheyennes to visit the President. A great part of the journey was made on horseback.

He was one of the seven chiefs that signed the treaty that ceded to the United States government the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indian reservations in Oklahoma for homestead settlement. He was unable to abandon his old ways and his old beliefs, but urged all the young women of his tribe to adopt the ways of civil-

PROPOSALS FOR BRICK-COTTAGE DORMITORIES. Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., February 2, 1914. Sealed proposals, plainly marked on the outside of the sealed envelope: "Proposals for Brick Cottage-Dormitories for Pueblo Bonito Indian School, New Mexico," and addressed to the "Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.," will be received at the Indian Office until 2 o'clock p. m. of March 19, 1914, for furnishing materials and labor for the construction of three brick cottage-dormitories at the Pueblo Bonito Indian School, New Mexico, in strict accordance with the plans, specifications and instructions to bidders which may be examined at the United States Indian Warehouses at Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., Omaha, Nebr., and San Francisco, Cal., and at the Pueblo Bonito Indian School. For further information apply to the Superintendent of the Pueblo Bonito Indian School, Crownpoint, New Mexico.

CATO SELLS, *Commissioner.*

ization. His son, Forrest Antelope, is a fine example of the educated, industrious and successful Indian. He is one of the best farmers in Oklahoma. White Antelope used neither whisky nor tobacco, an uncommon trait among Indians. His home was near Watonga.—*Kansas City Star.*

De Forest Antelope is a graduate of Haskell Institute. He completed the academic course in 1895. He was always a dependable, upright boy and continues to walk in the right way.

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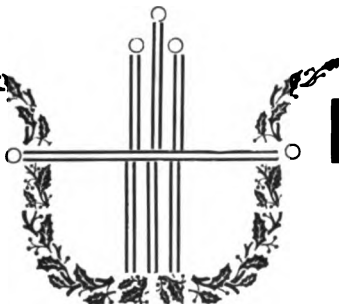
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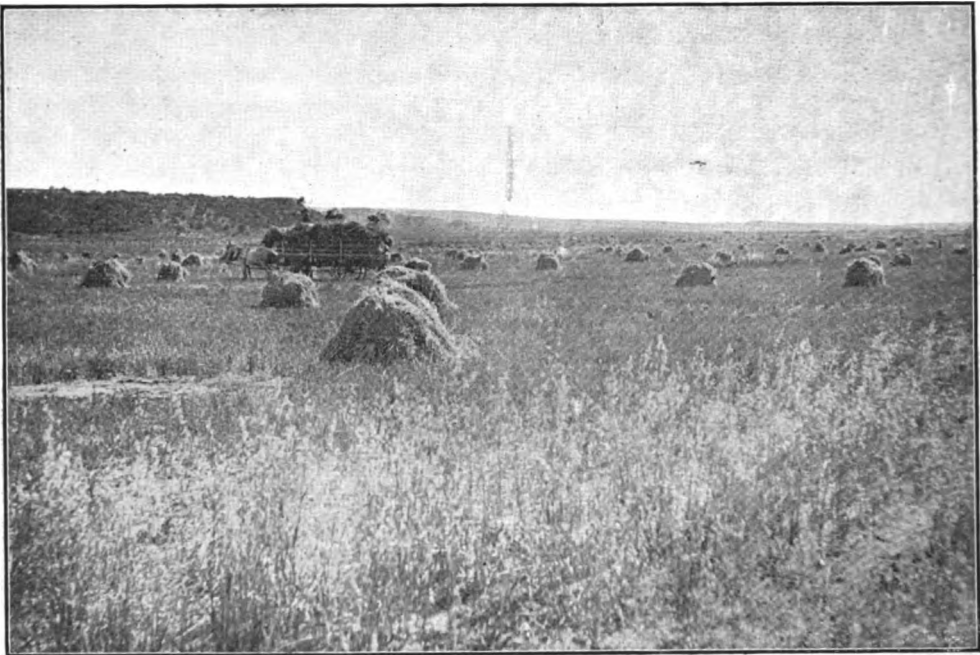
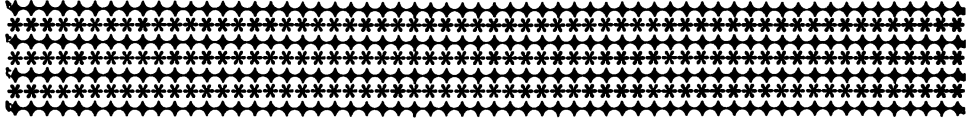
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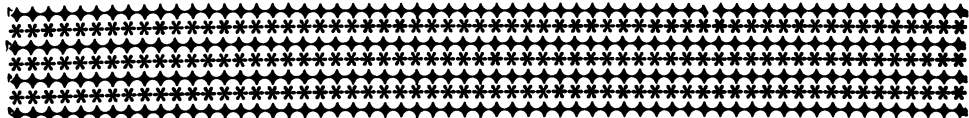


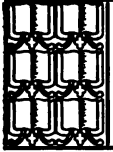
The most blessed of human endeavors is service—the service that educates and builds and makes this old world a better and happier place in which to live and work. Service is the spirit of the hour. It blesses him that gives and him that receives; it is the brotherhood of man in business; it is a helping hand extended unselfishly; it is bread cast upon the waters; it is a way of helping ourselves by helping each other. The best that can be said of any man is this: He served others that they might better serve themselves.—*Edwin L. Barker.*





FIELD OF OATS, SCHOOL FARM, BLACKROCK, NEW MEXICO.

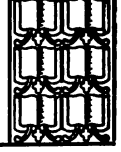




"NOT FOR SCHOOL, BUT FOR LIFE"

THE NATIVE AMERICAN

Devoted to Indian Education



Volume 15

February 28, 1914

Number 9

The Indian—Personal vs Property.

Address of HON. GABE E. PARKER, at Mohonk Conference.

The Indian and his affairs have been topics of consideration and legislation for many years. So much has been said and written about him that the hope to suggest anything original on the subject is practically without foundation. Possibly the most and the best to offer are individual observations of relationships and suggestions for correlations which will accomplish the desired results.

Around the head of the American Indian continuous political, social, religious, and economic warfare has been waged for more than four hundred years by both friends and foes. Many good people have failed to understand the Indian and properly to guide his affairs, and many bad people have purposely misled him. The great trouble with many persons and their measures affecting the Indian has been and is that they have failed to understand the problem. The successful physician has more to know than to prescribe—he must know his patient and he must know the disease. It is, however, to the lasting credit of many good men and women that they have understood the Indian and have honestly and conscientiously devoted their efforts toward his advancement.

The Indian presents primarily two propositions, the personal and the property. More than three hundred thousand living, moving people, men, women, and children, constitute the personal and more than a billion dollars estimates the value of the property. Of the two propositions, the personal seems to me to be paramount in importance and to demand the first consideration and solution. Property adjustments are potent factors in personal development and should receive careful, efficient, and honest consideration. But, after all, man's riches are only incidental and should be used only as a means to an end, which end should be efficient, honest manhood. To deal sensibly with a man and his affairs, one must know the man. The man lives forever, his property is relative, elusive and temporary; he is invaluable, his property has its metes and bounds; he is infinite, his property is finite. A good financial deal increases a man's bank account, a bad one decreases it; but the equilibrium of the world's business is not perceptibly disturbed. A misguided life is a positive loss to the present and the future, an irreparable interference with universal contemplation of harmony. "Who steals my purse steals trash; but he that filches from me my good name robs me of that which not enriches him, and makes me poor indeed." Equally weighty is the responsibility upon him who assumes direction and misleads. However, a battle never fought is a battle never won, therefore we think, we speak, and we work.

The Indian and his affairs are similar to the people and affairs of any race. There is as much nature in the Indian as there is in any man, and social, religious, legal, and economic principles pervade his affairs just as they operate in the affairs of the other peoples. The only difference is in relationships. The distinguishing features of men and things are very largely differences of environment and opportunity. The Indian is just a man, with all the potential faculties and possibilities for good and evil as other men, and if

the corresponding developments and accomplishments differ, the cause lies in environment and circumstances rather than in human difference. Recently, I asked a white man who has had many years' experience with Indians on the warpath, in their homes and their schools, this question: "Fundamentally, what is the difference in your opinion between the Indian and any other race?" He replied: "The only difference is in color." I believe he answered correctly, for the Indian can think and he does think, he can learn and he does learn, he has high ideals and he practices them, he can work and he does work. What more can any man do? The only difference, then, must be in degree. My mother was an Indian, I attended school with Indians and I have taught Indians the past fourteen years. I have been, therefore, associated with Indians all my life. I have had in my school Indians from one sixty-fourth degree to full bloods. I have had Indian boys who could speak no English and I have had at the same time Indian boys who could speak no Indian language. Practically speaking, therefore, I have had both white and Indian boys and have had the opportunity to make comparisons. I say to you frankly that some of my brightest and most progressive pupils have been full blood Indians and some of my dullest have been white. Not only is this true in school work, but it is equally true in industrial work. The best carpenter in my school is a full blood Indian. Among those who have gone out of my school and are now working for themselves are full bloods who are "making good." These observations are made to show that, under the same environment and opportunity, the Indian is as susceptible and capable of development as the white. Then deal with the Indian as you would with the white, under similar circumstances, and the results will surely be the same.

The man who does his best according to the highest standard known to him has lived well. In comparative infancy, the Indian had thrust upon him new standards with varied requirements and evolutions. His eyes were hardly opened to his own possibilities and future achievements when the westward march of the white man's civilization heralded a new era and a new life. Immediately there was set in motion a process of assimilation and accommodation. History and present conditions disclose the wisdom and success of the assimilation and the adaptations of the Indian. No longer should there be any doubt of the capability and adaptability of the Indian any more than of the white man. Whatever difference of life and progress exist, are explained in the difference of environment, education and necessity. All people think and act and live as they have always thought, acted and lived until education and necessity change their thoughts, acts and lives. It requires time, education and necessity to transform the life of a people and the transition is fraught with danger. The hope is education and experience.

The Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes have been separated into two classes; the restricted and the unrestricted, upon the arbitrary basis of the quantum of Indian blood. Those of half blood and less are declared competent to administer their own affairs, while those of greater quantity of Indian blood are regarded as incompetent. The division is unfortunate and misleading, for it is no more true that all the unrestricted are competent than that all the restricted are incompetent. There are competents and incompetents in both classes and the proportion in each class of competents to incompetents is relatively the same. I mean to say that there are hundreds of full bloods who are just as competent to manage their affairs as the most competent of those less than half blood, and that there are hundreds of half bloods and less who are no more competent than the incompetents of the full blood class. There are competents and incompetents among the Indians just as there are among all people, and it will probably remain thus as long as the world stands. But, since the standard of competency has been established, the consideration for us is to meet the conditions as they exist. It would be well in some equitable way to eliminate

from further consideration all Indians who have been declared competent, together with those who are found competent among the so-called incompetent class, and to devote our time and attention to the real incompetents of the restricted class.

There are many primitive Indians in the Five Civilized Tribes who are not yet familiar with the white man's ways. They are the ones who need and must have assistance if they are to become and remain self-supporting and contributing factors in our citizenship. They must be taught, they must be guided, and they must have time to accommodate themselves to the changed conditions. Those who teach and guide should be those who know the Indian best and who are honest and capable. The same care that now is being exercised in the selection of officers to handle the Indians' finances should be exercised in determining the character of all whose personality is to impress the Indian. Regardless of the fact that the Indians own more land per capita than any other race of people in the world, it is singularly true that their information, as a rule, of the value and possibilities of the soil is extremely limited, resulting very largely from the system of communal ownership of land which has prevailed among them. They do not know the relative value of the land, because they have had no experience in buying and selling land; they do not know the possibilities of the soil, because the natural productiveness of it has responded to the methods of operation common to their forefathers and to their neighbors around them. It would be good personal and public policy to designate forty acres of each Indian's allotment as his homestead for life, restricted as to sale and taxation, and to permit him to dispose of the remainder, if he desires, at designated periods, and to do as he pleases with the proceeds. For instance, each allottee might be permitted to dispose of, say, forty acres at the end of the first year, forty at the end of the second or third year, and so on down to the forty acres reserved which he could not sell or otherwise encumber, but which he must keep for his support. I know one family of five who own nineteen hundred acres of good land, worth at least \$25.00 an acre—nearly \$50,000—yet this family lives on less than forty acres in cultivation, is poor and, I'm told, needy. The balance of this land—over eighteen hundred acres—is doing them no good. In fact, it is a bone of contention in the community, an inspiration of social and political prejudice, a significant barrier to the Indian's progress. The average Indian family has seldom utilized more than forty acres of land for agricultural purposes. Why, then, make him a target of insinuation and humiliation by compelling him to hold more land than he can use and tying his hands behind him so he can neither protect his pride nor develop his manhood? How do you know a boy can make a table until he has made a table with his own hands? There is no use to give him the material and the tools if you don't let him use them. Experience is the best and safest teacher in the development of personal efficiency. Land still in the original allottee in Oklahoma is not taxable, but becomes taxable on transfer. If the allottee should prefer not to sell the forty acres at the close of the first year, then he might be required to pay taxes on that tract and so on from year to year until all lands would pay taxes except the forty acres reserved. This plan would give the Indian the practical experiences and responsibilities of citizenship and at the same time protect him against himself if he were disposed to squander his entire holdings. He must learn and grow by doing things himself.

While much good can be done for the old Indians, the great opportunity and hope is with the young. Their property should be made secure against dissipation and they should be compelled to attend school, and the best schools for them for many years to come are the Indian schools as now conducted in Oklahoma. There are, of course, many important lessons to teach in the development of manhood and womanhood, and all good lessons should be taught, but let our Indian schools emphasize daily these seven essentials: Know and use the English language, for it is the medium of intercourse, the key to the Indian's progress

THE NATIVE AMERICAN

Entered at Phoenix, Arizona, as Second Class Mail Matter

C. W. GOODMAN, Superintendent

An Illustrated Weekly Magazine, Devoted to Indian Education and Printed by Indian Student-Apprentices at the United States Indian Training School, Phoenix, Arizona

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A YEAR

Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Ward of Sacaton were week-end visitors at the Phoenix school.

☪☪

William Drake has been transferred from the Nevada agency to Genoa as head farmer.

☪☪

LOST—Roman gold locket. Monogram engraving M. D. E. Please return to M. D. Eisenhower.

☪☪

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence are to occupy the apartment vacated by Mr. and Mrs. Dodson, and will move in as soon as the painter freshens up the rooms a bit.

☪☪

Arthur Elliott was appointed laborer at the sanatorium this week to succeed Mr. Brittingham, who has been filling the place the past several months.

☪☪

The tennis players were disappointed that their trip to Sacaton was prevented by the rain of last week, and hope that another date may be arranged for a match.

☪☪

Mrs. Carrie Wilcox, field matron for the Cheyennes and Arapahoes in the Darlington district, is arranging for a circulating library for the Indians, many of whom are fond of reading. This is believed to be the first library of its kind in the United States.—*Indian Leader.*

☪☪

Mr. and Mrs. John Dodson left the first of the week for Whiteriver, Arizona, where Mr. Dodson is transferred as carpenter. Mrs. Dodson will probably take the noncompetitive examination for seamstress at the Fort Apache school. Their friends wish them success in the new work.

During the past month Indians of the Saboba and Cahuilla reservations have purchased more than 20,000 pounds of seed barley. Most of the money is advanced by the government to be returned at harvest time without interest. The Indians are seeding a larger acreage this year than ever before.—*Sherman Bulletin.*

☪☪

The scope of the school gardens has been extended by the addition of a plot of ground containing about three-quarters of an acre west of the manual training building and south of Dr. Marden's cottage. This ground will be used as an experimental garden for fruit trees, ornamental trees, roses, small fruits, cotton, etc. Seeds started in the lath house will be transplanted to the garden. This week nearly three hundred peach trees were planted by Mr. Scott in the new "experimental farm."

☪☪

The death of Minnie Harris occurred this week at her home on the Salt River reservation. Minnie has been a Phoenix school girl, but for several years worked for a family in the city and attended public school where she made a good record. Her health failed very rapidly, the end coming sooner than was expected, and both former teachers and classmates as well as the outing matron and her employers, feel very sad that another bright, progressive girl should succumb to the Indian's worst enemy.

☪☪

Another 1906 graduate of whom Phoenix feels proud talked to the students in chapel Sunday morning. Victor Manuel arrived Saturday from Poughkeepsie, New York, where he has been a worker and a student for several years since completing a course at Hampton Institute. He left Monday afternoon for the Pima agency where his people live and will visit them for a while before looking for a location in the southwest. "Does it Pay to Educate the Indian" was the subject of the young man's talk to the pupils, and his own life is one of the strongest proofs possible that Indian education does pay well.

Pupils and teachers have been busy this week in the writing and correcting of the papers on "Citizenship," and the teachers are also busily engaged during spare moments in preparation of the thesis required by the department annually.

☉☉☉

Mrs. L. L. Odle, wife of Superintendent Odle of Yuma, arrived in Phoenix Thursday morning with two Yuma boys who entered school. Mrs. Odle lived near the school during the time her husband was supervisor of Indian employment for this section, and with little Dorothy was greeted by a number of old acquaintances.

☉☉☉

On Tuesday afternoon at the home of her sister, Mrs. J. F. Krebs, occurred the marriage of Hazel Kibbey to Arthur Spalding. The bride, formerly of Globe, Ariz., has made her home in Los Angeles for the past several years. The groom is head machinist for the Arizona Motor company of Phoenix, and the couple will make their home in the city. Judge Johnstone performed the ceremony.

Engineers Approve San Carlos Dam Site

The Pima Indians and their friends are rejoicing over the recent report of the army engineers who have been investigating the San Carlos dam site. It is estimated that the project will cover 35,000 acres of Indian land, which will allow each Pima Indian under the system ten acres of irrigated land.

The *Arizona Republican* Thursday morning contains the following despatch from Washington:

The report of the board of army engineers that investigated the feasibility of the San Carlos reservoir site in Pinal county, Arizona, and situated on the San Carlos Indian reservation, was made today recommending that the project be built. This is considered by all who are acquainted with the fight that has been made on this irrigation scheme to mean that necessary appropriation will be made by Congress and that the dam will be built.

The report estimates the cost at \$6,311,000, or an average cost of \$70 per acre against the land that will immediately be benefited by the project. The estimated acreage is 90,000 divided into 55,000 in private holdings and 35,000 in the Pima Indian reserve. In order to satisfactorily settle all controversies the board recommends that suits be commenced in the Federal courts to adjudicate the lands.

The construction of this project will mean much to the Florence and Casa Grande valleys. Both these sections have been long looking forward to a favorable report upon this proposition. Many settlers have recently gone into both sections in the hope that water would be obtained. Many old timers have been holding on to land in the same hope.

Both the Florence and Casa Grande valleys are exceedingly fertile in their soil wealth, but without water agriculture has been a poor business venture around Florence and not much better around Casa Grande, as the pumping propositions have only just recently been found to be successful.

Under the impetus of this report it is expected that both communities will take spurts and grow rapidly. Florence is the county seat of Pinal and with a rich agricultural community around it will be an important center.

The controversy over the site has raged long and furiously. For many years both the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe railroads claimed the site as the right of way for a railway through the canyon. The fight over a high and low line grade has been waged in Arizona since early in the '90s. As soon as one claim would lapse, the settlers would file upon the canyon as a reservoir site.

Among the claims made against it has been that the bed rock is too deep, but this was exploded when the Reclamation service went deeper for bed rock at Elephant Butte. Over in the Casa Grande valley Senator John F. Brown at the head of the water users there has fought with great insistence and energy for the San Carlos project as a feasible and proper one.

**NEWS OF OUR NEIGHBORS
AND CO-WORKERS**

Blackrock, New Mexico

By Special Correspondent

We are enclosing a picture of the Zuni dam. It is certainly a masterpiece of masonry and reflects credit upon the entire force. May its completion be assured in the near future. After strenuous work during the winter months Engineer Ritter has suspended work for a short vacation. We look forward for his return. His work has been an inspiration as well as a benefit to the entire reservation. We note with interest a marked improvement of the Zunis. Encouraged by the presence of a full reservoir they are manifesting a keener

are busily engaged quarrying stone to be used in the construction of several new cottages to be built in the near future.

Mr. C. A. Griffin, stockman, has been repairing telephone lines between here and Gallup during the past week.

Noble Thompson, ex-Carlisle pupil, has been delivering wood at the school. He says that he is getting to be an expert with the axe.

Disciplinarian Kaney has organized a ball team and expects to develop some good players. The boys are taking great interest in the sport.

Roy W. Nelson, teacher, says that he is pleased to see the pleasant summer days coming on, so that he may demonstrate his ability on the tennis court.

Grover Long, formerly of Lower Brule,



Zuni Dam, Zuni, New Mexico.

interest in their farms than they have ever before experienced. Many new farm implements have been purchased from the government, and the skill with which they are used is quite gratifying.

The Zunis have begun their spring plowing.

Supt. R. J. Bauman and Chief Clerk Fuller have just returned from Gallup, New Mexico. Mr. Fuller escorted eleven students from this reservation for enrollment in the Albuquerque Indian school. They both reported an enjoyable trip.

Miss Steele of Lawrence, Kansas, has been appointed to the position of teacher at the Zuni day school and reported for duty February 13. She is pleased with the work and location.

Mr. John Marshall, head farmer, and detail

South Dakota, has been reinstated in the service and has been appointed to the position of farmer at this school. He is pleased with the location and work.

Miss Trammell, principal teacher, is giving special attention to the subject of "Citizenship," and the pupils are making rapid progress in this work.

The new dormitory, recently constructed, has been filled with pupils transferred from the Zuni day school. The enrollment at the boarding school is now 112 pupils.

Mrs. Marshall, teacher, has been the fortunate one in drawing all the new pupils recently enrolled. However, she is equal to the occasion and the pupils are making rapid progress.

The employees and students enjoyed a very

pleasant social evening at the usual Friday evening gathering. Musicians were secured from Atarque for the evening. All are looking forward to the next social gathering, February 27.

Mrs. Della Lee, the mess cook, prepared a delicious dinner on January 31, in honor of S. L. Fuller, it being his birthday. Another dinner was prepared on February 15, in honor of the little son of Supt. and Mrs. R. J. Bauman. The great feature was a beautiful cake with their initials engraved thereon. The employees are very sorry that their birthday comes but once a year.

Chaves for well casing. As he was sitting on the front bolster of his wagon he was evidently wicket in the head by one of the horses he was driving. He fell off and one foot caught in a brace of the running gear and he was dragged more than one hundred yards. His skull was crushed and he died within an hour after the accident. Both were given a Christian burial in Cedar Ridge cemetery, Rev. Mr. Muy-ken conducting the services.

Rock for laundry, shops and barn is now being quarried. The material has been purchased and the Navaho stone masons will soon begin the construction of same.



Sand Painting by Navaho Indians, Made Under the Direction of a Medicine Man, Pueblo Bonito, Crownpoint, New Mexico.

Pueblo Bonito School, Crownpoint, New Mexico

By Special Correspondent.

Mr. and Mrs. Chester Arthur are the proud parents of a baby girl. The little tot, born Jan. 28, already answers to the name of Gladys. The mother is in a critical condition due to various complicated maladies. Miss Rosbach of Rehoboth Mission is assisting in her care and all hope for return of her good health.

Two fatal accidents occurred within less than a week, which enshrouded all in a wave of sorrow. The first victim was the 9-year-old son of Hosteen Nez Bega, who fell over a ledge, fracturing his skull on a rock. Death ensued before Doctor Lewis could give him attention. The other was Venecio Castillo, who with two other Indians was going to

The artesian well is flowing 900 gallons per minute.

Mr. Rowland Curry of Welton, Ariz., has reported here and is now on duty as stockman in district 2.

Mrs. Mary Lydy of Kingman, Ariz., is expected to arrive the 18th to take up the duties of matron.

Bids are now in order for the construction of three dormitories and will be received at the Indian Office until March 19, 1914.

Stockman C. M. Goodnight, who holds a deputy special officer's commission, has the scalp of four Gallup bootleggers in his belt.

Mrs. Robinson is preparing a special program for Washington's birthday.

Gen. H. F. Robinson, superintendent of irrigation, is pleased with conditions that seem favorable for more artesian wells. He spent three days with Superintendent Stacher in looking over the field.

Jacob Morgan is expected to take up the duties of industrial teacher at an early date and he will be right at home with the band.

A stock and Indian art exhibit is announced in connection with the celebration July 3rd and 4th, to be held at the agency.

Stewart, Nevada

By Special Correspondent.

Mr. Gray, from the Fort Bidwell school, California, paid us a visit last Sunday. He reports many improvements being underway there, among them being a water power plant and electric lighting system. New buildings are planned, and the school is growing under the capable management of Superintendent Fuller.

Special Agent Asbury of Reno left Tuesday night for Washington, D. C., where he has been called to attend a conference of inspecting officials.

While in Reno, Tuesday, Superintendent Mortsolf met Special Agent John F. Murray who is at present visiting government day schools of Nevada and California. Mr. Murray recently spent a month in the schools of New Mexico and Arizona, and is very enthusiastic over the good work being done there.

The girls' building is receiving the beginning touches of what promises to be a complete renovation. The girls' sitting room is being repainted and kalsomined, and from there the good work will spread to other rooms, as after one part is improved the other parts will look all the worse in comparison. Part of the work will be done by the girls themselves.

Harry Sampson, printer and bandmaster, resigned this week to accept employment elsewhere.

It is reported in the newspapers that the school building at the Round Valley reservation, California, was burned last week, the total loss being \$20,000. The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin.

Judge McGovern, of Hoboken, N. J., is treating boy cigarette smokers by swabbing their mouths with nitrate of silver. After each treatment the patients are given gentian roots to chew and are placed on a health diet. Neither the "cure" nor the "clinic" are original with Judge McGovern, but he is the first to secure the co-operation of public schools in the administration of the remedy.

Truxton, Arizona,

By Special Correspondent.

The children intend to write their essays on citizenship soon.

The teachers gave a Valentine social for the children and employees Saturday evening, Feb. 14. The chapel was profusely decorated for the occasion. One interesting feature of the evening was a spelling contest. The boys spelled against the girls and the score was four to four.

Mr. and Mrs. Shell, Mr. Maxwell and family, Mr. Stallard and family, and Dr. and Mrs. Riggs attended the surprise party at Crozier recently for Mrs. Hartan.

Mr. Ferris is now employed at the school.

Miss Sinnard received a painful injury recently. When going through a door, a brick fell on her head. The injury was not serious.

Dr. and Mrs. Riggs have been victims of la-grippe for a few days.

Mr. Stallard and family, Mr. and Mrs. Peacore and John Savorias took a pleasure trip to the silver mine near Hackberry on Sunday.

Nett Lake, Minnesota

By Special Correspondent.

Indian day school Number 82 burned on the night of February 10. The fire was discovered about 11 p. m. Heroic efforts were made to save the building, but it was past saving when the fire was discovered. It had been so intensely cold for several days that even the water in the government wells was frozen and the pump was frozen in the school well. Most of the fire extinguishers had frozen by the side of the stoves in the houses where each was kept charged. The thermometer stood at 52 degrees below zero at the nearby town of Tower that night, according to published weather reports from that place. The fire had gained such headway it was impossible to go near enough to it to use the fire extinguishers that were in working condition. When discovered the fire was consuming the kitchen and sewing room, had burned through the wall and was running back in the garret over the school room, and smoke was issuing in great volumes from the garret window at the opposite end of the building.

The lunch supplies for the school, also the goods and supplies (ready made clothing and material to be made into clothing) to be issued to the children were also stored in the building and practically everything burned, even the school books. The total loss will aggregate between six and seven thousand dollars.

As a result of the fire seventy-three children will have very poor school accommodations until a new plant can be erected. A part of the children will be taught in the old log school building that was used before the new plant was erected last year. The assistant teacher's pupils will use the abandoned store room of J. C. Clark and company as a school room temporarily. Efforts are being made to get a new plant erected to replace the one burned before the close of this fiscal year.

The burning of the school building is a mystery. There had been no fire in the building after four o'clock. The fire started in the kitchen, but the cook stove was taken out of the room in a cold condition (it was the only stove in the room) by the firefighters. When the firefighters broke open the room they found that the woodbox had burned and the floor had burned beneath it but the rest of the floor in the room had not burned. From this woodbox the fire had run up the wall and had attacked the sewing room above the cook room. How a fire could have gotten into the woodbox seven hours after school had closed and every one had left the building and seven hours after all fires had been out in the building is a mystery.

Advertisements are now out for the erection of employees' quarters at No. 86, a hospital, an acetylene gas-lighting plant, sewer system, and plans are approved to put in an extensive water system. A deep well is to be dug (or water taken from the lake), a large tank is to be used and water is to be supplied not only for the government buildings but to the town as well. Besides the above, an engine for the sawmill has arrived at Orr station for this place and other parts of the mill are expected soon.

Lower Brule, South Dakota

Brule Rustler

Mr. Gilliam has been looking after the ice harvest. The blizzard, which came along the fifth, sixth and seventh, put the gang out of business, but they are at it again. The "ice maker" had things down to "35 degrees below" the morning of the seventh.

For instance, the other day our new boiler bursted. The new engineer, Mr. Griffith, and R. A. Keylock, the farmer, tackled the job, took the boiler apart, took out the broken section and put the thing back together again, only to find when they went to fill it with water that the stand-pipe had frozen, and a few other things, of course, had to happen.

Well, these fellows worked 36 hours at one pull and put things in shape, full steam ahead,

before we could get them to quit and go to bed.

Our school met with a great loss on the morning of the tenth when the girls' building burned to the ground, and its entire contents were a total loss.

Mrs. Harriet May Humphreys, the matron, deserves great credit for her presence of mind and prompt attention to business. Mrs. Humphreys sent one of the girls, Phoebe Spotted Bull, to sound the fire alarm, and then marched all the girls out of the building over to the school dining room.

The fire started in the furnace room under the girls' building, where a new heating system had been installed but a few months and was probably caused by an explosion of gas in the fire-box which set the chimney on fire and at the same time set the entire furnace room in a blaze.

Henry Driving Hawk, Dismount Thrice, Herbert Flute, Van Kennedy and other neighboring Indians gave good assistance and with the employees did all that could be done to save life and property.

Mr. and Mrs. James G. Evans arrived on the second. Mr. Evans is our new school principal. He has had over seven years, experience in the Indian Service, and comes to us well recommended. Mr. and Mrs. Evans are the kind of people who talk little and "do big."

Ganado, Arizona

By Special Correspondent.

Rev. R. Platt has had a bell placed in the belfry of the Presbyterian church at this point and since it has been pealing forth to the surrounding country the audience at the church services has increased, as the Indians are not always aware as to time and do not know the exact time to assemble. On hearing it it reminds us of the selection: "The Creed of the Bells"—

"How beautiful is the sound of the Sabbath bells!
Each one its creed in music tells;
In tones that float upon the air,
As soft as song as pure as prayer."

The gripe has been prevalent in this vicinity for several week. Nearly all the mission workers, school children and people in the surrounding country have been more or less afflicted with the malady.

Mr. and Mrs. John Wetherill, Kayenta, Arizona, were recent visitors at Hon. J. L. Hubbell's. They were on their way to Gallup and Albuquerque.

The engineers at the Government dam and ditch are pushing the work along. They are now in sight of the mission buildings and have a force of about fifty men at work.

Charles and Rollin Baldrige have been using the autos recently, as the roads are becoming more favorable for their use, although the mail is still carried by teams.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Karrigan of the Cornfields are away on a visit. Roman Hubbell is conducting the store in their absence.

James James and Della Tallman were married February 1, as were also John McCabe and Fannie Silchee February 15, Rev. C. N. Platt officiating on each occasion.

The Indian—Personal vs. Property.

(Continued from page 109).

2. Know the value and possibilities of your allotments, for this is the means of your support and your weapon for self-defense against the grafter, the thief and the robber. In connection with this thought, I desire to relate a personal experience. "How many of you have seen your allotments?" I asked my school of one hundred and twelve Choctaw boys, ranging from eight to twenty-two years of age, many of whom were orphans. Nine indicated they had. "How many have seen your patents," was asked; six indicated they had. These instances reveal very probably the lack of interest in, and appreciation of, the value of their land, and a condition largely responsible for the insidious system of land grafting operating in Oklahoma.

3. Pupils should be taught to respect work and to believe that it is dishonorable and cowardly to be idle. They should believe that they have no right to live by the sweat of the other fellow's brow.

4. Do something and do it the very best you can until you can do better.

5. Be a producer and not a drone.

6. The world needs men who can and will do something well.

7. Let them be constantly impressed that school days are their opportunity for life, their training ground for the future, their chance to do something for themselves and for their people at home.

It should be the purpose and the hope of the schools, and all others who deal with

Indians for that matter, to teach by precept and example the fundamentals of education and citizenship, to stimulate interest in allotments, equipping them as far as possible for intelligent occupation and operation of their farms, to encourage independence and the willingness and ability to assume the responsibilities of life, thus removing in great measure all possible barriers to the Indian's progress toward independent and self-supporting American citizenship.

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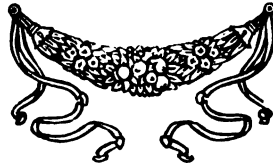
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MY CREED

*I would be true, for there are those who
trust me;*

*I would be pure, for there are those
who care;*

*I would be strong for there is much to
suffer;*

*I would be brave, for there is much
to dare.*

*I would be friend of all—the foe—the
friendless;*

I would be giving, and forget the gift;

*I would be humble, for I know my
weakness;*

*I would look up—and laugh—and
love—and lift.*

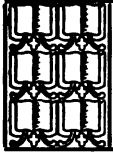
—Howard Arnold Walter





COMMISSIONER CATO SELLS GREETING CHIEF WASHEE, ARAPAHO; HOWLING WATER, CHEYENNE; AND ALFRICH HEAP-OF-BIRDS, CHEYENNE.

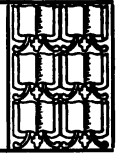




"NOT FOR SCHOOL, BUT FOR LIFE"

THE NATIVE AMERICAN

Devoted to Indian Education



Volume 15

March 7, 1914

Number 10

Home Building.

By Oliver Romanose, Cheyenne, Sixth Grade, Age 19.

I live on a Cheyenne and Arapaho reservation. The land on my reservation has all been allotted to the Indians and white settlers, but I expect to have a portion of my father's allotment.

While I am in school I will try to learn all I can, both in academic and industrial work. After leaving school I will work at my trade for a few years, and I expect to receive good wages. I will save part of my earnings and deposit them in a bank, and at the same time I will make little improvements on my allotment from my earnings.

After I have earned enough money to build a home, I will go out on my allotment and in selecting the site for the home I will choose the place where the elevation of the land is greater than the surrounding field, so that when it rains the water will run off and will not stand about the house, and also nearest to the natural water supply, to the road and to the telephone.

After having selected the site for the home I am ready to build a good comfortable and sanitary house. Then I will go to an architect and tell him to help me out in the planning of a house. I would like the plan for a four-room house with good roof, good floors, and plenty of windows to let in the fresh air and sunshine to kill or drive out the disease germs, especially those of tuberculosis, and screen windows to keep out the dangerous flies; a small porch in front and a large screen porch at the back. In the house I will have a living room, two bedrooms, and a kitchen. Out in the yard I will plant some grass, and trees to give shade during the warm weather. I will have a cellar made where the butter and milk and preserves will be kept, and I will also have a well drilled near by, so that the water for different purposes will be handy.

In the back yard I will have a plot of ground for a garden in which I will plant some vegetables, such as potatoes, onions, tomatoes, cabbages, radishes, turnips, beans, peas.

I will also plant an orchard with different kinds of fruit trees, such as apple, peach, plum, cherry and apricot trees, and from the fruit that I gather I will make all kinds of preserves.

Down in the lower place I will built my barn and barn lots where I will keep the hay, grain and stock, and where the filth of the stock will not flow into the well. I will try to raise the best of stock in horses, cattle and hogs.

Part of the land I will put into cultivation and the rest I will use for grazing. I will put in the cultivated fields corn, alfalfa, oats, and other grain. I expect to receive good profits from the products and from the profits I will make improvements in my home and on my allotment.

Cotton

Cora Rhoades, Maricopa, second grade, age 12.

Cotton is a plant that needs a warm climate and a dry soil. Cotton grows in a little green pod no bigger than a peach. There are many kinds of cotton. The name of the cotton that we have at our school is the Egyptian. It is the best that is raised.

After it has been picked, it is taken to the cotton gin at Glendale. The seeds are taken out when the cotton is taken to the gin. The fat is taken out of the seeds, then made into cottolene. The seeds are then used as food for the cattle. It is then put up in bales and shipped to other states where there are large mills and it is made into thread, rope, and cloth.

Seven-eighths of all the cotton used in the world is grown in our country.

Russia in Asia

Paper in geography by Thirza Mountain, Arapaho, age 19, seventh grade A class.

Russia in Asia is in the northern part, and its area is 6,207,662 square miles. Its three climatic belts are the tundras, forests and the steppes. The tundra belt in the northern part is too cold for any vegetation and the ground is frozen a good part of the time. In the forest belt next to the tundras we find fur bearing animals such as fox, sable and ermine. The only people are lumbermen and hunters. In the northern part of the steppes herding is the chief industry and cattle, sheep and camels are raised. In the south, although dry farming is used in agriculture, we find on the oasis corn, fruit, tobacco, cotton, hemp and the silk worm.

The population numbers 24,889,000, and the races are Russian, Chinese and the natives.

Russia has been known in the past as the place for exiles, and for gold and other minerals, although but little has been done in mining. Asiatic Russia is ruled by the czar. The four divisions are Bokara, Turkistan, Khiva and Siberia.

The two reasons why Russia in Asia has not advanced are poor government, and the

lack of transportation. There were no rail roads until recently, and the rivers are not navigable in the south, while in the north they are frozen. The government is too hard on the people, so they do not advance much in anything.

The most valuable improvement is the railroad which has been built clear across Siberia. Its length is about four thousand miles and connects Siberia with Europe.

As Russia had no seaport, she went down into China and got one with little or no trouble. But she wanted to get a little farther down into China, and this time China refused and started a war, and Russia was defeated.

Two cities of importance in Siberia are Irkutsk and the seaport Vladivostok. In Turkistan, we find Tashmend, and Tifis, although in Europe, is between the Caspian sea and Black sea, but belongs to Russia.

U. S. Civil Service Examination

SHOE AND HARNESS MAKER (MALE)

MARCH 30, 1914

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination for shoe and harness maker, for men only. From the register of eligibles resulting from this examination certification will be made to fill a vacancy in this position in the Indian Service, in the Cherokee school, North Carolina, at \$660 a year, and vacancies as they may occur in positions requiring similar qualifications, unless it is found to be in the interest of the service to fill any vacancy by reinstatement, transfer, or promotion.

For the specific vacancy mentioned above unmarried eligibles without dependents are desired.

Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on physical ability and training and experience.

For further information write the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Kearney has been quite ill at the East Farm the past several weeks.

Students' Conference

Our returned students' conference will be held during the first week in April instead of Commencement Week. It is not practicable for the young men and women to leave their work during the month of May and it is hoped that a much larger attendance can be secured by having the meeting before the spring work has become pressing. Athletic sports have been made a feature in connection with the conference and it is believed that the weather early in April will be more pleasant for these sports than later in the season. The junior declamation contest, one of the most interesting events of the year, will be held on Friday night following the conference and those present will have the pleasure of attending this prize speaking contest.

A base ball tournament will be held during the week and it is expected that teams will enter from all the nearby reservations.

The five-mile race is open to all who have not participated in any A. A. A. or professional competition.

Teams wishing to enter the baseball tournament should write to us at once. All entries must be made on or before March 25th. Cash prizes will be awarded the winners in baseball and the five-mile race.

There are many Indian men and women living in the Salt river valley who are doing very well and it is hoped that they will arrange to attend the conference and aid in

making it pleasant and profitable. If you have been successful, tell others about it. The invitation is extended to students of any school as well as others who are interested in Indian education. A special invitation is extended to the employees of other schools and agencies as well as mission workers.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver and their guest, Mrs. Fales, enjoyed a trip to Granite Reef this week with Phoenix friends.

Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Cherrick have been transferred from Dulce, New Mexico, to Birney, Montana, the teachers' quarters at Dulce day school having burned December 14. Mr. Cherrick says they regretted leaving the Apaches with whom they had worked for three years.

Mary Pancho, an outing girl in Tucson, arrived at the school this week to

visit her brother, Francisco Joseto, who has been quite ill with pneumonia.

Charles Wakefield Cadman, the noted composer of Indian music, visited the school Wednesday and talked to the pupils assembled in the chapel shortly before noon. Mr. Cadman and his mother were guests of Miss Fowler and Mr. Stacy at luncheon, other guests being Mrs. Hawes, Mrs. C. F. Ainsworth, Miss Osborne, Mr. and Mrs. P. O. Brewster, of the city, and Superintendent Goodman and wife of the school.

TUESDAY, MARCH 31.	
2 p. m.—Baseball.	
7 p. m.—Band concert.	
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1.	
9:00 a. m.—Returned students' conference.	
2:00 p. m.—Baseball.	
8:00 p. m.—Junior contest rehearsal.	
THURSDAY, APRIL 2.	
9:30 a. m.—Athletic sports.	
2:00 p. m.—Five-mile race.	
3:00 p. m.—Baseball.	
8:00 p. m.—Returned students' reception.	
FRIDAY, APRIL 3.	
7:30 p. m.—Band Concert.	
8:15 p. m.—Junior declamation contest.	

San Carlos Site

A matter of great importance to those interested in the conservation of the natural resources of the new State of Arizona has been settled by the report of the Board of Army Engineers appointed by the Secretary of War for the purpose of determining the feasibility of the construction of a dam and reservoir site near the box canyon, on the Gila river, in the San Carlos Indian reservation.

The Box Canyon dam site has been the subject of controversy for many years, and the fact that the report of the army engineers shows clearly that the construction of the dam and adjacent reservoir is feasible will undoubtedly be the basis for liberal Congressional appropriations for the construction of the project.

An eminent engineering authority, one of the best known irrigation engineers in the United States, has said in connection with this project that, considering the unusual fertility of the silty soil of the Gila valley, its constant renewal by fresh silt, and the wonderful range of products in that climate, it is certainly conservative to say that with an assured water supply, such as might be had with the San Carlos reservoir storage, the settlement of land under this project would add approximately \$22,500,000 to the wealth of Arizona.

A study of the controversy over this dam and reservoir site shows clearly how, even in this day of organization and interdependence of men upon the judgment of one another, the clear thinking of one man, filled with determination, force of character, sureness of purpose and vision, preserved this future garden spot to Arizona.

In 1910 the Southern Pacific railway company sought to acquire under existing laws a right of way to improve the grade of its line along the Gila river and across the San Carlos Indian reservation, in such a

way and under such conditions that if once procured it would have probably forever blocked the construction of this dam and reservoir.

This application, bearing no ear marks of its far-reaching possibilities to the future of Arizona, was started on the cut and dried course prescribed by the red tape of departmental regulations and procedure. In due time it found its way into the Indian Office. It was examined upon its journey with great care by critical clerks and officials to see that it was in proper form, that the correct number of maps accompanied it and all similar matters had been attended to.

It drifted upon its devious way through various clerks and officials and bureaus with approval until it came to the hands of Edgar B. Meritt, then law clerk of the Indian Office and now Assistant Commissioner of that Bureau.

Mr. Meritt has a faculty of digging into things pretty thoroughly before he passes upon them, and in his delving he noticed that certain citizens of Arizona felt that the land crossed by the proposed right of way of the Southern Pacific railway company could be much better used as a reservoir to irrigate the surrounding country than as a desert decorated by a railroad grade and that it seemed to them that green, productive fields were more valuable in Arizona than the leveling of a hill on the line of the Southern Pacific railroad.

This was enough to start Mr. Meritt thinking. A search of the governmental reports showed that the box canyon had once been considered as a possible reservoir site which might water thousands of acres of land. Some engineering difficulties had been raised which, while they caused the abandonment of the project, did not prevent the flow of the life-giving water of the Gila at this point,

nor did they show clearly the impossibility of the construction of a dam which would store water for the irrigation of the surrounding country.

Mr. Meritt argued that the possibilities of the great irrigation project dreamed of for Arizona were more valuable to the Indian and to the white man than the improved grade to the Southern Pacific railroad, notwithstanding the adverse recommendations of high officials and two bureaus of the government.

Having argued and decided that he was right he stuck to his position. On every hand he met disagreement. There came a day when the application was all but approved by the Indian Office when Meritt with his back to the wall put up the fight of his life and succeeded in holding it up.

The conservation theories of the administration of the Interior Department then in power were the subject of criticism and attack. The administration was nervous on the kind of questions raised by Mr. Meritt in this case. It took some nerve to start a scrap with a great railroad corporation. It might have cost him his job had he given anyone a handle to get at him, but that did not bother Meritt. He managed to hold the case up until the matter could be put up to the House Committee on Indian Affairs. This committee, through the efforts of Chairman Stephens, perceiving what was at stake, immediately recommended an appropriation of \$15,000 for an investigation by a Board of Army Engineers.

Some day when the project is constructed and the produce of the thousands of acres of land irrigated by it is being shipped out over the Southern Pacific railroad, it will join with the Indians and the settlers in appreciating the debt that they owe to the bullheadedness of the young man who knew he was right, and who obstinately stood his ground until he won out. The saving of the San Carlos reservoir site by the efforts and hard fight of Mr. Meritt is perhaps the biggest piece of real conservation work in the history of the Government, and the people

of Arizona as well as the National Government are under great obligation to Assistant Commissioner Meritt for his splendid work in saving the San Carlos reservoir site, estimated to be worth many millions of dollars.

Doctor Moffett in Flagstaff

Dr. Thomas C. Moffett, the noted authority on Indian affairs, was in Flagstaff Tuesday, on business connected with the missions on the Navajo reservation. Several missionaries were also here to confer with him.

For the past several years he has been superintendent of the Indian missions for the Presbyterian church in the United States. He is also president of the Indian committee of the federal council of churches.

Dr. Moffett comes to Arizona fresh from conferences with officials of the Indian Department in Washington, and expects to spend some time investigating conditions in the southwest and planning for a forward movement in the cause of missions.—*Cocoino Sun*.

Papago Indians Will Stay in S. R. V.

There are approximately one hundred Papago Indian families who want to settle in the Mesa section and assist in solving the labor problem by working for the farmers clearing land, digging ditches or anything for which they are adapted. Their home is 150 miles south of here between Maricopa and Tucson and it is not a very inviting place to go to at best—then, besides, they have prospered since coming here. They have learned how to pick cotton and they want the job picking cotton next year. According to E. W. Hudson, the government experimental man, they have been the key to the cotton industry of this valley and he is very much in favor of them staying here if they can be provided with work.—*Mesa news in Arizona Republican*.

Mr. Ward of Sacaton stayed at the school Sunday night, returning home Monday afternoon after transacting business in the city.

Mrs. Wittenmyer accompanied Francisco Josito to his home, near Tucson, Saturday.

THE NATIVE AMERICAN

Entered at Phoenix, Arizona, as Second Class Mail Matter

C. W. GOODMAN, Superintendent

An Illustrated Weekly Magazine, Devoted to Indian Education and Printed by Indian Student-Apprentices at the United States Indian Training School, Phoenix, Arizona

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A YEAR

OF LOCAL AND PERSONAL INTEREST

Mrs. Florence Perkins was at Tempe over Sunday with friends.

☪☪

A battalion drill and parade is planned for Sunday afternoon at 2:30, and a sacred concert by the band at 4 o'clock following the outdoor preaching service. Visitors are welcome.

☪☪

A field matron and teacher will be sent to San Miguel, Arizona, by the Presbyterian board of missionaries as soon as the teacher's home is completed.—*Indian Leader*.

☪☪

Leonard Woodall and family arrived last week from Albuquerque and are visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Woodall. They expect to locate in this vicinity.

☪☪

The band gave one of its scheduled concerts Friday evening at 6:30. This is the first one of the Friday evening concerts since December and was greatly enjoyed.

☪☪

Frank Downing is in charge of the school kitchen since the departure of Miss Brownlee. Mr. Downing was at one time cook at Fort Lewis school in Colorado, but has been working in Arizona for several years.

☪☪

Dr. Marden has received word from Sacaton of the death of Silas Howard, who has been at home on leave for the past month. Silas was troubled with rheumatism this winter and was sent home to rest for a while. He took cold during the week of rainy weather and developed pneumonia. Silas was an unusually good boy, and his teachers and classmates alike are grieved to learn of his sudden death.

Mr. Woodall made an auto trip to Roosevelt over Sunday with four passengers, including Miss Bullard, Miss Brownlee, Miss Phoebe Elm, and Mrs. Fales, a guest on the campus. They were all delighted with the wonders of the trip.

☪☪

Miss Mildred Brownlee left Tuesday evening for Parker, Arizona, having accepted a transfer to Colorado River school as matron. Miss Brownlee has been here several years and has a number of friends who wish her well in her new field.

☪☪

Jose Justamente of Tucson was a visitor at the school recently. He was a pupil here from 1910 to 1912 and he is now policeman among the Papagoes of Tucson. Jose is another returned student who is a credit to himself, his people and the Phoenix school.

☪☪

Donald Goodman, who has been employed for the past year in the Santa Fe general offices at Prescott, arrived in Phoenix early in the week. After spending a few days visiting homefolks, he departed for the coast where he expects to locate for the present.

☪☪

Our Ganado correspondent in last week's issue notes the marriage of Fannie Silchee, one of the brightest and best of the Navaho girls who has ever been a pupil at Phoenix. We all hope that Fannie will be progressive in her own home life and make an example for the Navaho young women of her neighborhood.

☪☪

Maurice D. Eisenhower, son of Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Eisenhower of the Indian school, was married last Sunday afternoon to Miss Beatrice Miller. The wedding took place at the home of the bride's parents west of Phoenix, Rev. J. Harvey Deere performing the ceremony in the presence of nearly one hundred guests. The happy young folks will make their home at present at the Eisenhower cottage on the school campus, where they are receiving the best wishes of many friends.

Mrs. C. E. Vaughn of Albuquerque, New Mexico, arrived Thursday evening for a visit with her daughter, Mrs. W. J. Oliver.

☪☪

D. B. Keller, who has been employed at the school the greater part of the past five months on temporary carpenter work left this week for his home in San Diego.

Mr. Wade and his detail began trimming the palms Friday and the rows in front of the main office are looking much improved.

☪☪

The sewing room force has provided a generous number of individual towels for the print shop and is now making new aprons for the printer boys.



Employees Phoenix Indian School.

Mr. Scott visited the agricultural teacher of the Phoenix high school Thursday in the interest of the agricultural work at the Indian school.

☪☪

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence expect to move into their new quarters the later part of next week. The interior of the home has been renovated throughout, a new front porch built, and new furnishings installed.

☪☪

The general entertainment in the chapel Saturday evening was under direction of Miss Hendrix, chairman of Committee No. 3. The Washington-Lincoln program was given and all those taking part did very well. As some of the orchestra could not be present, the band gave a number of selections.

Commissioner Sells Refuses Position

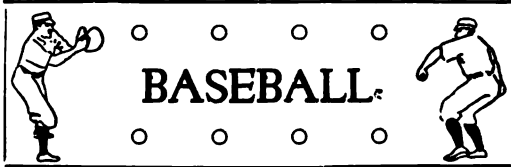
Press despatches bring news of the offer recently made to Commissioner Cato Sells by the Interstate Commerce Commission, which was looking for a man qualified to make a physical valuation of the real estate and terminal properties of the railways of the country. While the salary is greater than that of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the position is recognized as one of weighty importance to the country, Mr. Sells prefers to remain with the Indian Service and carry out the extensive policies which he has mapped out.

The band gave one of its regular concerts Friday evening in the band stand on the campus.

Baseball
Track

Athletics

Swimming
Tennis



CLUB STANDING

Teams	Won	Lost	Per.
Philadelphia Athletics.....	3	1	.750
Boston Red Sox	2	2	.500
Chicago White Sox	2	2	.500
New York Giants.....	1	3	.250

LAST WEEK'S SCORES

Boston Red Sox 5—New York Giants 4.
Philadelphia Athletics 4—Chicago White Sox 0

NEXT WEEK'S GAMES

Monday, March 9.
New York Giants vs. Chicago White Sox
Wednesday, March 11.
Philadelphia Athletics vs. Boston Red Sox

LAST WEEK'S GAMES

By Johnson McAfee.

Since the first team had no games to play last Saturday and no one permitted to go to town, the school league decided to play their games so that the first team could have plenty of practice during the following week with out any interference.

The day was mild and clear and every body was feeling fresh. At 2 o'clock the grandstand was filled and the players of the two teams were on the field warming up for the hard battle that was before them.

The Boston Red Sox and the New York Giants were called to the field by the umpire to start the games. With Quail in the box and Atchavit behind the bat the Red Sox were in hopes of winning.

Both teams did some good playing and many times the score would be tied for four or three innings. In the sixth inning the score was 4 to 4 and when the Red Sox came to bat in the seventh inning they scored one more run. The Giants failed to score in

the last of the seventh inning which was their last chance at bat. The score then stood 4 to 5 in favor of the Red Sox.

The next game was between the Athletics and the White Sox.

The Athletics showed from start to finish that they were hard to beat. The Chicago White Sox, however, put up a hard battle but it was won by the Athletics by the score of 4 to 0.

Burke, pitcher for the Athletics, has the easiest job of any pitcher of the four teams. He lets them hit it and his men do the work. The score book shows that he allowed the White Sox only three hits out of twenty-six times at bat while the Athletics got ten hits off Butler out of twenty-five. Some fielding and batting in this team.

If you don't know what baseball is come out and see these teams play.

Some one has asked when the series will end. Well, I don't know and I don't think anybody else does.

Tennis Notes

"Fine tennis weather" is the remark heard frequently the past week, and a number of interesting sets have been played.



A number of the boys are becoming expert players and will soon be ready for match sets. A new court has been made east of the disciplinarian's office where it will be convenient for the boys. The work has been done under the supervision of Major Grinstead and Mr. Klingenberg. The new addition gives the school five courts.

The Phoenix players are calmly awaiting another invitation to Sacaton to play off the postponed games.

We hear reports from Sacaton of some boys approaching the professional class, and hope they may be able to come over this spring to play two of our boys who are showing up well in the game considering they are not old timers.

Track Notes



A five mile race, open to all who have not participated in any A. A. A. or professional competition, will be held in the afternoon of April 2 as one of the features of the returned students' conference.

Though no regular track work is being done a quarter-mile track has been laid out and several of the boys are doing some practicing, by the looks of the track.

Englishmen Applaud James Thorpe

In a recent baseball game in London between the Chicago White Sox and New York Giants, world tourists, at which the king of England was present, "Jim" Thorpe, the Indian outfielder of the Giants, raised a towering pop fly in front of the plate. The English fans loudly applauded for the man who could hit a ball so high.

The domestic science girls who were in Miss Keck's department last term were given a farewell dinner last Friday evening and allowed the privilege of one guest each. Dottie Webber, Nellie McArthur, Dora Antone, Ida Richardson, Bessie Siow, Annie Easchief and Martha Hughes were the girls entertaining and the guests included Miss Mayham, Miss Bidwell, Luke and Isaac Anton, Lemuel Yukku, Johnson McAfee, Frank Butler and Isaac Porter.

Mariano Johnson of San Xavier agency brought in a party of Papago pupils this week. He returned to Tucson Wednesday.

Baseball Notes

The baseball boys were given suits Thursday and are getting down to hard practice.

The harnessmaker made a nice leather bag to carry the bats and gloves in. It is a dandy and was much needed.

Amablo Arres has been holding down his opponents to small scores. If he will practice control he has the making of a good pitcher.

Silas Tenigeth is holding down first like a veteran and he is good at the bat, filling up a big hole in the batting order.

Some of the players are practicing the fade-away slide and are anxious to run bases to experiment.

Lemuel Yukku is playing a good game all around and will make some of the old players hustle to keep their places.

George Burke, Fred Quail, Amablo Arres and Joseph Burke are trying out as pitchers and we will develop some Clarks or Felizes yet.

Prodencio Resvoloso and Joaquin Morales are playing ball at Clarksdale, and are thankful for what baseball they learned while at this school.

Frank Whitman and Luke Anton are the old players in the outfield and Ramon Garcia is the new man in right field. He is also a good batter, helping out the batting order.

Oscar Earl has been shifted to second base and is playing as steady there as he did in the field. Charles Reynolds is at his old place at third base, although if a better third baseman shows up Reynolds can be shifted to the field.

We will miss Clarence Butler at short stop but Frank is holding down the family name in that place and, though we could use Resvoloso behind the bat, Austin is holding down that position like an old timer and his pegs to second are something worth seeing.

Mr. Shafer of McDowell was at the school Friday on his way home from Ray and Superior, where he went on business among the Mohave Apaches.

Work is progressing rapidly on the old office building which is being fitted up for occupancy of Mr. Wade, the gardener, and his family. The house when finished will be very attractive.

The old water tank has been taken down and everything is in readiness for the contractors to commence work.


CONTRIBUTED BY PUPILS

Fifth Grade B

William Pawnee is training for the next race, which will come sometime in March.

Fannie T. Sacapara is now working at the cottage. We hope she is doing very well with her work.

Our teacher kindly read us a story about Thomas A. Edison. We enjoyed it very much.

We sewing room girls are starting on company D girls' dresses and we hope to get them out soon.

The girls have changed their work this month. I am still working at the same place where I have worked before.

Pearl M. Manitiba said she likes to work at the laundry, although she says her legs ache in the nights from standing up half the day.

I received a letter from my friend sometime ago saying that Laura Willatouse was very sick, but a day after Ethel Hunter got a letter from her friend saying that she was dead.

Last week we all wrote our citizenship papers and we hope that some of our own pupils will get a prize for what they wrote.

The baseball team of the Indian school is practicing every evening with the second team and everybody is glad to watch the games.

James Moses is working in the blacksmith shop learning to shoe horses. He can make almost anything else.

The fifth B class is studying about Capt. John Smith.

The rifle company is in fine shape now.

The mornings are not so cold now and so the boys have begun with their setting up exercises every morning before breakfast.

We fifth grade B pupils are very glad our teacher read a very interesting story to us. I hope she will read us another one soon.

We fifth grade B class are going to have a test in geography on Mexico.

The carpenter boys are very busy every day. We are making the window frames for the sanatorium. I hope we will finish them this week.

The carpenter boys are very busy working out at the East Farm helping to build more houses.

Seventh Grade A

Major Grinstead has been drilling the boys of company A for the contest.

The prize speakers this year are now busy on their orations on which they are doing very well, and we hope to hear some good speeches when the time comes.

Charles Cough, one of the boys on the farm, is getting to be a good carpenter in making water gates for the new field that has just been sown to oats.

John Taylor is getting to be an expert horse shoer. He expects to shoe horses during the summer vacation. All of the seventh grade A pupils wish him success.

The seventh grade A pupils are all busy studying their orations for the prize speaking contest, especially Fay Mitchell and John Taylor for they are the two that lead the class in this line.

Yesterday was a sad day for the girls at the hospital, because Julia Patton and Lupe Rice, two of our jolly girls, were changed from the hospital to house detail.

Last Sunday afternoon the service was held outdoors for the first time this year.

We are glad to see the month of March again on the calendar.

Seventh Grade B

We were glad to hear about one of the teachers making up a baseball team to play the first team of the school.

A letter has been received from Miss Lupe Garcia, a former student of this school; she hopes to be with us next year.

The girls' work detail changed this month. Susie Vapach, a sewing room girl who is doing fine work, was not changed. She'll stay there till school closes.

Mr. Lawrence is going to put up lockers in the printing office so that every boy can have his tools locked.

The school team is getting in good shape for a game with the Phoenix High school.

Carl Lowe is improving, although he has been very sick; we hope and do wish to see him well again.

I suppose that all the pupils are glad because they don't have to study about citizenship any more, but some one will be glad when he or she receives a prize for the work.

A letter was received lately from a friend in Oklahoma saying that they are having fine spring weather there.

We were glad to finish our composition papers on citizenship last week, because it was holding us back in our grammar.

The composition writing is over and it looks as if some of the pupils will have something to show for the efforts they have put into the writing of their papers.

Jose Pallan is getting to be an artist. He says he can draw Mutt and Jeff as fast as Mr. Fisher.

The children from Oklahoma are going to have a picnic on Saturday which the boys and girls from here will enjoy very much.

Last Sunday the afternoon service was held outdoors in front of the girl's building.

Ruth Williams and Gertie Smith were among the expert cooks at the Farm Cottage when we worked there.

Everything is beginning to be green again and we feel happy for it tells us that summer will soon be here.

The White Citizen's Duty

At a recent goodfellowship banquet in Shawano, Wisconsin, H. P. Marble, assistant superintendent of the Keshena Indian school, made some remarks which might be helpful if applied in any community adjacent to Indian territory. From the *Shawano County Advocate* we take his speech in part as follows:

"While I do not feel it exactly my province to 'talk shop' and lecture my friends and acquaintances, I wish I might, during the few moments that remain to me, impress upon you custodians of the future of Shawano—city and county—that you have a very large share in the responsibility which is too often presumed to rest solely upon the shoulders of the individual or individuals who happen to be chosen to administer the affairs of your neighbors—the Menominee Indians—while they are undergoing the process of transformation from a state of absolute dependence to that of self-supporting citizenship. And not only have you this responsibility, but upon your heads and the heads of your posterity must fall the results.

"I am not generally counted as a pessimist, but I see a long and tedious task before you, and it is only because of certain knowledge I have gained through experience on other Indian reservations that I presume to extend counsel in this instance.

"There are two courses for you to pursue toward the Menominee. You may take a personal interest in his welfare, giving to him that counsel and consideration you would

give a child—for he is still a child in business matters; you may deal with him unselfishly, giving him a dollar's worth of goods or service for the dollar he brings you; you may insist that he is human and that he receives at the hands of your commonwealth the treatment due a human being; you may make it part of your individual business to see that his interests are protected to the same extent at least as you afford protection to white incompetents; you may open to him your schools and aid in his education, and lastly you may be absolutely honest with him, in all of which you will be aiding in making of him a man among men. On the other hand, you may exploit the Indian if you will, you may sell him the things he does not require or need, dropping his coin as 'easy money' into the till; you may, by careless word or through intent, instill into his mind a spirit of discontent and rebellion against discipline and supervision; you may, without protest, even permit the known boot-legger to ply his nefarious traffic in your very doorway, thus debauching a weak and defenseless people and making them easy prey for the designing speculator. You may do all of these things; they have been done by communities adjacent to other reservations. But, take it from me, if you do, you cannot escape the consequences in the end. You will find that Plymouth Rocks are not the only chickens which come home to roost.

Let me tell you some of the things we are trying to do and in which we seek your assistance. We are endeavoring first to protect the Menominee from the crook, whether he is without or within the fold; whether he is an outsider or his name appears upon the tribal roll. We are striving to educate the oncoming generation, that the supervision now extended to the transactions of his parents may not in his case be necessary. We do not hope to make farmers out of all the Menominees but we do strive to the end that each may learn the value of right living, of better homes, of good health and a self-earned competency; that each may be taught to be careful in incurring an obligation—financial or otherwise—and equally concerned about discharging it; that he may feel he has a part in and an obligation to the commonwealth; that he may respect more fully his marriage and family ties, and in short realize that upon his own shoulders must largely rest the responsibility of his success or failure in life."

The afternoon Protestant service last Sunday was held in the open air for the first time this spring, with Rev. George Logie giving helpful sermon.



The sanatorium at Toledo, Iowa, for the treatment of tuberculosis, will be completed in a short time, and will be ready to receive patients this month.

The last number of *Home and School*, published at Anadarko, Oklahoma, contains a halftone cut and a short sketch of Supervisor William B. Freer, of the Western Oklahoma district. Mr. Freer is well known at Phoenix where he was principal teacher for a year after his return from the Philippines.

Horse Chief Eagle, chief of the Poncas, is a real progressive farmer. He has a good farm which he cultivates well, and his home, which cost \$3,600, has every modern convenience and is the third best house in the district. His barn is also a model.

The merchants of Kingfisher, Oklahoma are pioneers in a movement which might pay well in various places. They have recognized the value of Indian trade and have fitted up two rest rooms for the comfort and convenience of the Indians, the field matron and district farmer.

Notice has been received from the Indian Office that Dr. William J. Berthier has been appointed field dentist and detailed to report at Red Lake. Dr. Berthier will certainly be welcomed to the Red Lake and Cross Lake schools where dental work is very much needed among the pupils.—*Red Lake News*.

Some of the ladies on the campus are taking the course in domestic science at the Phoenix high school on Thursday afternoons, among them being Mrs. Lawrence and Mrs. Scott. Several ladies living in the vicinity of the school are also taking advantage of this course.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Harbold, are the parents of a fine boy which arrived Thursday evening at the home of Mrs. Harbold's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Mathews. Their Indian Service friends extend congratulations.

School for Deaf Indians

Supt. Henry C. White formerly of the school for Deaf and Dumb connected with the Arizona state university, sends us a picture of deaf Indian girl of New Brunswick, Canada, who has been trained at the St. John's school. Included also was a letter which the girl had written to Mr. White's daughter who was her teacher for two years. This picture and letter, as he says, show how well she has developed herself "from an uneducated aborigine."

"Mr. White has been making strong efforts to secure means to found a school which will accommodate the unfortunate Indian children of the southwest, and says in his letter:

"What has been done in the case of this girl ought to encourage us to take up the same work for the unfortunate deaf Indian of the southwest."

Death of Hoopa Pupil

The death of Lester Dowd occurred Tuesday evening at the sanatorium. His case had been considered hopeless for more than a year, but everything possible was done by doctor and nurse to make his last days comfortable. Lester was a Hoopa. He had no parents, and his remains were interred at Phoenix after a brief service at the chapel in town.

Papago Saguaro National Monument

President Woodrow Wilson issued a proclamation this week setting aside Papago Saguaro national park for the purpose of preserving in their natural state the products of the desert. The favorite picnic spot of Phoenicians know as Hole-in-the Rock is practically the center of the tract which includes 2,050.43 acres.

Thirty pupils from Oklahoma and four from the Dakotas, representing ten tribes among them, Arapahoe, Creek, Pawnee, Otoe, Sioux, Cheyenne, Wichita, Osage, Sac and Fox, Commanche, are holding a picnic today north of the Arizona Canal.

NEWS OF OUR NEIGHBORS AND CO-WORKERS

Flandreau, South Dakota.

Weekly Review.

Mrs. Hazon left for Toledo, Iowa, Tuesday, where she takes up the duties of housekeeper at the Sac and Fox sanatorium.

Two more Indian school fires are reported this week, one at Round Valley, California, loss about \$20,000, and the other at Nett Lake, Minnesota, loss about \$4,200.

Mrs. Donna Connor, of Waterbury, Illinois, has been appointed teacher here, with instructions to report March 1. She will take up the seventh grade room now temporarily in charge of Miss Tena Pendergast.

Chemawa, Oregon

Chemawa American.

The student body and teachers of this school extend hearty congratulations to the boys of Haskell Institute for the united stand they have taken in stamping out the use of tobacco in their school.

Perhaps in no other place in the "States" is there greater rejoicing over the Congressional appropriation of money for building Alaskan railroads than in the Indian school at Chemawa, where about two hundred and twenty Alaskans are in attendance. A number of these young people met in the domestic science building one evening soon after the news was spread to celebrate the joyful event.

The rooms where the guests were accommodated were artistically decorated with Alaskan curios and pennants. An appropriate program given during the evening by the company included "Reminiscences of Home," "First Impression of Railways and Telephones," "Native Songs," and some late popular songs. The Alaskan orchestra, of which there are five members, rendered selections at intervals during the evening. Incidentally, one of the objects of the gathering was to honor the sixteenth birthday of Anna Loftus, one of Alaska's popular daughters and a pupil of the school. With delicious refreshments, jokes, stories and hearty good wishes for Miss Loftus, time passed quickly and eleven o'clock arrived all too soon. Good nights were reluctantly said and the guests departed, each one bearing the memory of a delightfully informal occasion and a deeper pride in Alaska.

Several varieties of roses are still blooming at different places on the campus. New leaves

are out on many of the low bushes. So far the winter has been very mild and roses have been blooming since last April.

There are now 1200 volumes of carefully selected books as well as the leading magazines in the library, which is increasing daily in favor with the students.

AMOS B. ILIFF.

Mr. Amos B. Iliff, superintendent of industries at Chilocco, died at a private hospital in Rochester, Minnesota, on February 17, at the age of fifty-nine. Mr. Iliff had not been well for some time and finally decided to go to the famous hospital in Rochester, where he was operated upon. The operation was considered successful and he lived for fifteen days succeeding it, but the disease was of such a nature that recovery was impossible. Mrs. Iliff went with him to the hospital and remained there. Their son, Joseph, who is an employee in the Indian school at Wahpeton, North Dakota, was also with his father when death came.

Mr. Iliff was born near Indianapolis, Indiana, February 13, 1855. He came to Kansas with his parents in 1869. They settled on a farm near Vinland. His early life was spent there assisting his father in carpentry. On September 17, 1889, he entered the Indian Service as carpenter at Haskell Institute. After having that work for several years he was promoted to the position of superintendent of industries, which place he faithfully filled. After some years he received a promotion to the Fort Lewis Indian school, Colorado, as assistant superintendent. Later he was an employee in the Phoenix school and for several years has been at Chilocco. He was an upright, consistent Christian and his cordial, friendly disposition won many friends for him in every place he lived. Mrs. Iliff, the son, aged father and brothers have the sincere sympathy of friends throughout the Service.

The funeral service was held in the little Methodist church Mr. Iliff helped to establish in his home town, Vinland. Although the day was stormy and disagreeable a large number of friends were in attendance. The floral offerings were beautiful. The Chilocco employees sent a magnificent wreath supported by an easel and old friends at Haskell a large pillow formed of exquisite blossoms.—*Indian Leader.*

Mr. Iliff was superintendent of industries at Phoenix school for a short time and his death will be regretted by those who worked with him at that time.

ROSTER OF EMPLOYEES, PHOENIX INDIAN SCHOOL

SCHOOL			
C. W. Goodman,	Superintendent	Pearl M. Moon,	Laundress
Jacob Breid,	Assistant Superintendent	Marguerite Krebs, (temp.)	Assistant Laundress
William J. Oliver,	Chief Clerk	Katherine L. Keck,	Domestic Science Teacher
Bess M. White,	Clerk	Mary E. Chiles,	Teacher Housekeeping
Florence A. Perkins,	Clerk	Anna C. Bullard,	Teacher Housekeeping
Luther Steward,	(temp.) Clerk	Betty W. Diven,	Diningroom Matron
Phoebe Elm,	Office Assistant	Frank Downing,	(temp.) Cook
A. E. Marden,	Physician	Jose Lewis,	Baker
Louisa A. Wittenmyer,	Nurse	Asa D. Hammock,	Farmer
Louise C. Bidwell,	Nurse	Beverly M. Wade,	Farmer
Mary K. Gill,	Housekeeper	James N. Kearney,	East Farm Gardener
E. P. Grinstead,	Disciplinarian	Joshua Morris,	Assistant Farmer, East Farm
Hans B. Klingenberg,	Assistant Disciplinarian	Edwin A. Francis,	Dairyman
P. A. Venne,	Band Instructor	Joe W. Moore,	Hostler
Fred T. Bourne,	Nightwatchman	Thomas F. Percival,	Carpenter
Carroll L. Scott,	Principal Teacher	D. H. Eisenhower,	Tinner
Gussie S. Owsley,	Senior Teacher	-----	Assistant Carpenter
Anna B. Gould,	Teacher	John F. Krebs,	Painter
		James B. Pfeifer,	Blacksmith

SEND

in your subscriptions for one year to the **NATIVE AMERICAN**. It is published weekly and contains items of interest to people throughout the service.

THE NATIVE AMERICAN

is issued every Saturday throughout the school year and is designed and printed by the student apprentices in the printing department of the Phoenix Indian School.

25 CENTS

Brings this magazine to you every week. Send subscription to Native American, Phoenix Indian School, Phoenix, Arizona.

ALL THE NEWS

Of the Phoenix Indian school and items of interest throughout the Indian Service.

Mary V. Rice,	Teacher	Theodore F. Moore,	Wagonmaker
Anna W. Phelps,	Teacher	Joseph W. Terrell,	Harnessmaker
Jane R. Hendrix,	Teacher	A. B. Wiley,	(irreg.) Mason
Etta D. Corwin,	Teacher	Everett W. Lawrence,	Printer
Hattie C. Allen,	Teacher	Walter Rhodes,	Assistant Printer
Elsie A. McLaughlin,	Teacher	Carl Jensen,	Engineer
Hannah M. Garton,	Teacher	Hugh Woodall,	Assistant Engineer
Jean K. Stacy,	Teacher	Solomon Burns,	Power House Assistant
Aletha Hardy,	(temp.) Teacher	EAST FARM SANATORIUM	
Jennie L. Gaither,	Matron	Edith P. Snowden,	Nurse
Elsa A. Mayham,	Girls' Matron	Grace Veits,	Matron
Minnie H. Posey,	Assistant Girls' Matron	May Barnes,	Assistant Matron
Floripa Martinez,	Assistant Girls' Matron	Elvira Pike,	Cook
Almira M. Fowler,	Large Boys' Matron	Tillie Chapman,	Assistant Cook
Emma E. Monroe,	Small Boys' Matron	Florence Elliott,	Teacher
Reathie Pfeifer,	(temp.) Assistant Matron	Arthur Elliott,	Laborer
Elizabeth M. Eisenhower,	(temp.) Seamstress	PHOENIX	
Minnie Pike,	Assistant Seamstress	Amanda M. Chingren,	Outing Matron
Esther Davis,	Assistant Seamstress		

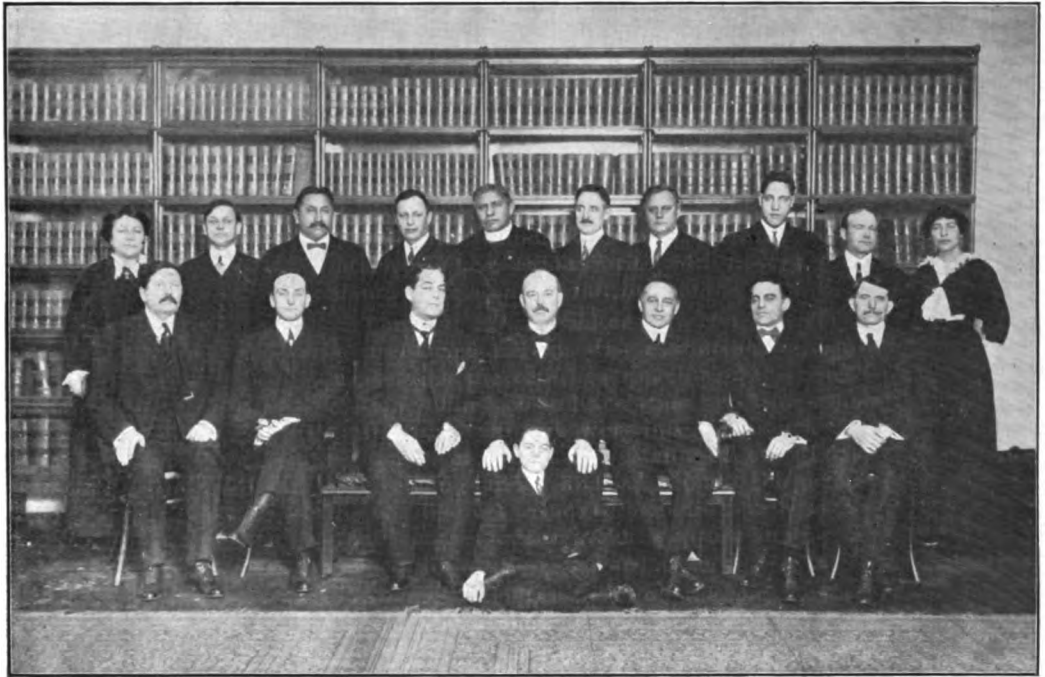
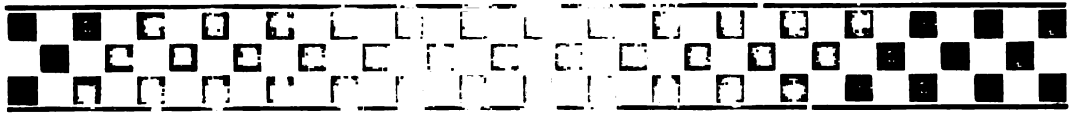


It All Rests With You

*It's all up to you to succeed or to fail,
To sit down and grumble or take to the trail,
To climb to the heights or to sit down supine
Far below where the rays of the morning sun shine
On the steeps. It isn't genius or talent at all
That takes a man up where the morn's voices call.
It's just work, and more work, and still work all the time!
Will you sit still, or start out and climb?*

—Author unknown.





Standing, left to right—Mrs. Maria L. Baldwin, Chippewa, Clerk, Indian Office. Chas. E. E. Dagenett, Peoria, U. S. Supervisor Indian Employment. Francis LaFlesche, Omaha, Ethnologist. W. J. Kershaw, Menominee, Attorney-at-Law. Rev. Sherman Coolidge, Arapaho, President, Society of American Indians. Hon. E. B. Meritt, Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Thos. L. Sloan, Attorney-at-Law. Harold E. Bruce, Winnebago, Clerk, Indian Office. James W. Plake, Potawatomi, Clerk, Indian Office. Miss Lucile Parker, Choctaw, Clerk, Indian Office.

Sitting, left to right—D. H. Johnson, Chickasaw, Governor, Chickasaw Nation. Ruford Bond, Chickasaw, Tribal Attorney, Chickasaw Nation. Hon. Robert L. Owen, Cherokee, U. S. Senator. Hon. Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Hon. Chas. D. Carter, Chickasaw, Member of Congress. Hon. Gabe E. Parker, Choctaw, Registrar U. S. Treasury. W. W. Hastings, Cherokee, Tribal Attorney, Cherokee Nation.

Center, sitting—Gabe G. Parker, Choctaw.



"NOT FOR SCHOOL, BUT FOR LIFE"

THE NATIVE AMERICAN

Devoted to Indian Education

Volume 15

March 14, 1914

Number 11

What An Indian Girl Should Know.

By Supervisor ELSIE E. NEWTON, in Indian School Journal.



NOWADAYS it is hardly necessary to make any distinction between what a white girl should know and what an Indian girl should know because there is an increasing tendency to make education for both more practical. But all education should be aimed to meet the great necessities of life as well as to increase the range of knowledge. The greatest need of the Indian today is the ability to prevent the deterioration and extinction of his race. Unless Indian mothers learn more of the fundamentals of health and family living, we have not much hope that the population of many of the tribes will increase.

Through pride of race and love of children—no people are stronger in these characteristics—there is an excellent opportunity to appeal to the Indian to improve his manner of living. The stock is deteriorating and the children die, chiefly because of the ignorance of the simplest laws of health. The home must become the agent of prevention—by furnishing better food, obeying the laws of sanitation, guarding against infection.

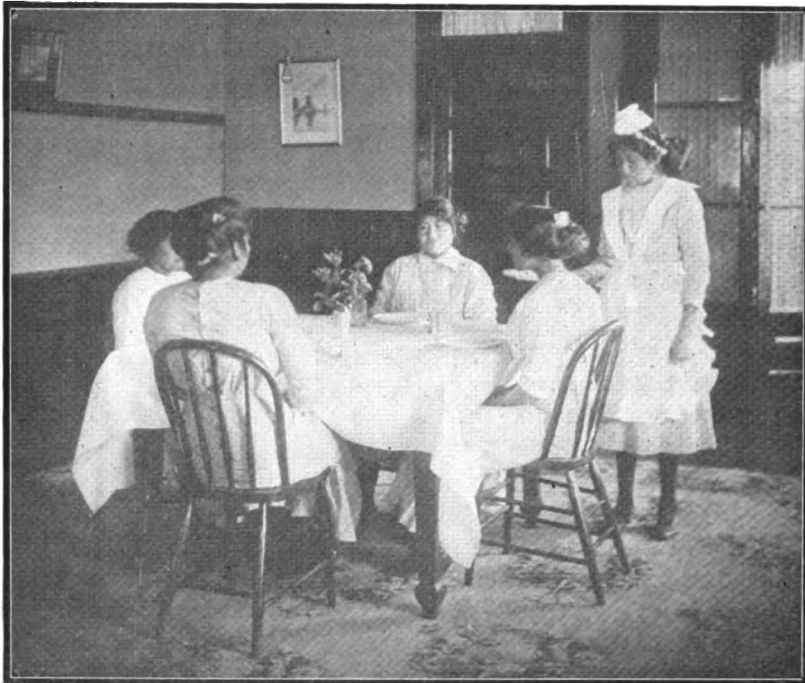
What things shall we teach the future home-makers? I have grave doubts of the value of the usual domestic science training except for such girls as have had a good foundation in general education. The average Indian girl must be intent upon mastering the details of a new method of living, instead of the laws which govern. To be more explicit—the white girl is born into a family which has used light bread, for instance, for several generations; when her time comes to learn how to make it she finds that the study of yeast is not only fascinating but important. The Indian girl hardly knows what yeast bread is, at home, and it is far more important that she should learn how to make it well than to teach her the science of the process. To maintain her family, she must be able to cook well, but a scientific knowledge of food is not necessary to support life. Those of us who have acquired the science can teach her thoroughly how to do the proper things properly without spending too much time on the wherefore. That can be reserved for another generation.

Cooking is of more importance than sewing, therefore more time should be given it. A teacher of housekeeping on a reservation ought to be reasonably familiar with the food tastes and food supply of that reservation. Among the Pueblos, for instance, the family diet is usually good, and our chief efforts should be directed to secure cleanliness in preparation, more variety, and especially the preserving of fruit, of which they have an abundance. To the method of curing meat by drying it on the rafters or on the fence, a better, cleaner

mode and one no less effective, should be substituted. Dishes of cornmeal, or of corn itself, can be added to the cookery of a Pueblo girl, for corn is a large element in her home diet.

Among most of the tribes meat, and especially beef, is the prime article. Why could not a Sioux girl be taught how to vary beef stew, or render it better as a ration by adding vegetables, noodles, dumplings or some other starchy element? As an alternative there are game and eggs, usually within the means of all Indians.

Next in importance to food for the health of the family is the proper cleansing of towels, dishes, underwear and bed linen. The best way of doing these things, with special reference to the economy of water and labor, and to effecting sterilization, should be studied



A Group of Indian Girls at Home.

and practiced. As the water supply on many reservations is a difficult question, and in the majority of cases has to be carried by hand, there is little use in teaching a method of dishwashing that depends on whole tanks full of water. Better teach a girl how to remove all the solid particles from dishes by means of a crust of bread or a piece of paper, carefully saving the water, than have any lack of scalding water for rinsing; it is the scalding that counts.

Similarly the value of soaking clothes overnight to save the amount of water used is an excellent thing to know, besides the necessity of boiling the white clothes to make them sterile.

Practical points in simple home nursing, including the arrangement, cleanliness and ventilation of the sickroom; the feeding of children; the care of milk; simple sewing, mending and darning; care of a bedroom, especially as regards ventilation; serving of plain

meals; proper methods of cleaning rooms, stoves, beds, outdoor as well as indoor toilets; cost of materials both in cooking and sewing; all these things are quite necessary for an Indian girl to know. I would add that if she were allowed to develop some skill in fashioning or contriving household arrangements from boxes or odds and ends of any sort, she would be better equipped for a home with limitations. At Hampton Institute, the girls who are spending their last year at the school are expected to learn how to do all sorts of odd jobs from the soldering of tin pans to the pegging of shoes and the making of boxes—they are dubbed the "Gumption Class"—and by the experience are better fitted to cope with emergencies in their own homes.

In all household teaching there is one principle more than any other which should be emphasized and that is economy. Economy is only the smaller term for the big idea of conservation. The average Indian is not half so poor in this world's goods as he is in the ability to care for them. Of some natural resources such as fuel, he is saving, but of the preservation of articles which make for comfort, convenience and efficiency he has little idea.

For the benefit of those who prefer to deal with specific duties, let me enumerate the tasks which I believe it is essential for every girl to know how to perform properly; there are many others which we should like to see her able to do, but these must remain for such time as there is left from the essentials.

An Indian Girl Should Know How To Cook

Beef in a variety of ways, and save the bones and suet.

Eggs in several ways.

Potatoes in at least two ways.
vegetables.

Cereals, especially oatmeal and rice.

Bacon and save the drippings.

Ham and salt pork and save the drippings.

Beef and pork drippings for use in cooking.

Stews and soups.

Light bread.

Corn bread, biscuits and plain muffins.

Plain cake with or without filling.

Simple puddings and plain candy.

Fruit for sauces, canning, jellies and preserves.

Wash

Dishes so that they are sterile.

Towels so that they are sterile.

Colored clothes.

Shirtwaists.

Bed linen.

Flannels.

Diapers.

Iron

Dresses.

Shirts.

Shirtwaists.

Flannels.

Underwear.

Clean

Bare floors.

Carpeted floors.

Rugs.

Windows.

Lamps.

Toilets.

Beds.

Stoves.

Receptacles for food supplies.

Sew

Both by hand and on the machine.

Baby outfit.

Rompers.

Skirts.

Underwear, such as waists, drawers, etc.

Shirtwaists.

One-piece dresses of cotton.

Mend

Stockings.

Underwear.

Shirts.

Dresses.

Coats.

Table linen.

(Continued on page 148)

Oklahoma Picnic

By Clara White Owl

Saturday was "Oklahoma Day" at the Phoenix Indian school. All the Oklahoma boys and girls were invited to attend a picnic, and were chaperoned by Mrs. Diven, Mrs. Posey and Miss Mayham. We left the school about one o'clock in the afternoon in two large hayracks and journeyed to the desert.

After an hour's drive we reached the slate mine, near Squaw Peak. Some of us desired



OKLAHOMA PUPILS ON PICNIC

Annie Lefthand, James Bent, Lucy Medicinegrass

to climb to the top of this mountain, which is considered almost impossible, but like other things in life we realized that our ambition was greater than our strength, so we rested by the wayside and watched the setting of the sun with its ever varying lights and shades. Nowhere in the world are the sun sets so beautiful as on the Arizona desert.

We then returned to the camp, where Mrs. Diven was presiding over the coffee pot. Superintendent and Mrs. Goodman, Mr. and Mrs. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence, Mr. Stacy, Mr. Hammock and Mr. and Mrs. Grinstead joined us and soon we were partaking of a bounteous bunch of sandwiches, oranges, apples, cakes, and ice cream which had been provided for us. After our appetite had been satiated we watched the moon shedding its silver light over the Salt River valley, and reminding us that it was time to go back to our lowly cots that awaited a tired but happy crowd of boys and girls. We all expressed our appreciation to Mr. Scott, the gentlemanly, smiling principal of our school.

*By James Bent, 4th grade A. (Uncorrected.)**

On Saturday a preparation was made for the picnic although we had to have two teams for there was quite a large crowd, after dinner the teams were ready and at one o'clock the merry crowd journeyed out to the slate mine to where the picnic was to take place.

John Taylor our big "Injun" drove one of the teams. The teams were struggled along than usual in order to get advantage of the day.

About an hour later we arrived at the spot and soon everybody was scattered every where, the boys and girls were on the mountains tops gazing over the valley and also trying see if they could see Oklahoma from the top. They also had to watch very closely for the thorn-like burs that grew along the mountain side.

The later part of the day Superintendent and Mrs. Goodman, and Mrs. Owsley drove up to the camp in the school automobile, also Mr. Hammock and Miss Mayham, and the crowd increased.

At five, well little after five the bugle sounded for the assemble, and one of boys made this remark "Gee it sounds as though we had a calvary out here" and soon every body returned, but in the mean time the table was being arranged by Mrs. Diven.

As the sun was setting in the west and growing dark everybody partooked of the feast. And when the feast was over we again got ready to start back to the school, although the night over took us, but the moon shoned bright and made the night look as if it was day.

We arrived at the school again all feeling some what tired. But the further circumstanes is that I hoped everybody who attended the picnic had a delightful time. But last of all we wish to thank Mr. Scott for the privilege of this occasion.

*This article written and put in type by the author as above.

Hospital Notes

Margaret Enos of Salt River, and a returned student of Sherman Institute, is at school hospital for general treatment. Superintendent Coe brought her to Phoenix last Wednesday.

Elizabeth Roberts, an outing girl from Blackwater, is at the hospital for treatment. She is a graduate of the Tucson school, of a few years ago.

Dr. and Mrs. Delcher and Mr. Nelson of Sacaton, and Mr. Baum, allotng agent for the Pima, were callers at the school Thursday. Dr. Delcher brought a patient for the sanatorium from the boarding school at Sacaton.

Clark Casey, a Mohave-Apache from Jerome, is at the hospital to be operated on for trachoma. He is a returned student of the Grand Junction school where he spent eight years from 1894 to 1902.

Antonio B. Juan was a visitor at the school this week.

Pelion Newman was a caller at the school Wednesday. He is a returned student of the Tucson school and lives in the Papago vilage four miles south of Blackwater.

Ralph Blackwater of Salt River was at the hospital lately. He was for several years engineer near the agency flour mill at Sacaton.

Sanatorium Notes

Jerry Scoffer of Sacaton and George Nada of Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kansas, arrived at the sanatorium Wednesday.

Mrs. May Barnes, assistant matron, took the civil service examination for matron on the eleventh.

Mrs. Florinda Arviso returned to her home in Temecula, Cal., on Tuesday. Mrs. Arviso entered the sanatorium in September and was much improved in health.

The hours of school have been changed so that the sessions are from 8 to 11:45 a. m. and from 3 to 4:15 p. m. This change was made so that "rest hour" from 1 to 3 p. m. would not be interfered with.

The carpenters and laborers are progresing nicely with the new buildings. The store house is completed, the bath house and laundry are ready for the concrete floors, the school room is being used but is not finished, and the frame for the addition to the girls' pavilion is being put up. The foundation for the kitchen and diningroom is being laid. All the concrete foundations have been put in by the Indians from Salt River reservation, and their work has been very satisfactory.

Superintendent Goodman, Superintendent Mortsof of Carson school, Mrs. E. W. Lawrence and Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Eisenhower composed an auto party to Sacaton Friday.

A party was given by the band boys Thursday evening at the girls' sitting room and a very pleasant evening was spent with friends and visitors. A saxaphone solo was played by Mr. Ray Winfred, who was once a student of this school and a member of the band. About ten o'clock refreshments were served, and the boys said good night to their friends.

THE NATIVE AMERICAN

Entered at Phoenix, Arizona, as Second Class Mail Matter

C. W. GOODMAN, Superintendent

An Illustrated Weekly Magazine, Devoted to Indian Education and Printed by Indian Student-Apprentices at the United States Indian Training School, Phoenix, Arizona

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A YEAR

OF LOCAL AND PERSONAL INTEREST.

The eclipse of the moon which occurred Wednesday evening was watched with interest by the campus people.

☪☪☪

T. F. Moore was called to his home in Fremont, Ohio, Monday by the death of his brother. Mr. Moore has the sympathy of the school in his sad journey.

☪☪☪

Supt. J. B. Mortsof of Carson Indian school, Stewart, Nevada, dropped in Wednesday morning for a short visit at Phoenix, coming over from Riverside where he has been on official business.

☪☪☪

Work has been resumed on the Thomas building across from Vaughn's store. The completion of this structure will vastly improve the view from the entrance of our grounds.

☪☪☪

The warm spring weather is tempting everyone toward the desert, not to mention the fact that the moon is now riding high and furnishing brilliant evenings for picnic suppers.

☪☪☪

Mrs. Abbie Fales, who has been a guest of her niece, Mrs. William Oliver, for the past several weeks, left Tuesday evening for California. Mrs. Fales was much pleased with what she saw of Arizona.

☪☪☪

Superintendent Goodman drove to Salt River agency Wednesday with Supt. J. B. Mortsof. Mrs. Oliver and her mother, Mrs. Vaughn of Albuquerque, and Miss Mayham made up the rest of the party.

Mrs. Wittenmyer made a trip to Tucson last week to accompany Francisco Joseto home. Francisco is just recovering from a very severe attack of pneumouia.

☪☪☪

Luke and Isaac Anton were at home last week on account of the death of their sister, Nancy Anton Osif. Deceased was one of the progressive young women of the Pima tribe, and her death is greatly to be regretted.

☪☪☪

Miss Frances Adams arrived Wednesday morning from Montana to take the position of teacher left vacant by the resignation of Mrs. McCray. She was transferred from the Blackfeet school. Miss Adams finds the climate here quite different from Montana, which, however, she credits with a mild winter as the mercury went "only to 30 below."

☪☪☪

With the regular inspection committee to small boys' quarters and athletic quarters Sunday morning were Supervisor Lipps, Supervisor Brown, and Superintendent Allen of Chilocco.—*Carlisle Arrow*.

☪☪☪

Mrs. Bettie Burton, field matron at Mount Scott, has been transferred to the Zuni Indian reservation. She will move in about a month.—*Home and School*.

☪☪☪

The Washington Star says that the vacancy in the chairmanship of the Committee on Indian Affairs caused by the appointment of Senator Stone of Missouri to the foreign relations committee will probably be filled by Senator Ashurst of Arizona. Senator Meyers of Montana is the ranking member of the Indian Affairs committee but it is understood that he does not wish to give up the chairmanship of the committee on public lands.

☪☪☪

Louis McLean, assistant engineer at this place, has been promoted and transferred as engineer at Warm Springs, Oregon.—*Weekly Review*.

Put In Use What You Have

By Superintendent J. B. Brown in Indian School Journal.

In our zeal for newer and better equipment we often overlook useful things already provided. In the inspection of schools it is no uncommon experience with the writer to find school libraries having a small but excellent selection of books, few of which have been touched by pupils, and many with pages uncut. In fact, one book in this condition was recently loaned to me with solemn assurance of its excellence. The estimate was correct enough, but was evidently based upon the first few sample pages—or on some authentic book review.

One school recently was found to be seriously in need of certain text books, when an inspection of the warehouse showed them to have been on hand for some weeks. The superintendent had neglected the opportunity to connect the teacher with the issue clerk.

Many schools are sadly in need of dictionaries of the New International type, but in one school an excellent lexicon of this description, of recent date, was found covered with obsolete text books and "junk" in the principal's book room. In more than one instance the only up-to-date dictionary was found in the superintendent's office. Teachers and advanced pupils need this work every day, and if there is but one it should be in the school building.

There is no end of pleasure and profit to be derived by superintendent and teachers in going through the books already on hand, merely to see what is in them that might be used.

Mr. Cadman Entertains

Although he has but very little time to spend in this section in the form of a vacation this year, Charles Wakefield Cadman, the eminent American composer, who has specialized on Indian melodies, found time to arrange a short seance recently when he recorded Pima and Apache tribal melodies for future use. The gathering occurred in the studio of William Conrad Mills of the Arizona School of Music, and proved one of the most interest-

ing little musical evenings that has been held in this city in a long time.

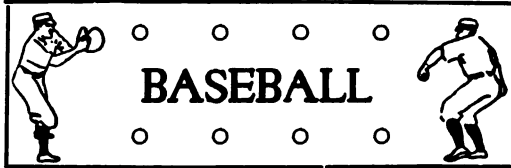
For the first time in their lives twenty-three Pima Indians, who were brought in from the United States Indian school here for the very purpose, saw the phonograph which Mr. Cadman uses, taking in the tones of their own singing, which were afterward repeated to them, much to their delight. This is the first time anything has been attempted in reproducing the tribal songs of the Indians hereabouts in the form of actual music. For some years Mr. Cadman has been studying the Indian songs in other parts of the United States and has had most gratifying and excellent success in the work he has undertaken of making permanent the ancient melodies of the "first Americans." The trial recently was but a follow-up of his work.

But in view of the coming concert by Mr. Cadman, the trial was most interesting. Of the four records taken, two Pima and two Apache, each reproduced the chanted songs of the races with an accuracy that leaves little doubt but that shortly they too will be transposed into songs possibly as beautiful and popular as "The Land of the Sky Blue Water" and "The Thunderbird Comes from the Cedars."

For the edification of the visitors, Mr. Mills sang one or two of the idealized songs of Mr. Cadman, and the whole business was explained to them. Then the Indian students, to show they were not behind by any means, sang not only their tribal songs but also in English, surprising the folks gathered to hear them with accuracy of their work. When the records were taken, one of a Pima medicine song and another of an Apache war song, they were promptly reproduced. Following this refreshments were served and then more music was had. Mr. Cadman played several of his delightful compositions and a quartet of Indian boys sang. The girls of which there were twelve present evinced the greatest interest in the music, and gave evidence of the greatest appreciation of the composer's work.—*Arizona Republican.*

Baseball
Swimming

Track
Athletics
Tennis



CLUB STANDING

Teams	Won	Lost	Per.
Philadelphia Athletics.....	3	1	.750
Boston Red Sox	2	2	.500
Chicago White Sox	2	2	.500
New York Giants.....	1	3	.250

LAST WEEK'S SCORES

Philadelphia Athletics 9—Boston Red Sox 9

NEXT WEEK'S GAMES

Monday, March 16.

Boston Red Sox vs. Chicago White Sox

Wednesday, March 18.

Philadelphia Athletics vs. New York Giants

LAST WEEK'S GAMES

In the first practice game of the year, Tuesday afternoon, the Indian School defeated the Phoenix High school by the score of 4 to 0, showing the Indians are still on the map. Burke showed up well in the box. Of course, his faultless support gave him confidence as Earl at second, Tenijieth at first, Yukku at third and Butler at short, all new men, played like oldtimers, Earl especially playing his position with ease and accuracy that was a joy to the grandstand. Reynolds was shifted to the outfield and Yukku played third like a veteran and the change strengthens the team.

Though the High school used one of their best pitchers the Indians hit him fully. Burke got a single and a three-base hit, Austin a two-base hit and nearly every one got at least a single, showing that the boys are hitting well.

Let not our victory in this practice game spoil us. Remember last year with our strong lineup after beating Glendale 16 to 0 we lost o Phoenix high, a weak team, by overconfi-

dence. Let us go after that cup. If the Normals win it the cup is theirs. This is our last chance this season to finish ahead of the other teams in this vicinity and keep the Indian school in the lead.

Athletics-Red Sox Game

In a game between the Athletics and the Red Sox Wednesday afternoon neither team won as at the end of the fifth and the sixth inning the score was a tie and the game had to be called. It was a bad day for baseball and rather fortunate for both teams that neither won as the sand storm kept the boys from playing their best. The Athletics scored first in the second inning, scoring four runs on a couple of errors and few passes and a three-base hit by Earl. They also scored three in the fifth and two more in the sixth, making a total of nine. G. Burke pitching for the Athletics was relieved in the third by Harvier as he had pitched the day before against the High school and was hit quite freely, though with good support he would have been safe enough. The Sox scored one in the second inning and six in the third and two in the sixth, three hits and a few errors being responsible for the scoring in the third. Arres hit to Major Grinstead's cottage for a home run in the sixth, the longest hit in any game played on these grounds. Of course there was a heavy wind blowing but that is what makes baseball uncertain.

Baseball Notes

The team is showing up well and with the practice necessary to make a good team we ought to give the Normals a run for the cup as we have for the last three years.

The team is thankful to the NATIVE AMERICAN for the way it boosts sports. We will try to give you a reason to be proud of the team.

Track Notes



One feature of the Returned Students' Conference week will be a five-mile race. Our boys are in training for this and we hear rumors of some good work being done on the reservations. This together with two good ball games will make a full afternoon.

We hope that next week we can print several outside entries for this race as well as entries for the baseball games.

We will send a track team to the meet at Tempe on the 21st. While we will not be represented in all the events, we will have good men in the following: 100-yard dash, 220-yard dash, 440-yard dash, 880-yard run, 1-mile run and relay race. Some of our boys are always in training for a 5 or 10-mile run, but none of these appear on the program. However, Mr. Venne and Mr. Klingenberg have taken the candidates in hand and a good team will be sent.

We need the support of all pupils and employees. The team and coach cannot do it all.

Tennis Notes

Singles seem to be in favor this week, although one or two interesting sets of doubles were played.

Several players from the city were noted on the courts this week, making interesting work for the campus players.

Miss White played Miss Swan of the High School faculty a practice match last Tuesday, each winning one set, 6 to 3.

Swimming Pool

The warm weather coming on makes the boys look forward to when the swimming pool will be filled. Some matches at the Y. M. C. A. are looked for.

Supt. C. E. Coe was over from Salt River Tuesday on a business trip.

What an Indian girl should know.

(Continued from page 137)

Care for the sick by

Taking temperature and cleaning the thermometer.

Counting pulse.

Ventilating the room.

Keeping the room clean.

Giving the patient a sponge bath in bed.

Changing the bed linen with the patient in bed.

Applying compresses, bandages, poultices.

Use of simple antiseptics.

Use of the enema.

Preparing simple invalid dishes.

Care for children as to

Clothing.

Bathing.

Cleansing the teeth

Sleeping.

Ventilation.

Feeding.

Proper cleanliness of nursing bottles.

Care of milk.

Diet for young children.

ALSO TO

Make butter.

Select proper materials in cooking and sewing.

Arrange and decorate a room.

Serve a meal.

Entertain a visitor.

Count cost.

Death of Phoenix Graduate

News has come from Blackwater of the death of Albert Lease Thomas, who returned home several months ago from Haskell with the hope of recovering his health. Albert graduated from Phoenix Indian School in 1910. He was not very strong physically and was persuaded to go to the reservation for a while to build up, but he was ambitious for further education and became a student at Haskell. He was a boy that was well liked in school and news of his death was the cause of many expressions of regret among former teachers and schoolmates.

CONTRIBUTED BY PUPILS

Fifth Grade A

We fifth grade A pupils are writing about Abraham Lincoln in our room.

Harry Andrews is now working in Mr. Grinstead's office.

Wallace Anton is changed from the dairy detail to the farm detail.

Shirley Dawahoya is getting to be a good blacksmith. He can make horseshoes and hammers without any instruction.

The children are all very happy because summer is coming soon and they are looking forward for the time to come when they will all be eating watermelons under the big cottonwood trees.

We fifth A pupils are going to have a test in spelling some time this month.

Nellie McArthur and Dottie Webber, two of our senior girls, are now working at the industrial cottage. We all hope that they will become good cooks although the company A girls are sorry to miss their captain.

Flora Quisquinaway says that she is going to try hard so that when she goes out of school she can be a good cook among her family.

Sixth Grade B

Robert Burke, one of the farm boys, is doing good carpentry work in preparing the irrigation boxes.

Charley Wilson, one of the best engineers, has received a set of books to instruct him in his work. He expects to make a good showing in a little while about his work.

The Y. W. C. A. held their meeting in the girls' sitting room, the first meeting in three Sundays. The subject for the meeting was "How to Prevent Poverty."

We are all very anxious to hear the program which Mr. Cadman, the Indian music composer, will give us out here Saturday morning.

The sixth grade B pupils are studying about the countries of Asia.

Sallie V. Boatman is working at the industrial cottage and she hopes to be a first-class cook some day.

Amablo Arres is a great catcher. He says he can catch just as well as "Chief Meyers" of the New York Giants. Philip Huya is his pitcher, acting as "Chief Bender."

Many new buildings are being built at the

sanatorium, including a well-equipped school house, a laundry, and a diningroom.

We farm boys are nearly through with our work on the farm. The grain is coming up fine and Mr. Hammock says that we will have a good crop next fall.

Eighth Grade

The Indians had a practice game with the High School team Tuesday afternoon. We hope that the time will come when we will meet the Normals.

We farmers have been putting cottonwood trees around the fields, so that when the boys go to work on the hay they will have a shady place to rest.

One of our painters, Joseph Sneed, is working in town for this month. We all hope that he will do good work in painting.

We girls that are working at the industrial cottage like our work and do hope to learn the best of housekeeping and cooking.

Monday evening we had our literary meeting in the chapel. As usual, the program was one of the best we've had for a long time, because there was a debate.

I received a letter from one of my friends at the Albuquerque Indian school and she says that it is still very cold in New Mexico.

We hear that Lemuel Yukuku is getting to be an expert player in baseball; we all wish him success, and also his team.

We eighth grade pupils are having a test in civil government and we expect to have some good grades.

We are all sorry to learn that Carl Lowe is getting no better, as he was one of the best boys here, a real polite young man and one to be respected.

The members of the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. are going to have a temperance contest sometime next month. I hope that the Y. W. C. A. girls will try to get the best speakers on and beat the Y. M. C. A.

Band Notes

The band is now in possession of a new double E-flat bass. Jos. Burke is manipulating the same and did you notice the bass viol effect?

Guy Maktima practices faithfully and his work in the band shows what practice can do.

The boys are taking interest in the section practice and several volunteers are present every morning to join with the regulars.

The ten new suits made in town are finished and help out with the appearance of the band.

From Other Schools

Pueblo Bonito School, Crownpoint, New Mexico

By Special Correspondent.

Two carloads of cement are being freighted to the school and will be used in foundations for buildings and additional sidewalks.

Jacob Morgan, wife and two little boys, are the latest arrivals at the school. Mr. Morgan

They were school mates and had not seen each other for sixteen years. Mr. and Mrs Jason left on Tuesday for Spokane, Washington.

George Kee came home from the Albuquerque school recently and will remain for some time. He has not been well and it is hoped that the change will do him good.

On Saturday evening an entertainment was



MRS. ETCITY YAZZA BEGA, PUEBLO BONITO,
WEAVING A BLANKET.

In this picture there is more than \$600 worth of silver belts, rings and bracelets and the string of turquoise she is wearing could not be bought from her for \$150.

has taken charge of the boys and will assist in the instruction of the band.

Mary Arthur is still confined to her bed though she is somewhat improved.

If the weather permits, Indians will begin the dressing of stone for the laundry the first of the coming week.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Jason from Lodi, Ohio, visited at the home of the superintendent.

given in assembly hall and was marked with special numbers in emulation of the honored George Washington and Abraham Lincoln.

Miss Rosbach, who attended Mrs. Arthur during the crisis in her illness, has returned to Rehoboth.

Hoska Woods and Navaho Charley have gone with C. M. Goodnight to Gallup as witnesses in whiskey cases to come up before the United States Commissioner on Saturday.

Harry Boyd and George Schuster have made application for traders' licenses and wish to locate near the agency and school. Competition is the life of trade.

Seneca School, Wyandotte, Oklahoma

By Special Correspondent.

The following program was given February 26, in honor of Washington's birthday.

Instrumental Solo.....	Pauline Lemon
"America"	Primary Class
Washington Song.....	Primary Class
Invocation.....	Rev. Isaac Frazier
Song—"The Good Old U. S. A.".....	Small Boys
Historical Exercise.....	Twenty-five Boys
Marching Song.....	Small Boys
"Massa's in the Cold, Cold Ground.".....	Girls' Chorus
Military Drill.....	Small Boys
"Dixie".....	Girls' Chorus

Miss Lena Fisher, a former pupil of this school, is temporary matron for the small boys.

Miss Clara D. Allen, principal teacher, was called to Seneca last Monday evening by the illness of her father.

L. R. Caire, manager of the ball teams, is getting the boys in line for some splendid games this season.

Mr. Gilliland accompanied nine school girls to Seneca last Saturday when the girls had their picture taken in a group.

Cap Cotter and the farm boys began planting the garden this week.

Sanitary drinking fountains have been put in dormitories and school building. These fountains are perfectly sanitary and do away with the drinking cups.

Mr. Scott, the carpenter, devotes half an hour or more each day to teaching the carpenter boys the principles of that trade.

Few schools in the service can show greater promptness at the opening of the school year than manifested by the pupils of this school. On the first day of the school 135 pupils were present—ten more than the capacity of the school—so ten had to return home for the want of room. This speaks well for the management and the interest shown by the parents and pupils.

Dr. Points, the school physician, examined all the children last week for trachoma. He reports a great improvement over last year. Miss Maude Allen, a trained nurse, is assisting the doctor in treating the children.

"Soft snaps are hard to find in this world. Don't waste your life hunting for them."—*Home and School.*

Leech Lake, Minnesota

By Special Correspondent.

The winter has been very cold here, the mercury registering 38 degrees below zero. The ice has attained a thickness of about 30 inches.

Mrs. John F. Giegoldt and son Donald recently returned from a nine weeks' visit at Aberdeen, S. D.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bortels delightfully entertained in honor of Mr. Christie who recently inspected the school here.

STAFF OF EMPLOYERS:

AGENCY

John F. Giegoldt,	Superintendent
C. A. Bortells,	Chief Clerk
Dr. Louis B. Castell,	Agency Physician
George Poussin,	Financial Clerk
Miss Ella Brewer,	Assistant Clerk
Peter Graves,	Property Clerk and Interpreter
Frank J. Fisher,	Agency Farmer
	Forest Guard
Francis Manley,	Marine Engineer
Silas Walters,	Blacksmith
Moses King,	Carpenter
John Roy,	Pilot
Ed. Johnson,	Head Teamster
George Johnson,	Teamster
John Bedeau,	Chief of Police
Richard Day,	Private
John Lamott,	Private
George Fairbanks,	Private
Little Frenchman,	Private
O-Wish-Teah	Private

SCHOOL

Walter Resbol,	Principal
Miss Harriet T. Coughlin,	Matron
Miss Ortha Willson,	Teacher
Miss Mary Black,	Teacher
Mr. Burkhardt,	Farmer
Auston R. True,	Engineer
Miss Lillian Malonay,	Seamstress
Mrs. Walter Resbol,	School Cook
Miss Lucy Blair	Laundress
Mrs. Jennie Bouleau,	Assistant Matron

"It is important to think fast, but it is more important to think straight."—*Home and School.*

"There are lots of twists and traits," inclinations that are transmitted from father to son, but it is a happy provision of the law that guilt cannot be transmitted from anybody to anybody. Every fellow has to make his own meanness before it is his own."—*Home and School.*

Sacaton, Arizona

By Special Correspondent.

John S. Layne, brother of the chief of the land division of the Indian Office at Washington, D. C., is here investigating the water rights of the Pima Indians.

The road through the agency from the river to Casa Grande has been changed so as to follow the section line. A new bridge has been built and it makes a vast improvement over the old road.

Mr. and Mrs. Olberg, Mr. and Mrs. Canfield, and Mr. and Mrs. Washburn have been an addition to the tent city of reclamation people located here at the agency.

The fixtures are here for electric lights, and before long coal oil lamps for Sacaton will be a thing of the past.

Mrs. Stacy and little ones came in from Maricopa last Friday with Mr. Stacy, who came to help on the fair building.

Through our superintendent, Mr. Thackery, a circulating library was established at the agency for the returned students on the reservation. The books have been here since the first of the year but were not given out until the first of February. Many of our Pimas are reading them and appreciate the privilege. We are glad to note in the *Leader* that another reservation is also planning to have a library for returned students.

All the farmers, some of the day school teachers and some of the Indians of the reservation came in last Friday and Saturday to help work on the new fair building. With so many willing hands the building has been nearly completed and makes one think it will not be long until we are in the midst of our fourth annual fair.

The many friends of Mrs. Nancy Osif were shocked to learn of her death from pneumonia on Saturday evening, February 28. Rev. D. Lay preached the funeral service and music was furnished by employees of the school. Mrs. Osif, previous to her marriage, was an assistant here at the school and endeared herself to the hearts of all who worked with her. She leaves a husband and a little daughter about three months old, a father, and mother and four brothers, who have the deepest sympathy of many friends. Mrs. Osif's mother will take the little baby and try to give it a mother's care.

Mrs. Armstrong has recently purchased a saddle pony which now is supposed to answer to the name of "Billy." She says Billy is the

niciest riding horse hereabouts and that he will now allow her to rub his nose once in a while as a special mark of growing affection.

Prof. A. E. Jenks, head of the department of anthropology of the University of Minnesota, gave a lecture in the assembly room at the school building last Wednesday evening. He was both instructive and interesting. Professor Wilde, president of the University of Arizona, accompanied him and also made a few remarks to the audience after being introduced by Superintendent Thackery.

W. O. Hodgson, school farmer, has accepted a transfer to San Xavier, the Papago reservation under Superintendent McQuigg near Tucson. He writes that he is well pleased with his work. Mr. Nelson of the experimental farm has taken Mr. Hodgson's place here as school farmer.

Mrs. Perry and daughter, Helen, came over from Phoenix last week to spend a few days with Mr. Perry.

The losing side of the "big hunt" of New Year's day, gave a banquet in the children's diningroom last Friday evening. Plates were laid for one hundred and thirty. The caterers could not be beaten. After everything in sight had been eaten, the guests went to the school building where an entertainment was given, and then the hall was turned over to the dancers for a couple of hours.

John Kelly, our yard man, has been setting out numerous trees around the campus. It will add to the comfort of the people considerably when warm weather comes.

Dr. and Mrs. L. H. Richards of Gila Bend came up to attend the hunters' banquet.

Mrs. Crouse and Miss St. Clair were two of last week's hostesses at evening parties.

A fresh supply of tennis rackets and balls for our girls has recently been purchased, and their court put into good condition by the addition of a new backstop and net. Now, girls, get out and practice. Learn the rules of the game and play according to these rules. Some of the boys are already good players, as their court has been in use longer, and the girls will have to hustle if they catch up. As soon as the girls learn proficiency in the game, contests will be arranged between them and the employees. It is hoped that the employees who are devotees of the game will show an interest in the progress of the students and that the game may be a source of benefit through the association of pupils and teachers as well as a means of recreation and amusement.

Dr. Record, superintendent of the Tucson Mission school, was at the agency as a guest of Rev. Mr. Lay two days last week.

Mr. Williams, school gardener, has been having so many vegetables to spare after supplying the children's kitchen, that the Indians on the reservation have also been enjoying them.

Mr. Knox of Higley has been appointed cotton farmer at the experimental station.

Ganado, Arizona

By Special Correspondent.

Hon. J. L. Hubbell and his nephew, Thomas Hubbell, visited Albuquerque recently.

Mrs. Wetherill and grandson, Benjamin, were recent visitors at St. Michaels and Ganado on their way from Gallup, New Mexico, to Kayenta, Arizona.

Supt. Peter Paquette has had notices posted that land has been set apart for a Government school at Ganado which, when erected and established, will make our section an educational center for the advancement of the Navaho Indians.

Rev. C. N. Platt and Dr. J. D. Kennedy were in attendance at the presbytery of northern Arizona, which was held at Flagstaff, Wednesday, February 25, lasting one day.

Rev. J. N. Steele, Syracuse, New York, Presbyterian Indian Evangelist-at-large, is expected soon to visit the Navahos, remaining several weeks in different parts of the reservation. He is well known and influential among the different Indian tribes.

Rosebud Boarding school at Mission, South Dakota, has the distinction of installing the first wireless station in the service. The money was contributed by employees, and the instruments are the best and latest types on the market. The first messages were received the last day of the year 1913, and now Rosebud is in daily communication with the world.

Miss Anna Egan, chief clerk at White Earth, has been transferred to Seger, Okla., and is to be succeeded by Mr. P. B. Six of Fort Berthold agency.—*Weekly Review.*

Miss Daisy E. Davis of Washington has been appointed assistant matron here, and is expected to arrive soon and take up her duties in the large boys' home.—*Weekly Review.*

Returned Students' Conference

On account of some outside events which will take place the week of the Returned Students' Conference, it has been decided to change the program printed in last week's paper, and the different contests and meetings of the week will take place as follows:

TUESDAY, MARCH 31.

2 p. m.—Baseball.

7 p. m.—Band concert.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1.

9:00 a. m.—Baseball.

2:00 p. m.—Returned students' conference.

8:00 p. m.—Returned students' reception.

THURSDAY, APRIL 2.

8:00 a. m.—Junior contest rehearsal.

FRIDAY, APRIL 3.

9:30 a. m.—Athletic sports.

2:00 p. m.—Five-mile race.

3:00 p. m.—Baseball.

7:30 p. m.—Band Concert.

8:15 p. m.—Junior declamation contest.

Extensive preparations are being made for the athletic program during the spring vacation week. Baseball teams from all nearby reservations are expected to participate in the tournament which commences March 31. All entries for this tournament must be in by March 25 in order that a schedule may be arranged. It will be remembered that considerable confusion was caused last year by late entries of one or two teams. It is desired that as many as possible may be entered but entries must be made early.

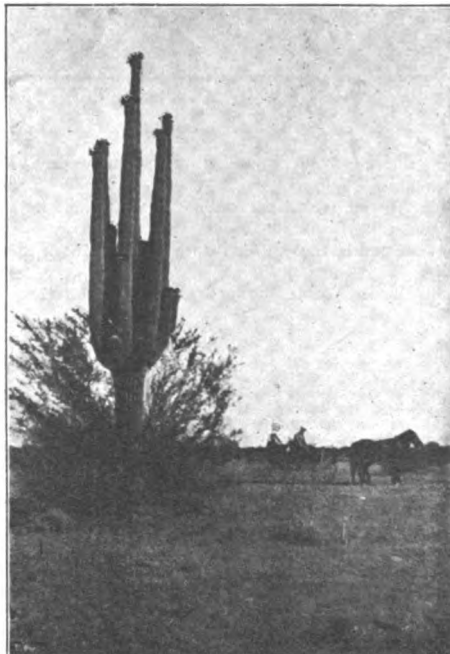
The position of assistant superintendent at White Earth has been abolished, and former assistant superintendent, W. J. Lovett, has been transferred to Yakama, Wash. It is understood that the transfer was not made on account of any delinquency on the part of Mr. Lovett, but because, in the opinion of the Commissioner the office of assistant superintendent was a useless appendage to the clerical force of the agency.—*Weekly Review.*

THE DESERT

Tonight the wondrous shadows
Weave Minerva's web upon the hills;
The barren mesas throw Venetian
Colors to the skies;
A million years of sleep has been her own
Beneath the watchful presence of
The Master's eyes.

Could you who sense no truth in life
And know no thoughts to slip into a prayer,
Could you but feel with me tonight
The pulse of God
In just one breath of Desert air
Redeemed, your unshrived soul would turn
With out-stretched arms toward God,
All restlessness of aimless years
Would, quivering, cease
In this grand hour of hours
Which whispers o'er my silent Desert, "Peace."

—Carrie H. Allen



DESIGNED BY CHARLES REYNOLDS, CHEYENNE, PRINTER-APPRENTICE.



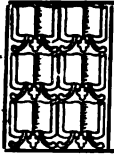
OFFICERS GIRLS' BATTALION

First Row—Louise Watchman, Eunice Davis, Anna Lefthand, Susie Vapach, Joyce Wade, Amy Welch, Daisy Sampson, Thirza Mountain.

Second Row—Dottie Webber, Contra Lewis, Alma Anton, Clara Benson, Annie T. Moore, Emma Clark, Eliza Johnson, Juana Valenzuela, Marianna Rhoades.

Third Row—Rose Chlago, Lulu Smith, Daisy Pater, Ruth Easchief, Cora Rhoades, Cuca Pallan, Ella Sacawah, Pearl Chemavela.

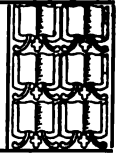
Fourth Row—Annie Easchief, Louise Adams, Minnie Grant, Myrtie Butler.



"NOT FOR SCHOOL, BUT FOR LIFE"

THE NATIVE AMERICAN

Devoted to Indian Education



Volume 15

March 21, 1914

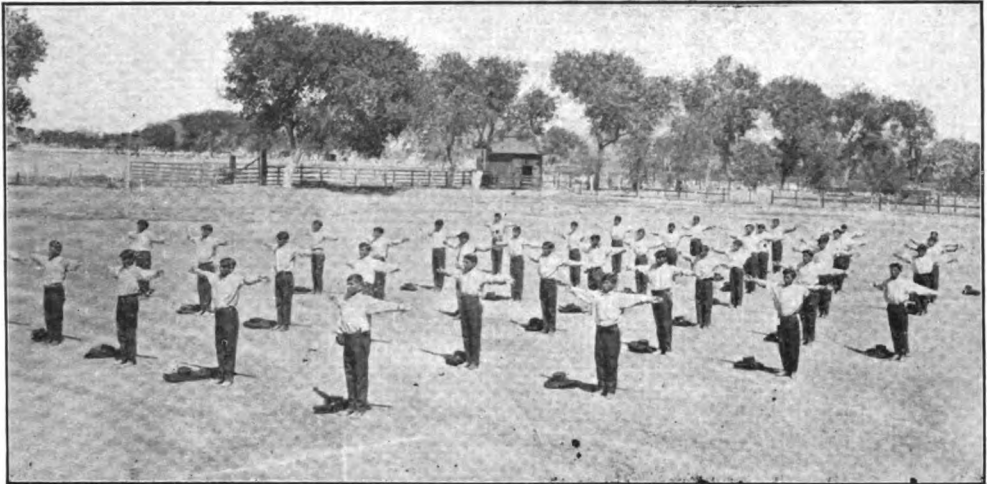
Number 12

Value of Military Drills

By Major E. P. GRINSTEAD, Disciplinarian, Phoenix Indian School



FRIEND once said to me after witnessing a parade of our pupils: "That is very well for show but I fail to see any practical benefit in your drills." That was some years ago and since then I have always wanted to write something about the benefit derived from military drill. In the first place the "show" part of the military work is not at all the object sought but is merely an adjunct in stimulating interest and pride in the drill. Regular and systematic drill prepares the pupils, above all else, for their other school work both literary and industrial. In the first place it improves their health. There is nothing in the way of exercise for growing boys and young men so good



COMPANY OF PHOENIX PUPILS AT DRILL.
ARM SWINGING EXERCISE.

as the few simple calisthenic exercises prescribed for the soldier, especially the arm swinging exercises. They exercise nearly all the muscles of the body, causing the pupil to become straight and supple and strong. Captain Temple, while a sergeant in the hospital corps, was stationed several years at West Point at the Military Academy, and while he was there a system of measurements was established and data were gathered relating to the physical development of the cadets for one year. He says the results were as follows:

"The average of chest development, at rest, was over two inches.

"The average increase of expansion was over one inch.

"The muscular development is very evident, especially the first year when the cadet has to practice setting up drill at regular intervals almost daily. The leg and arm muscles

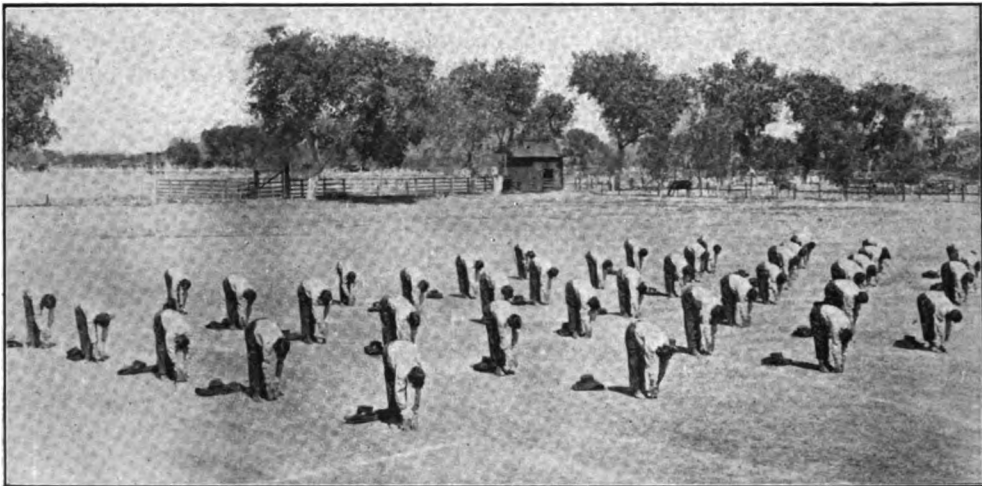
will increase from one to two inches in circumference during the first six months' service. The leg increase is from drilling at attention.

"The sick report decreases with each year of training, and if it were not for injuries received in exercises not pertaining to drill and military calisthenics there would be scarcely any loss from sickness in the first class which is about to graduate."

Captain Temple further says:

"In my opinion there is more benefit derived from the use of the old setting up drill than any other exercise that I know of, and, besides the physical benefit, the balance a soldier attains from handling a rifle makes a noticeable carriage that no other form of exercise seems to develop. In fact, one can tell a soldier on the active list, even in civilian clothing, from a civilian simply by his walk. He is not used to walking lazy."

Our boys have about fifteen minutes setting up drill every morning. They may be sleepy and grouchy when they fall in and think that the drill is an extra hardship but after fifteen minutes of this brisk drill every boy is wide awake and glowing with quickened



COMPANY OF PHOENIX PUPILS AT DRILL.
TRUNK BENDING EXERCISE.

circulation and respiration. He is ready to start the day right. Four times a week after supper the battalion has close order drill, one company with rifles.

I have seen boys come into this school who were so awkward they could not walk straight and so crooked they seemed always to be looking on the ground for something, and have seen these same boys, under military drill, straighten up and gain in carriage and alertness. Some boys cannot have alertness drilled into them but there are none that do not gain by the drill.

The benefits of this drill are not all physical by any means. The drill at attention stimulates the attention of the pupil and gives him self-control. It gives him self-respect and self-confidence and does away with self-consciousness. From the very nature of close order drill the pupil's mind must be concentrated upon what he is doing, so the drill develops concentration. He must be attentive to orders, so it stimulates attention. This is of lasting benefit, for without attention and concentration nothing will be learned in the school rooms and shops.

Drills to be of value must be brisk and every pupil must be kept alert and wide awake. If the movements are perfunctory and slouchy, the time is lost. Every one must be kept doing his best, and the instructor must enforce correctness in the minutest details. Necessarily the instructor must be well versed in all the details himself, for unless those you drill are sure you understand the work no progress will be made and a dislike to military drills will be inculcated.

On entering school, some pupils are awkward and some are perverse and it takes some time to discover those who find the drill difficult and separate them from those who are merely stubborn. Patience and drill will help the first class, drill and patience, more drill and not quite so much patience will help the second.

Disciplinarians, being human, are not always up to the key they should be to get the best results from the pupils. I have always noticed that a relaxation of drill is always followed by an increase of disorder and petty offenses. It is a safe assertion that if military drill could be carried out daily in as energetic manner as it should be in all our Indian schools, there would be almost no occasion for other disciplinary measures.

The military idea, applied to all school activities, means merely concentrating on the thing to be done and doing it right and at the right time, and all the military drills in this school are for that end. If a pupil should do everything as he is compelled to do the drill, with his mind on the particular detail to be done at the time and the necessity of completing each detail at a certain time, what tremendous results would be obtained.

Returned Students Form Orchestra

The young men and women of Phoenix who have received musical training at the various Indian schools throughout the country have been gathered together by Lancisco Hill and formed into an organization known as "The American Indian Or-

chestra Society." Lancisco Hill is a Pima Indian who received part of his training at the Phoenix school. A few years spent in New York and New England added to his education. His progressive spirit is evidenced in the following paragraphs outlining the purpose of the society:

1. To study the art of music.
2. To become better acquainted among ourselves.
3. To promote the social spirit and strive to help one another.
4. To prove that an Indian is able to keep pace with the rest of the world.

In connection with the orchestra the association has a club of girls whose aim is practically the same as stated above. Any Indian boy or girl who has some knowledge of music and has the social spirit will be welcomed, and the director will be glad to give any information concerning the association. The headquarters are at 1104 East Monroe street.

Mrs. Hill is a Pawnee young woman who is capable of assisting her husband in this movement, and the NATIVE AMERICAN wishes the new society every success.

Mr. Voy and a detail of farm boys have marketed two loads of hogs receiving therefor \$302.40. Our last year's hog crop has thus far brought \$687.40 to our Class IV fund and we still have several loads to market later on in the season. While our neighbors have lost hundreds of hogs, by giving our herd the best of care, keeping pens clean and using the serum treatment, we have not lost an animal this season.—*Weekly Review*.

About ten friends of Mrs. J. J. Anderson. (nee Regna Hendrickson) surprised her Monday evening at her pretty bungalow on Central avenue in celebration of her birthday. All enjoyed a very pleasant time.

The printing office boys are planning for their annual picnic next Saturday, March 28. The committee in charge of the arrangements comprises Luke Anton, James Bent, Johnson McAfee and Fred Quail.

Reservation Life

From the Viewpoint of Indian Students

A recent issue of the Santee *Word Carrier* contains a page of letters from Indian students at government schools which show conditions on the reservations strictly from the viewpoint of the boys and girls themselves. The difficulties which confront the field and mission workers, the obstacles which the returned student must surmount if he makes good, are shown here in a manner so interesting that we take the liberty of reprinting extracts as follows:

"I am a Yakima from the state of Washington. There is a peculiar religion on this reservation. The name of this religion is pum pum. They believe in war dances. They dance sometimes two or three weeks. They dance by sections if the tepee is too small. The first section dances from nine to twelve o'clock while the second section prays. And then the second section goes on with the dance while the first section is on their knees praying. They believe also in bathing every meal time in winter. I use to be in this religion. After I almost frozed I had to quit this religion. I like to keep clean alright but I hated to get up early in the mornings and have to go front of the chief before going to bath.

"They have another religion and is still worse peculiar. Each man or woman have to have a bells. They weigh about all way from one to eighty pounds. And they just keep them bells ringing from after supper about five-thirty until about nine o'clock. And of course then they sing different kinds of song and put some Indian word in them. They dance too, something like jumping straight up and down with they both feet. This religion is called the "Shakers." They don't shake hands or nothing like that but they shake themselves almost to pieces.

"Great many of us belonged to the Catholic church. We hold meetings there every

Sunday and Friday. We always use to go to the meetings."

"I am a Pottawatomie and live among my tribe of Indians on the Pottawatomie reservation. It is eleven miles square and is about twenty-five miles north of Topeka, Kansas. There are about three hundred Indians living there. Not very many of them work. The parents do not care whether the children attend school or not, just long enough to read and write.

"Most of these Indians do not belong to any church. Those that do are Catholics and do not attend like they should. The rest have meetings among themselves. They believe in the Indian dance and some of them eat a medicine or herb called peyote. This was introduced from Oklahoma about seven years ago. This medicine is supposed to make them religious. They hold their meetings in the night from evening until sun is up in the morning. Mostly drunkards, gamblers and such people eat this as it is supposed to break any kind of bad habits and lead them to a religious life. I have been to two meetings and to me this medicine is puzziing as to whether it is true. Because after eating it they know how to pray and to live in a Christian way. But I don't see why a person has to eat any medicine to make him religious. It does make a few of them quit using any alcoholic drinks for sure and these are the ones who were the worst ones once. The truth is ever since they have had this there are not half so many drunkards. The people of this tribe are great for whiskey. They will drink every chance they get and the white people would rather sell liquor than to try to stop it.

"The people of this tribe depend on the money they get from the government. They gamble every chance they get. They are

great for dancing. They dance every Saturday. On Sunday they have their ball games. I don't know whether it is because they don't know any better or what."

"The Creeks have churches built in various parts of the Nation, mostly Baptist and Methodist, and during the summer season they have what are called 'Camp Meetings,' where people from all the tribe congregate, having large arbors built where they hold their services, which usually last a week or more. They camp and all stay during the entire meeting and it is more for feasting and renewing acquaintances than for spiritual help. The women especially do not get very much from these meetings as they are always at the camps preparing meals, which they serve almost every hour.

"Many white people come too, for curiosity and for the purpose of getting some of the good things to eat such as dried beef, sofka, blue dumplings, corn flour. In spite of their cordial welcome to any visitors, the Indians do not allow any white people to eat until all of their people have been served.

"The Creeks have a custom in church of not allowing the men and women to sit together; the men must sit on one side and the women on the other. Many white people attending these services have to be separated after being seated, for the Indians never allow it in their church.

"The Creeks have native preachers. Their singing is all in the Creek language and they have Bibles and song books printed in Creek. The scourge of drink is prevalent among the men and among some of the women."

"My home is in Oklahoma in Comanche county. The Indians have two Baptist churches and a Reformed church. More older Indians than young people are members. They are trying to get the young people interested in Sunday schools. But they have failed three times in both churches. Some way or other they can't get the boys interested. Nearly every Sunday they get

their horses and ride off down to pool halls or to some ball game that is going on that day.

"Some Indians living in the east and southeastern part of our county don't seem to take interest in religious work. They waste their time in idleness; all they do is to sleep and eat; they have dances, they gamble for money, clothes and stock, and they are in a very bad condition. They have meetings and worship some kind of idols. They go round; travel and camp around; the only time they are at their homes is in winter. They plant crops and forget about them when summer arrives; they leave them and begin their good times again. They think they are too good to work. They depend on the government to support them and buy their foods for them. Some are trying to mortgage their lands so they can get enough money to buy clothing and food with. They go around on various occasions and dance war-dances, sometimes are paid for dancing. They bet money, blankets, beads, clothing, horses, and cows."

"The tribe of my people are called the Acoma Pueblo Indians of New Mexico. We are located in the northwestern part of New Mexico. The reservation is about seventy or eighty miles in area. This is all mountainous region, no farming is done.

"My people attend church four months and stay away the rest of the time for the year. There is but one priest that we have and that priest only comes about once in two month, some time longer, so you see how often we attend church.

"The village on the south had a church built on a high cliff of rock about three hundred feet high. Long ago this tribe was captured by the Spaniards from Mexico so this tribe denomination is Roman Catholic. The Spanish people teach the Indians about Christ. They believe it alright and before that time this Indian know there was something in heaven that they worship too, that spirit of sun and stars are not very sure anyhow. Still yet my people worship Christ

(Continued on page 158)

THE NATIVE AMERICAN

Entered at Phoenix, Arizona, as Second Class Mail Matter

C. W. GOODMAN, Superintendent

An Illustrated Weekly Magazine, Devoted to Indian Education and Printed by Indian Student-Apprentices at the United States Indian Training School, Phoenix, Arizona

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A YEAR

OF LOCAL AND PERSONAL INTEREST.

Joana White is the name of a new Pima girl from Sacaton.

☉☉

Mrs. L. J. Holzwarth was the guest of Miss Monroe at the club Wednesday.

☉☉

John Matthews of Casa Blanca, a former pupil at this school, is a visitor here this week.

☉☉

Mr. Ward was over from Sacaton the middle of the week on a hurried business trip.

☉☉

The band has emerged from winter quarters and has been occupying the band stand for evening practice this week.

☉☉

Albert Bigpond, Emmet King and George Bell of Muskogee, Okla., arrived in Phoenix recently to enter the sanatorium.

☉☉

Mrs. Hardy and Gerald, Mrs. Diven and Clifford enjoyed an auto trip to Roosevelt the first of the week.

☉☉

We acknowledge receipt of invitation to commencement events of Carlisle Indian school, March 27 to April 3, inclusive.

☉☉

F. Robbins is again clerk at San Carlos agency after five years of work outside the Indian Service.

☉☉

Mr. Hudson of the Sacaton experimental station stopped at the school Wednesday night while in this vicinity on official business.

Mr. Taylor came into the printing office Thursday night to see the boys.

☉☉

The painter boys did a fine job of graining woodwork in Mr. Wade's cottage this week.

☉☉

Supt. F. A. Thackery and wife of Sacaton called at the school Friday afternoon, having made a flying business trip to Phoenix.

☉☉

The condition of Nye Toozha and Carl Lowe, the two boys who have been so critically ill at the hospital for the past five weeks, remains practically unchanged.

☉☉

Mrs. Diven has been transferred to the hospital temporarily to relieve the nurses who have been on such constant duty, and Miss Martinez is taking her place in the dining room.

☉☉

A board of survey was called this week during Supervisor Charles' stay and a generous collection of old property condemned. Mr. Klingenberg has been assisting Mr. Oliver in making inventory the past several weeks.

☉☉

Mrs. Hardy, Mrs. Perkins, Misses Mayham, Phelps, Garton and Monroe, and Messrs. Venne, Towery, Vaughn and Moncravy motored to Roosevelt today to spend the week end.

☉☉

A day or two of chilly weather came this week just to show us that summer was not here to stay.

☉☉

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence have moved into their quarters in the apartment house which has been repainted and improved to some extent.

☉☉

Joseph M. Brunette of Keshena, Wisconsin, arrived in Phoenix this morning to accept the position of assistant clerk. Mr. Brunette is a graduate of the commercial department of Haskell Institute.

Resignation of Supervisor

Supervisor John Charles arrived in Phoenix Sunday and spent the week at the Indian School. Mr. Charles has tendered his resignation to take effect after an official trip to Santa Fe and Albuquerque and a month's annual leave, and he will return to Denver and retire to private life. Mr. Charles has toured the United States for thirteen years as supervisor of construction for the Indian Service. He has visited nearly all the reservations and schools during that time and probably numbers more personal friends among the field workers than any other traveling official. Considerate, genial and sympathetic, he became one of the school family wherever his work called him, and his resignation will be genuinely regretted by his scores of friends and acquaintances.

Returned Students' Conference

The program for the Returned Students' Conference is as follows:

TUESDAY, MARCH 31.

- 2 p. m.—Baseball.
- 7 p. m.—Band concert.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1.

- 9:00 a. m.—Baseball.
- 2:00 p. m.—Returned students' conference.
- 8:00 p. m.—Returned students' reception.

THURSDAY, APRIL 2.

- 8:00 p. m.—Junior contest rehearsal.

FRIDAY, APRIL 3.

- 9:30 a. m.—Athletic sports.
- 2:00 p. m.—Five-mile race.
- 3:00 p. m.—Baseball.
- 7:30 p. m.—Band Concert.
- 8:15 p. m.—Junior declamation contest.

It is reported that a new Indian day school is to be established on the Kootenai river near Bonners Ferry, Idaho. The cost will be about \$5,000. There are about 30 Indian children in the vicinity and most of the older Indians are highly in favor of sending their children to school. Also that a similar building is to be erected for the Kalispel Indians at Cusick, Wash.—*Nevada American*.

Secretary Hall at Phoenix

Robert D. Hall, traveling secretary for the Y. M. C. A. work among the Indians, arrived in Phoenix this week and on Friday evening gave an excellent illustrated talk in the auditorium. Mr. Hall talks about the things that the children know something about and puts his thought in a way which enables them to be grasped by even the children of the lower grades. The lessons which he wishes to impress on their minds are drawn on practical, everyday things and the attention of the children is held throughout.

Many of the pictures shown were of Christian young men and women from other Indian schools, leaders among their school-mates in every right way, young people with well developed bodies, trained minds and hearts filled with love for their fellowmen. Again he showed pictures of the new homes on the reservations being founded by the returned students who retain their Christian way of living, and make their homes the center of progress in the community.

Mr. Hall impressed on the children that the ones who were receiving the education and advantages provided by the government and mission schools were under heavy obligations to use the ability thus acquired toward helping their people advance; that much more is required of those to whom much has been given.

Death of Patient

Oscar Logan died of tuberculosis Friday morning at the Sanatorium. His case has been considered hopeless for a long time, and all that could be done for him was to make him as comfortable and content as possible. Oscar was a San Carlos Apache.

Funeral service will be held this afternoon in the city and the remains interred in Greenwood cemetery.

The air is laden with the scent of orange blossoms which grows heavier as one approaches the numerous groves between the school and Camelback mountain.

Reservation Life as Seen by Students

(Continued from page 155)

with sticks made by the men. These sticks are painted having feathers on them. They would not use feathers common to everybody, but that are scarce. The Indians are worshipping by dancing. It is called secret dance having masks. Our people would not let anybody go to see this dance except the people of the tribe. Even now they talk that the school children should not see the dance because they are going in the white man's way. If some body sneak in to see the dance he will be put to death. That's true they are very religious but the dancing has not done anything for them yet."

**

"My people are the Menominee Indians. We live on a reservation in the northern part of Wisconsin. There are about eighteen hundred Menominees, living in four communities. Each community has a Catholic church. But they all don't go to church, most of them stay away. Many of the Indians still believe in the old religion of dancing around a drum. Their children go to school but they also believe just like their parents do."

**

"I am a member of the Sioux tribe, and live on the Lower Brule reservation. This is in the central part of the state of South Dakota. Most of the Indians are half breeds. The old Indians believe in religious work but it is a very difficult thing to get the young returned students to go to church. With so many young men and women it seems as if they ought to help in the religious work but they do not seem to have any interest or influence at all. In fact they seem to take it as some kind of a joke when anything is being said of religious things. And there is much dancing going on among the young people. While at these dances the boys drink intoxicating liquors and act very rudely. Some of the older people have never been off to school but still they have as good ideas as the returned student has. In some cases the returned student goes

home and after loafing around awhile gets married. He has no home of his own so he takes his wife and lives off of his or her father.

"We have only the Catholic and Episcopal churches on our reservations. The Episcopal church seems to be the stronger. The Episcopal minister has the hardest work to do in keeping up his work. Sometimes he is called away to the White River district which is about sixty miles south of our reservation. On our reservation there are five small Episcopal churches, but I don't believe some of them are used more than once a year. I have heard that more than once the minister has told the people of this or that district that he would be there on a certain Sunday. After he made the trip and all the preparations no one would come. I think some times he gets rather discouraged."

**

"I belong to the tribe of Oneidas located ten miles southwest of Green Bay. This is an enlightened tribe of about twenty five hundred people. They emigrated from New York in search of the right of "religious worship" that they wanted. Most of these Indians are Episcopalian. The older people are religious, teaching the younger generation the right religious influence. The Sabbath is kept as it should be. The boys often play ball on Sunday on the Mission grounds, but the minister is present to observe the rules. There is a dance hall, but the minister is always present, since the dance hall is mission property."

J. W. Plake, farmer at Casa Blanca on the Pima reservation, was over the first of the week to consult a Phoenix ear specialist. Mr. Plake says they are getting along very nicely at Casa Blanca, where a new four-room cottage with ample porch is nearing completion.

Mr. Steward, who has been filling the clerical vacancy the past month, spent Monday in the city taking the Civil Service examination for stenographer.

Choir Picnic

By Annie Eschief

Saturday afternoon about one o'clock the Phoenix Indian school choir started from the campus for a delightful picnic at the slate mine chaperoned by Miss Phelps and Miss Garton.

While on the way the Arizona sun seemed to rest right on top of our heads, but after a long ride we reached our destination. We climbed to the top of the mountain and felt the cool breeze.

Frank Whitman, William T. Moore, George Webb, Mr. Stacy, Miss Phelps and Miss Garton had a shooting match with a rusty little can not any bigger than any of their heads for a target. Mr. Stacy started first. He was told that if he missed it he would miss his ice cream, too. He shot, but he missed. The rest of them took their turn but finished without hurting the can. When the next round came Mr. Stacy was the first to injure the can.

While this was going on some of the boys below were enjoying themselves swinging and walking on cables.

After we had been up there quite a while we decided to get ready for our supper and started down. We were told that anyone finding wood on the way must pick it up and carry it to the place where we were to built our fire. Miss Phelps was the manager in building the fire, and when it was built a boiler of water was put on with a bag of coffee tied up in it. Before the coffee was done the fire manager cried out that the bag had burst!

While the coffee was still boiling the girls were busy fixing the table and preparing the food. Then the bugle sounded for the hungry souls to come and have their supper. We had sandwiches, coffee, milk, pies, oranges, bananas, ice cream and cake.

After supper was over we decided to have

a baseball game, Frank Whitman and William T. Moore being the captains. The two teams started with Mr. Stacy as their umpire, but before long the game stopped on account of darkness, and besides, our ball burst, as it was a rubber ball.

After this came the dancing. The boys first danced around the fire but soon got out in a bigger space. The orchestra gave fine music with their tin cans. Then the boys climbed the mountain again and there sang songs for us until the bugle called again.

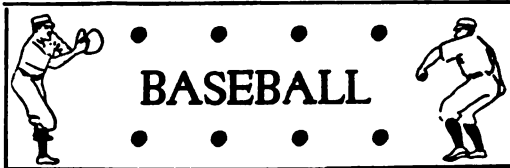
Soon everyone surrounded the fire and we began toasting marshmallows. Some were dropped in the fire and never got out again. We had a jolly time singing songs on the way back. We all gave our thanks to Mr. Stacy for such a good time during the day, and also to Miss Phelps and Miss Garton for going along with us. We parted with a happy good night and then hurried off for a good night's rest.

A Musical Treat

Mr. Cadman and Princess Redfeather came out to the school last Saturday morning and gave a program at the chapel which was a source of delight to the pupils and employees who were able to be present.

Mr. Cadman has made fame for himself in the translation and adaptation of Indian music, and the interpretation given his songs by the pretty Indian maiden is wonderfully effective. Princess Tsianina has a rich mezzo-soprano voice, a pleasing, unassuming manner which makes admirers both off and on the stage. Some of the songs given Saturday morning were "As in a Rose Jar," "I Hear a Thrush at Eve," "From the Land of the Sky-Blue Water," "Blanket Song" (Zuni), and two Ojibway love songs.

Mr. Cadman also gave two piano numbers which were greatly appreciated.

Baseball
Track**Athletics**Swimming
Tennis**CLUB STANDING**

Teams	Won	Lost	Per.
Philadelphia Athletics.....	3	1	.750
Chicago White Sox.....	3	2	.600
Boston Red Sox.....	2	3	.400
New York Giants.....	1	3	.250

LAST WEEK'S SCORES

Chicago White Sox 4—Boston Red Sox 3.

INDIAN-COYOTE GAME

The Indians defeated the Phoenix High school in a practice game Thursday afternoon by the score of 1 to 0. Only seven innings were played and the game was fast and snappy. The *Republican* said of the Indians, "The Indians have as good a team as they have produced in many years, and several of last year's diamond men are still in the ranks. They put up a cracking good fight and cleaned the Coyotes in a hard hitting, almost errorless contest."

Quail, a first year pitcher, pitched the first four innings and held the Coyotes to one hit, and showed speed and curves which makes him a promising pitcher. Burke pitched the last three innings and was also effective.

In the fourth inning the High school boys got men on second and third with only one out, but the next man hit to old reliable Earl and the runner was nailed at the plate and then the third man was easy, allowing no score.

Baseball Notes

Austin and Butler are limping on sprained ankles but were game enough to play through the game.

Did you notice how Tenejieth pulls those wild throws from the atmosphere anywhere

within seventeen feet off first base? And the way he went after that foul ball into the grand stand! That's what makes players.

The wind was furious and the fielders did well to judge their chances so well, especially Garcia in right chasing and capturing three wild ones that looked like homers. Anton and Reynolds in center and left also accepted a couple of difficult chances.

Yukku is there at third and is using his head well. A little more head work when batting, Lem, and you will make them sit up and take notice.

The boys are practicing faithfully and several of them are anxious to wind up the league series in order to spend all the time in regular practice.

Austin is acting as captain until the election of a regular captain. Austin is there with the "pep" and head work.

The cheering in the grand stand was noticeable by its presence, if you please. The way that crowd stood up on its feet, mind you, and cheered when Earl nailed that man at home sure sounded like a voice of a lost friend. Keep it up, boys and girls, and faculty, too, the team needs and appreciates such support.

Three games have been arranged with the Normals, the first to be played here on April 11, the next a week later at Tempe. You can now prepare for some games.

Clarence Butler, who is playing with Resvoloso and Morales at Clarkdale with the Clarkdale Indians, wants a game with the school team during commencement, and a few games will probably be arranged.

An automobile service was secured by the disciplinarian's office for the benefit of those who wished to attend the track meet at Tempe today. A large delegation of the students accompanied the athletes.

From Other Schools

South Dakota Vegetable Crop

The Indian mission at Elbowoods, South Dakota, believes in planting and growing and harvesting along with its religious teaching. The accompanying cut represents Edward Goodbirds, the Indian assistant missionary preacher, gathering in his vegetables in September.

Rev. C. L. Hall, D. D., who is in charge of the mission, says in his booklet:

The old Indian linked his hunting and corn-planting and simple arts to his religion. He lived by the help of his gods. We are trying not to destroy this faith, but to transfer it to the living God, and to make it "work by love," instead of by selfishness. Our little girls in the home are learning to keep house and sew and cook, because it is the work of a child of God to do these things well. We are trying to teach our neighbors by word and example to farm and build and make homes in a way that



THE HARVESTER

Edward Goodbirds, Indian assistant missionary preacher, getting in his vegetables, September, 1913.

will be becoming to a redeemed man. They must understand that the gospel means diligence in business, honesty, carefulness, co-operation, skill, cleanness of heart and body, health and enlightenment, and prosperity, and any other virtue of endowment that makes life worth living now and always. We think our example in raising seventy bushels of oats, or two hundred bushels of potatoes to the acre, garden vegetables, im-

proved cattle and hogs, well-kept horses, small fruits, and sheltering trees, and pretty shrubs, in what is classed as a semi-arid land, is a part of the gospel of Christ who came to make all "desert blossom as the rose."

"When our former Mission school boys are found taking hold of agricultural work according to present-day methods and earning a support for their growing families, building their meeting place, and making some contributions to church work abroad, we feel that the foundation of a Christian community is being laid."

Banning, California

By Special Correspondent.

I thought you might be interested to gather a few items of news as relating to the reservations under this jurisdiction and showing the progress of the Indians and what they are doing. Through the generous aid of the government, under the reimbursing regulations and agreements to reimburse therefor, the Indians of the Morongo or Malki reservation have planted over 500 acres to oat hay and nearly 11,000 fruit trees consisting of almond, apricot, peach, apple, prune and pear trees. This fruit development is all in virgin soil, meaning that the Morongo reservation will soon rival the nearby town of Banning, which is a fruit colony. The largest single Indian fruit ranch or orchard at Morongo all full bearing trees of the apricot, peach and almond variety, is some little over twenty acres and from this acreage the Indian owner realizes from \$1,500 to \$2,000 per year. This showing would make some white people sit up and take notice.

Within the next three or four years I predict that the Indians on this reservation will all average an income of better than \$1,000 per annum from their fruit. They are skilled in this industry and their services as pruners, grafters and in the general handling of fruit is eagerly sought by the white fruit growers of this section of the country. Two of Indians this year bought under reimbursing agreement one of the most up-to-date 3-cylinder spraying machines listed at some \$450 and they have not only sprayed the Indian orchards but have successfully competed with the outside white machines and secured several paying contracts to spray large orchards for the white fruit

growers. All of this is but indicative of the progressiveness and enterprise of these Indians.

At another of the reservations located in the midst of the great desert at Palm Springs where the Indians have the famous medicinal hot springs, they are putting in about 10 acres to grapefruit trees bought under reimbursing agreements and I predict for these Indians prosperity and success in the near future, as this is one of the most paying of the fruit industries and the Palm Springs lands and climate are particularly well suited and adapted to this enterprise. The Indians of the most remote desert district at Martinez, near the famous Salton sea which is below sea level, are going into Egyptian cotton and the growing of date palms to which that climate and soil are especially adapted and I predict for them a well merited success and much prosperity when they can realize on these industries. At present this section is famous for its melons, alfalfa hay, bermuda onions and fine grapes, in which crops the Indians lead and have pulled down many prizes for excellency in exhibits at the various Indian and white fairs.

A great stride toward future citizenship was made this year through the application of the comptroller's decision regarding the attendance of Indian children at the white public schools, and all the Indian day schools under this jurisdiction, which covers some 150 miles from the San Manuel reservation near Highland, California, to the Martinez reservation two miles from the Salton sea, have been closed and all the Indians pupils are in attendance at the white schools and are getting on famously. They tell me they like the public schools much better than the Indian day schools and they are apparently making splendid progress in their work and studies.

We don't get time to write much but official reports and hustle for the advancement of the field work here but I just wanted to let you know that Malki was on the map and that the Indians are very much in evidence when it comes to results and they deserve honorable mention for their progress and hustle for independence.

Pipestone, Minnesota

The Peace Pipe.

There are 65 girls enrolled at the United States Indian school, Springfield, South Dakota. This school is an exclusive girls' school.

Two employees' cottages will be built at the Springfield, South Dakota, school this year. The two cottages will cost about \$4,000.

The new \$18,000 hospital at the Wahpeton school is nearly completed. Their \$15,000 gymnasium is one of the best in the service.

A case to test the validity of the contention of the state of South Dakota to tax Indians, living on allotments within organized counties, may be tried in the near future. The Indians claim that the state has no right to assess their personal property while they are living on allotments.

Mr. Doan, our farmer, is transferred to the La Pointe reservation in Wisconsin. He will leave as soon as his successor arrives.

Miss Mary Richardson, the baker, arrived February 28th, from Kalamazoo, Michigan. She is also in charge of the domestic science department.

Roster of Wahpeton School, N. D.

The Peace Pipe.

James B. Royce	Superintendent
	Clerk
C. G. Umbaugh	Principal teacher
Jeannette McCrosson	Teacher
Charlotte Geisdorff	Teacher
James Iliff	Carpenter
Richard E. Daly	Farmer
James Oliver	Engineer
Joseph Dillstrom	Disciplinarian
Charles Thompson	Laborer
	Nurse
John Jackson	Laborer
Sam White	Bandmaster
Oscar Rienderman	Shoemaker
Bonnie A. Royce	Domestic science teacher
Stella Preston	Matron
Christiana Gregg	(temp) Assistant matron
Bella Dillstrom	(temp) Assistant matron
Madline Jacker	Seamstress
Mary L. Frank	Cook
Angelica Whitewing	Assistant Cook
Josephine Peake	Assistant
Louis Meckstroth	Physician

Roster of Springfield School, S. D.

The Peace Pipe.

Charles E. Burton	Superintendent
Josephine A. Hilton	Teacher
Mary A. Rockwood	Matron
Mary R. McMahan	Cook
Katherine Beaulieu	Seamstress
Anna Rockwood	Landress
Theodore Rockwood	Laborer
George Mitchell	Laborer

"We'll crown our heroes today and tomorrow we will crucify them."—*Brown.*

Carson School, Stewart Nevada

Nevada American.

The new band instruments arrived Tuesday. There are two tenors, two cornets, four clarinets, a bass drum and a snare drum. They are Wurlitzer instruments and are very fine pieces. We also received some of the manual training equipment which we have been expecting for some time and the department has been needing badly.

Mrs. W. J. Merz, housekeeper at the Love-locks day school, visited here for a short time Tuesday. She brought Mike and Willie Rhodes for enrollment.

Mrs. Martha Wristen, who has been temporarily employed as baker for some time, received the appointment to the position and entered on duty Monday.

The two new boys enrolled this week make the annual enrollment so far 301, and the present enrollment is 285, which is within one of our capacity, 286.

UNITED STATES CIVIL-SERVICE EXAMINATION.

Dentist (Male), Indian Service.

APRIL 8, 1914.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination for dentist, for men only, on April 8, 1914, at the usual place. From the register of eligibles resulting from this examination certification will be made to fill two vacancies in this position at \$1,500 per annum, in the Indian Service at Large, and vacancies as they may occur in positions requiring similar qualification, unless it is found to be in the interest of the service to fill any vacancy by reinstatement, transfer, or promotion.

The Office of Indian Affairs states that in addition to the salary mentioned the incumbents in these positions will be allowed actual and necessary traveling expenses, including sleeping-car fare, incidentals and subsistence when actually employed on duty in the field. All dental supplies and instruments are furnished by the Government.

These employees will have no fixed place of abode, but will be required to travel from school to school as the needs of the service require.

Graduation from a recognized dental college is a prerequisite for consideration for this position.

Each applicant for this examination must be in good health and must attach to his application a statement concerning the number

in his family and the number that will require accommodations at the Indian school or agency in case he receives appointment. He must furnish to the examiner on the day he is examined a photograph of himself taken within two years. Tintypes will not be accepted, and the examination will not be given unless the photograph is presented to the examiner.

For further information address Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

*Track
Notes*



Entries for the Track Meet at Tempe

Hundred-yard dash—Benedict Toahy and Frank Butler.

220-yard dash—Frank Butler and George Burke.

440-yard dash—Dick McLean, Guy Maktima, Joshua Jefferson and Howard Lasiloo.

880-yard dash—Lemuel Yukku and Teddy Weahkee.

Mile Run—Teddy Weahkee, Walter Natachaan and Dennis Quimayousis.

12-pound shotput—Edward Flores.

Running broad jump—George Burke and Frank Butler.

Running high jump—Roy Braden.

Relay team—George Burke, Lemuel Yukku, Guy Maktima and Howard Lasiloo.

The boys have been training faithfully for the last week, getting out in the morning before breakfast and spending every minute of their spare time on the field during the day and evening and feel quite confident that they will be able to do something at Tempe this afternoon.

They have been making the quarter mile in 58 and 59 seconds and if they do as well at the meet they will make some of the white boys hustle for their prizes. Edward Flores has been putting the shot to the 37½-ft. mark and considering the lack of practice he seems to be able to raise that considerably.

We are glad to see that the new boys are showing considerable enthusiasm in the different events and we are sorry that the discus throw and pole vault had to be eliminated on account of the necessary apparatus being out of commission and not having time to procure new in time to try them out.


 CONTRIBUTED BY PUPILS

Sixth Grade B

A letter was received from Jessie R. Lewis stating that she was glad to be back in Arizona. She came home on account of her grandfather's illness at Snaketown.

Last Saturday Mr. Cadman came out from town with an Indian lady who sang some songs for us in the chapel. We all were glad to hear her sing, and we sang a song for her.

Mr. Hammock sends some of us farm boys to the East Farm to help every afternoon, because there is a lot of work to do over there.

The boys have been practicing every morning in order to be in good condition when they meet the Normals and the best runners will take a trip to Tempe on Saturday.

The days are getting warmer which shows that the hot summer days are coming very soon.

Wallace Anton is getting along very nicely on the farm.

We are all glad that the spring vacation is near at hand and I hope that every one will have a good time. One thing that is coming just right is the circus which arrives during the spring vacation.

Johnny Brown is getting to be a good runner and we all hope he will make a record to be proud of in the near future.

Mr. Grinstead took a picture of the boys at their setting up exercises Tuesday for the NATIVE AMERICAN.

Lucy Medicinegrass and I are now looking after the tent in which the two sick boys are.

We all enjoyed the Sunday concert given by the band. They have not given any concert for quite a long while.

We were all very glad to see Miss Redfeather, the Indian princess, who came out here with Mr. Cadman to sing.

Louisa Watchman is on the sick list at the hospital and we miss her very much.

Everybody is anxiously waiting for spring vacation to come so we will see the baseball games and field sports.

Fifth Grade C

Benedict Toahy of Oklahoma is becoming a good hundred-yard runner. Monday he made it in ten seconds flat.

We Klamath children were very glad to have Supt. J. B. Mortsolf visit us and the school and

we are sorry to hear of Lester Dowd's death last week. He entered school in 1910. He has fought hard for a year to get well. I hope I will get along fine in school and hope not to get sick.

The umbrella trees are getting to be green and some of the flowers are blooming

This coming Saturday our track team is going to Tempe and run against the white boys. I hope some of the boys get first prize.

The boys of this school who will take part in Saturday's track meet at Tempe are practicing every morning during this week.

Flora Johnson says she is going to be a good cook at the hospital this year for she already gets a good breakfast every morning for the patients.

The first of this month we girls changed our details and I am working in the dining-room. I just love to work there because I enjoy the bright mornings. When I am excused from there I can lie in the green grass and hear the birds singing in the trees.

A letter was received from Leonard V. Carlos saying that the Indians on the reservation were raising wheat for the summer.

On Sunday evening after supper we played a ball game with some girls outside of the building. Six of us played, three on each side. Miss Mayham was on one side, and when she came to bat she made two or more home runs. Daisy Sampson also was a good batter. The score was 15 to 4 in favor of Miss Mayham's side.

Scott Eldridge, one of the boys of the second band, is getting to be an expert player on the trombone, and we hope to hear him give us a solo soon.

Howard Collins is now working at the East Farm. He was changed from the bakery and says he likes it better. I hope he will do good work.

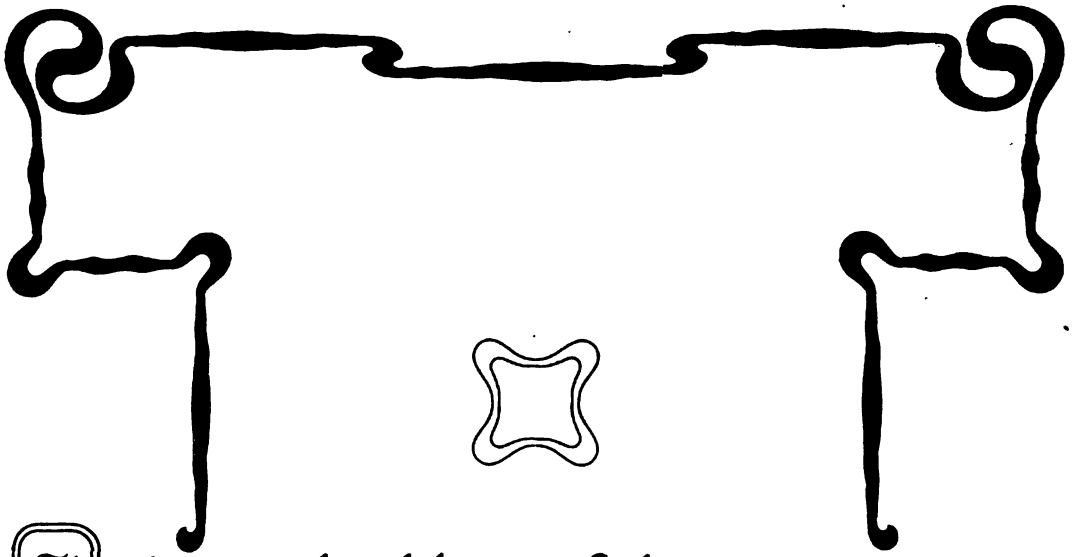
The McDowell baseball team will be out here on the thirty-first of March. I hope that both teams will do their best to win the game.

Robert Stanley is getting to be a good milker at the dairy.

We fifth C pupils are glad to have Thomas Jefferson back in school again, and he is getting along pretty well with the class.

John Heap Of Birds is getting to be a good wagon maker.

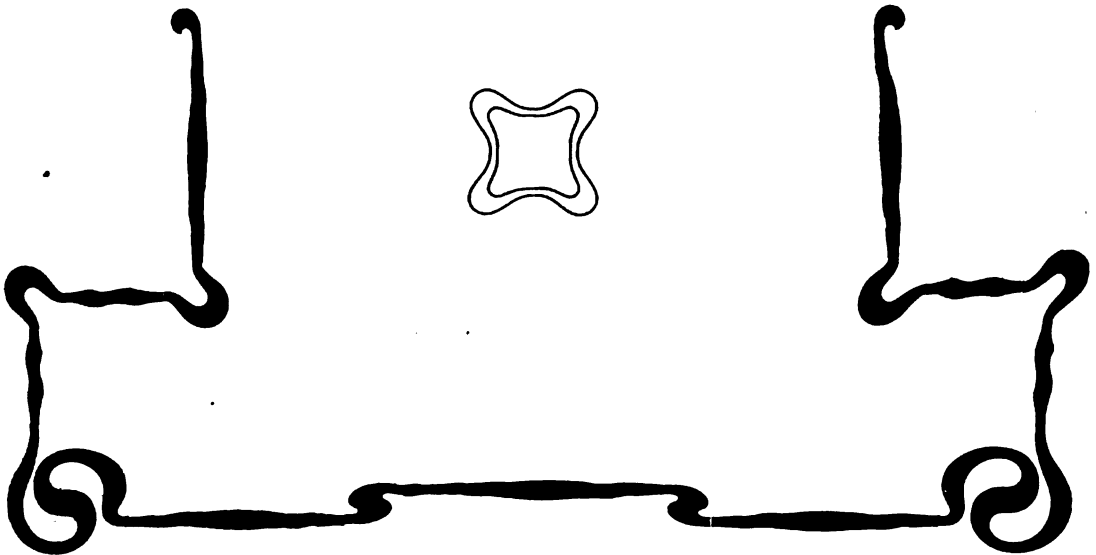
Charles Reynolds, a Cheyenne who has been working at the printer's trade about one year, designed the poem page for this week's issue.



It is not the blare of the trumpet,
Or the smile of success that means
worth,
But noble persistent endeavor;
This merits the praises of earth.

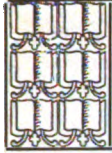
. Pine Ridge, South Dakota

Fannie B. William.





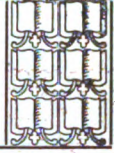
FORT LAPWAI SANATORIUM, FORT LAPWAI, IDAHO.



"NOT FOR SCHOOL, BUT FOR LIFE"

THE NATIVE AMERICAN

Devoted to Indian Education



Volume 15

March 28, 1914

Number 13

SPRING VACATION

"All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy" is an old adage that was based on such sound human nature that it is as true today as when we first heard it. Acting on this theory, the spring vacation was arranged, has come into general favor among the best of our educational institutions, and this year has been made a feature in the life of the Phoenix Indian school.

The week beginning March 30 will be devoted to events outside the usual weekly routine. It will be a week of relaxation from regular school-room and shop duties, although the necessary work of the school will be kept up to the required standard.

The vacation has been provided, but the best value cannot be derived from it unless every pupil and every teacher enters into the spirit of it heartily.

Besides the baseball, tennis, band concerts and athletic sports, two events of more serious import are on the program. The returned students' conference which has for

several years been held during commencement week, will take place this year earlier in order that our reservation people may more conveniently be in attendance, and it is hoped that each nearby reservation will be largely represented. The conference will

be held on Wednesday afternoon, April 1, but the school hopes to have the returned students remain and enjoy the other events of the week, mingle with the pupils of the present who will soon be "returned students" and take up the work of the home builder and home maker. The success of the older ones should be an incentive to the pupils, and the opportunities of the pupils should be an inspiration to those who have already gone out.

The school extends a welcome to employees of other schools and reservations including mission schools and it is hoped that many will be present during the week. A special invitation is extended to attend the returned students' conference on Wednesday afternoon at 2:00 p. m.

PROGRAM

TUESDAY, MARCH 31

- 2:00 p. m. Baseball.
- 7:00 p. m. Band concert.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1

- 9:00 a. m. Baseball.
- 2:00 p. m. Returned students' conference.
- 8:00 p. m. Returned students' reception.

THURSDAY, APRIL 2

- 8:00 p. m. Junior contest rehearsal.

FRIDAY, APRIL 3

- 9:30 a. m. Athletic sports.
- 2:00 p. m. Five-mile race.
- 3:00 p. m. Baseball.
- 7:30 p. m. Band concert.
- 8:15 p. m. Junior declamation contest.

The Marshall Field's of Tokyo.



FROM Superintendent Goodman's sister who is now in Japan comes an interesting letter from which we quote:

"Today we visited the Mitsukoshi, Tokyo's largest department store. It was on a narrow street at right angles to Ginza dori, the main thoroughfare of Tokyo. It seemed almost like an alley at first glance, but as the Mitsui bank is across the street and numerous jinrikshas as well as several automobiles stood in front, I began to feel more respect for the

place. The store we visited was three stories with a center court.

"As we entered an alert attendant gave us checks for our umbrellas and small parcels and then covered our shoes with rubber slippers to protect the matting. And then our eyes were gladdened by the sight of potted plants and pine trees reaching to the ceiling; also by the winsome appearance of Japanese ladies and children, shopping without hats.

"There were numerous tray-like counters containing dress patterns neatly folded and ticketed—enough for a kimono in each package. Some delicate merinos were protected by a stiff paper covering at one end containing price and quantity marks. There were also ready-made hakama, or students' pleated skirts, and children's clothing, both native and foreign styles. The latter were dainty, but not made in the prevailing American styles. The white silk dresses for little girls, for example, were elaborately trimmed with shirring. The few little girls one sees on the street in foreign dress too often wear large white pinafores of English design.

"The Japanese ladies looked very small, but their large sashes were a fascinating study in color and design. The children were very dear in their long, narrow kimonas, gay sashes, white 'tabi,' or stockings, straw sandals, hair falling down their backs like joy 'unconfined' except for a bow of gauze on top of the head.

"The fancy articles cannot be called cheap, a cloth traveling case for combs and brushes being three or four yen. The furniture was very artistic and beautifully made, but too Frenchy to suit American taste. I looked longingly, but looked in vain, for a Morris chair. The backs do not fit the American frame at all—short and stubby.

"When we left the emporium a group of uniformed lads shouted in a cheerful voice, '*arigato, zanjimasu* (honorably thanks—come again).' It left a good impression; also the pretty wrapping paper with pictures of various articles sold in the store, especially the immense 'kaya,' or mosquito houses. They are about as large as a house, an immense square of mosquito netting with four sides falling to the floor, and the whole attached to hooks in the room by elaborate tapes and rings.

"One day this week I went with a friend to luncheon at the Mitsukoshi store. My pretty hostess, Mrs. Consul Shimizu, formerly of Chicago, now of Sidney, Australia, had studied English with me in Chicago, and it seemed natural, yet strange, to be going down town together in Tokyo, she in Japanese dress with no hat; I in a blue serge suit and brown straw hat of Chicago make. We found the 'shokodo,' or diningroom, on the third floor quite crowded but were able to get a round table near a screened window very soon. Most of the tables were long, seating perhaps ten or a dozen people. The waitresses were quite pretty with white aprons crossed and tied coquettishly above their big sashes. Some of the young men were smoking but the quality of tobacco was excellent. Two elderly ladies, with wrinkled and worn faces but good clothes, came to our table and seated themselves. They produced tiny long pipes and lighted them, the first time I had seen women smoking in Japan, though travelers say it is very common. Our order was filled quickly and was delicious. First, uncolored Japan tea in tiny cups; then two trays, each one containing

(Continued on page 173)

Commissioner Cato Sells on the Liquor Traffic

March 25, 1914.

To all Employees in the Indian Service:

The following is an excerpt from my address to the conference of field supervisors on the evening of February 20, 1914:

I believe that the greatest present menace to the American Indian is whiskey: It does more to destroy his constitution and invite the ravages of disease than anything else: It does more to demoralize him as a man and frequently as a woman: It does more to make him an easy prey to the unscrupulous than everything else combined. If I say nothing more to you tonight that leaves an impression, let it be this one thought: *Let us save the American Indian from the curse of whiskey.*

We have a force of men engaged in the suppression of the liquor traffic. That is their special business. But it is my business, and it is your business, to do everything we can without injecting ourselves offensively into the work of others or assuming a duty that is not properly ours, to create an atmosphere and suggest conditions that will be helpful in this respect, and above all to be a personal object-lesson inviting the Indian to banish liquor, rather than to be guilty of anything that may cause him to look upon one of us as a justification for doing that which leads him to the destruction caused by the use of whiskey.

There is nothing that could induce me, since I have taken the oath of office as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to touch a single drop of any sort of intoxicating liquor, and this regardless of my attitude on the prohibition question.

As a matter of good faith to our treaty relationships, to legislative enactments, to the Congress which appropriates \$100,000 a year for the suppression of the liquor traffic among the Indians, we should do everything reasonably within our power to justify this appropriation and insure the best results obtainable. This accomplished, we have laid a substantial foundation for all of our work in solving the Indian problem, and made a long step forward looking toward their equipment for the responsibilities of citizenship.

It is my great desire that every employee in the Indian Service shall realize the tremendous importance of the liquor suppression work, and exert his best efforts and influence for the protection of the Indian from this, his worst enemy.

I desire this letter to be regarded as a personal communication to every employee in the Indian Service, and that it be seriously treated as such, and I especially request that on the sixth day of April, Nineteen-Fourteen, the same be read to the student body of every Indian school, including those under Government, mission, or private supervision.

Sincerely yours,

CATO SELLS,
Commissioner.

I am addressing the above letter to each of the six thousand employees in the Indian Service.

THE NATIVE AMERICAN

Entered at Phoenix, Arizona, as Second Class Mail Matter

C. W. GOODMAN, Superintendent

An Illustrated Weekly Magazine, Devoted to Indian Education and Printed by Indian Student-Apprentices at the United States Indian Training School, Phoenix, Arizona

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A YEAR

OF LOCAL AND PERSONAL INTEREST.

Mr. Moore returned Sunday evening from Fremont, Ohio, where he was called by the death of his brother.

☪☪☪

Major Grinstead spent Monday in Tucson on business connected with the National Guard.

☪☪☪

Superintendent Goodman drove to Sacaton Monday to take Mr. Hall and bring back Mr. Charles. Miss Gaither and Ricardo Padilla made the trip also.

☪☪☪

We expect a few dual meets with the Phoenix High school and Normal in the near future and the boys are going to get into as good condition as they possibly can to offset our apparent defeat at Tempe Saturday.

☪☪☪

Secretary Hall of the Y. M. C. A. work gave a second talk to the pupils Saturday evening. Reservation life prevailed on this occasion and many fine lessons were drawn by the speaker as the pictures were thrown on the canvas. Mr. Hall, after a brief visit at Sacaton, left for the Pacific coast. He will visit Riverside and then proceed as far north as Chemawa.

☪☪☪

A. G. Nahler, who left Phoenix last fall to accept an appointment as industrial teacher at Tohatchi, New Mexico, has resigned his position and will leave the first of April for his home at Duff, Indiana. He expects to take a business course at his old home, but thinks he will not be satisfied to locate any other place after living in the Salt River valley.

We note that Dr. J. G. Janney of White Earth, Minn., has been transferred to Kiowa agency, Anadarko, Oklahoma, as physician.

☪☪☪

Everything is in readiness for the printers' picnic today and the boys who print the NATIVE AMERICAN expect to have a good time all day.

☪☪☪

Miss Bullard and her girls entertained at luncheon Wednesday at the industrial cottage Supervisor Charles, Superintendent Goodman and Mrs. Goodman, Mrs. Owsley and Miss Rice.

☪☪☪

Mr. Wade, our school gardener, has been keeping a watchful eye on the flowers, but occasionally a beautiful posy disappears from the grounds without his permission. Sweet peas, roses, nasturtiums, pansies, sweet elysium and cornflowers are blooming profusely now.

☪☪☪

Supervisor Charles left Wednesday evening for Albuquerque and Santa Fe schools for his last official visit. At the expiration of his annual leave Mr. Charles' connection with the Indian service will be severed and he will settle down to enjoy home life in Denver.

☪☪☪

Dan Crawford, who has spent 23 years as a missionary in central Africa, talked to the pupils in the auditorium Sunday afternoon. Mr. Crawford is a Scotchman and his wife is now visiting with their 19-year-old son in the highland home where he has spent most of his life away from his missionary parents. They expect soon to return to their work, leaving the ordinary comfort-loving American wondering at the self-sacrifice of the Christian worker in the foreign field.

☪☪☪

Miss Brownlee says she is busy getting accustomed to her new position at Parker. She sometimes gets lonesome for the larger crowd of girls at Phoenix, as she is in one of the girls' cottages with only sixteen members in her "family."

Indian War Veteran Receives Metal

Mr. Gehringer is the proud possessor of an Indian war medal which he received on March 13 through the adjutant general from the superintendent of the United States mint from Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. Gehringer earned the medal thirty years ago in an Indian war against the Apaches and other tribes through Arizona, New Mexico, and along the border of Old Mexico. The Apache campaign lasted a year in which time he covered more than 2,000 miles.

The Indians were under Geronimo, and they kept securing fresh mounts from ranches or wherever horses could be obtained, and abandoning their worn out horses, while the soldiers could not secure fresh horses. The soldiers guarded all springs and water holes and in this way succeeded in outdoing the Indians.—*Nevada American.*

Powhatan Literary Society

Nellie McArthur, Acting Secretary

The Powhatan Literary Society held its meeting in the chapel Monday evening March 23. After the house was called to order by the president, a song was sung by the society. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. There being no other business before the house the society proceeded with the following program:

Recitation John Winnerchety
 Song Society
 Debate—Resolved, That women should have equal rights with men.

Affirmative—Dottie Webber, Dinah McLean and Nellie McArthur.

Negative—Benedict Toahty, Lemuel Yukku and Frank Butler.

The judges appointed were Miss Garton, Mr. Stacy and Mr. Klingenberg.

After the discussion the judges went out to make their decision. The debate was thrown open to the house but no one spoke. The judges' decision was then announced in favor of the negative.

Another song was sung by the society. A motion was then made that the secretary should write a letter to our secretary, Carl

Lowe, who is in the hospital. This motion was seconded and carried by the house.

Motion for adjournment was made and seconded and the society adjourned.

Farm Notes

The farm teams have hauled quite a lot of building material this winter.

Our water supply has been short this season and for this reason our grain fields are not looking quite up to the standard.

All of the alfalfa fields have been recently harrowed and the alfalfa is making rapid growth since the weather has begun to get warm. The boys will be harvesting hay in a short time. Francisco George is the expert hay stacker. Jose Juar, Daniel Reed, George Paul and several other boys are good mowers.

We are delighted to learn that Congress is expected to make an appropriation to connect our school sewage system with that of the city. The daily care of the sewage is "a thorn in the flesh" to the farm boys.

The farm boys have planted two acres to Egyptian cotton. The land was first turned with a four-horse sulky plow, disk harrowed, checked and irrigated. It was then redisked, dragged, spike harrowed and planted. The rows were laid off four feet apart and the seed drilled in with a planter. It is difficult to get a good stand of cotton in an adobe soil such as we have here on the school farm. Cotton comes up in loop form and cannot break through a hard top crust.

East of the cotton the boys have a patch of broom corn. This patch was accidently flooded shortly after being planted which caused a crust to form. However, a nice stand is being secured as broom corn comes up erect and has a sharp point which can pierce through a hard crust.

Fred Quail, one of the printing office boys and a pitcher on the school team, fell and hurt his pitching hand. He will be all right in a few days.

Baseball
Track

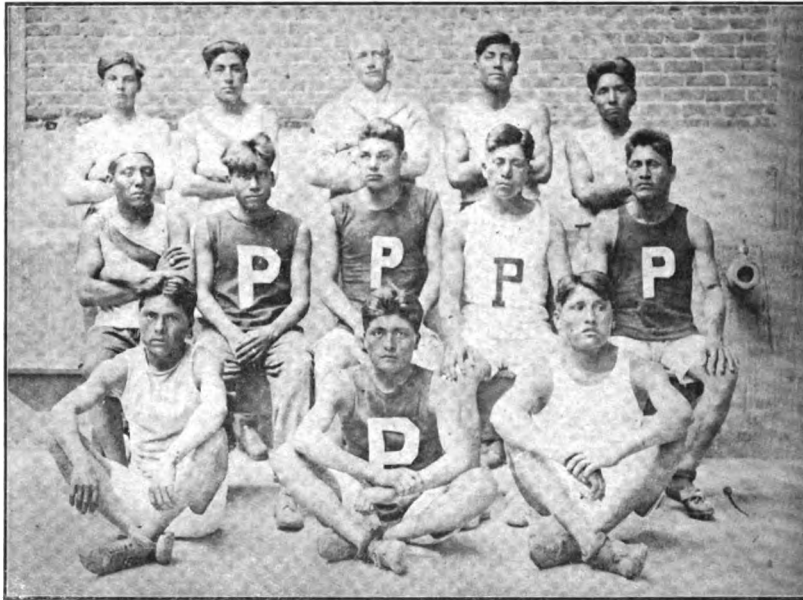
Athletics

Swimming
Tennis

Track Meet at Tempe

The results of the track meet at Tempe last Saturday between the teams of the valley ought to have a good effect on athletics of the schools in this part of the state. It certainly showed the weak points of the different teams, especially as conditions were ideal, and there was no excuse for each participant not doing his best. The judges deserve praise for their fairness to all the combatants. In a meet of this description it is

opponent by about a hundred yards. This is the only event in which our boys carried off first honors but considering the amount of practice they were able to get that was to be expected. We won third place in the relay and in the half mile we took second on account of the disqualification of one of the high school runners. Edward



PHOENIX INDIAN SCHOOL TRACK TEAM.

impossible that there should not be a few misunderstandings which some people construe as unfairness.

Our boys showed up better than was expected of them before the match. Each one of them did his very best, in most cases doing considerably better than was done here on their own track. Walter Natachaan made the mile in 4 minutes 53 seconds, beating his nearest



Flores outdid himself in the shotput, making 38 feet 4 inches, and Roy Braden, a new boy, who has never jumped before, cleared the rod at 5 feet 2 inches with considerable spare but on account of lack of practice could do no better after the rod was raised, and he was eliminated.

We certainly appreciate the hearty support of the students who went with us from the school and only wish that some of the employees could have found it convenient to come along to encourage the boys.

The Marshall Field's of Tokyo

(Continued from page 168)

soup, fish and pickles; the rice in a separate lacquered box for two, a generous supply. After the first course we had cakes, cream puffs and oolong tea with loaf sugar and milk, prettily served. My hostess says it is not so expensive as Field's in Chicago and you don't wait so long, but the diningroom, it may be said, was not so pretty as the Chicago grill and tea room. Formerly women came chiefly to Mitsukosho, but the food is so delicious and reasonable in price and the girls so attractive, as one confessed to me, that now men come often."

Baseball Tournament

The baseball tournament will open on the afternoon of March 31, with a double-header. Sacaton and Salt River are matched to play the first game, followed by McDowell and Casa Blanca. That the teams are coming to win is shown by the letters we have received. One manager says: "While all members of the regular team may not be able to be over, we think we can send over a team that will be more than a match for any team that may come to bat with them." Other managers seem as hopeful, so it looks as if there would be some great baseball. We have been assured that a number will enter the five-mile race, though at this date no names of entrees have been received.

No Race Relationship

That there is no relationship between the Egyptians and Pueblo Indians, as is the popular belief, was the statement of Dr. J. Walter Fewkes of the Bureau of Ethnology of the Smithsonian in an address before the Anthropological Society of Washington recently at the National Museum.

Dr. Fewkes has spent years in Egypt, Arizona and New Mexico tracing the customs and habits of these two peoples. He just returned from the Pueblo country. In Egyptian records he went back as far as the first dynasty's reign, 4480 B. C.

"The similarity between the dwelling houses and life of the two races is striking," said he, "but I feel sure that this is due to the fact that these races have always dwelt in arid sections. Naturally people living in the same sort of climate, no matter how widely separated territorially, will adopt practically the same means of comfort. I think this alone accounts for the resemblance which has apparently misled so many investigators." — *Washington Star*.

Sunday Evening Meetings

William T. Moore, Secretary

On Sunday evening the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. had the most interesting program of the year and enjoyed the interesting speeches made by G. S. Bilheimer and G. D. McDill, secretaries of the executive committee of the international committee of the Y. M. C. A.

After these interesting speeches were made Mr. Hall made his last speech to a gathering of the members about ourselves, how to send our prayer to God and to have a close conference with Him.

Our president was unable to be present at this conference but a number of prayers were made for his recovery.

Junior Declamation Contest

The preliminary junior declamation contest took place Wednesday evening and the following pupils were selected for the final contest which will be open to the public Friday evening, April 3: Juan Vavages, William T. Moore, Maryanna Rhodes, George Paul, John Taylor and Fay Mitchell. The program is as follows:

Orchestra	
The Tramp Violinist (<i>Smith</i>)	Fay Mitchell
Anchored (<i>Watson</i>)	Chorus
The Old Trapper's Christmas Dinner (<i>Murray</i>)	Juan Vavages
The Boy Orator of Zapata City (<i>Davis</i>)	William T. Moore
L'estu diantina (<i>Rogues</i>)	Chorus
Ole Mistis (<i>Moore</i>)	Maryanna Rhodes
The Sub Mascot (<i>Anon</i>)	John Taylor
How Men Found the Great Spirit (<i>Burr</i>)	George Paul
Blow Soft Winds (<i>Oxenford</i>)	Chorus
Orchestra	
Decision of judges.	

From Other Schools

Roster of Fort Lapwai Sanatorium

By Special Correspondent.

The employees of the Fort Lapwai sanatorium, of which the NATIVE AMERICAN prints a half-tone frontispiece this week, is as follows:

John N. Alley,	Superintendent and physician
Henry Lunt,	Clerk
Margaret L. Wallace,	Teacher
Hattie E. Drake,	Teacher
Frances F. Evans,	Seamstress
Corinne Thornton,	Housekeeper
Lou A. Trott,	Housekeeper
Jessie E. Clark,	Laundress
Anna C. Laderoute,	Assistant laundress
Ida I. Alligier,	Cook
Anna B. Oskins,	Assistant cook
Mary E. Metzler,	Chief nurse
Josephine A. Carpenter,	Nurse
Ida M. Towns,	Nurse
Charles Crisp,	Farmer
Fred Clark,	Carpenter
Fred A. Foote,	Engineer
Earl R. Smith,	Dairyman
Charles F. Baker,	(temp.) Laborer
Earl W. Kinser,	(temp.) Laborer
Edwin Holee,	(temp.) Laborer

Lower Brule, South Dakota

Brule Rustler.

Clyde M. Norton, superintendent of live stock, has resigned his position here, and has returned to Malvern, Iowa, where he intends to take care of his father, now over eighty years of age, and work the "old home farm."

Mr. and Mrs. Norton left here on the 27th. Mr. Norton is a competent stock man and we are sorry to have him leave the work here.

Stephen Olop, superintendent of construction, arrived here on the 26th from Pine Ridge. Mrs. Olop had a comfortable "home" running on regular schedule within twenty-four hours after their arrival.

Dr. Boyd R. Read, our physician, left here on the 28th for Washington, D. C., intending to leave the service at the end of his leave. Mrs. Read did not have good health in this locality and has been away since the holidays.

S. A. M. Young of Mitchell, South Dakota, supervisor of Indian schools for the district of South Dakota, spent a few days here recently. We were very sorry that a burned building had to be the reason for his visit.

Anadarko, Oklahoma.

Home and School.

Our district farmer, George Hunt, is to be transferred to the Mount Scott station. Mr. J. Grant Bell of Chilocco has arrived to assume charge of this station.

Dr. W. E. VanCleave, the eye specialist, arrived last week and has already inaugurated a determined fight against trachoma.

Mrs. Margaret A. Warren, trained nurse, from Yuma, Arizona, is assisting Dr. VanCleave in treating the children's eyes.

In 1886 the United States effected the capture of Geronimo and a band of his tribespeople, the Apaches of Arizona. As prisoners of war, they were taken first to Florida, then moved to Mount Vernon, Alabama, and again moved to Fort Sill in 1894. Here they were settled as prisoners of war, given some land to till, helped to some cattle and stock, and kept within bounds. On March 7, 1914, the last one was discharged from the condition of prisoner, and now all are living upon allotments which they have chosen as neighbors to the other Indians and the white people of Caddo and Comanche counties. The government has started them off very well. They all know how to work, all have saved up some money and we hope they will do what they can to make their neighbors better. Some are Christians. We hope they will live the life of faith open to all.

Truxton Canon.

By Special Correspondent.

Mr. Webb and Mr. Shell were Hackberry callers Sunday.

The superintendent and farmer made a trip recently to Peach Springs where they took in a bootlegger. Mr. Shell afterward escorted him to Kingman.

The farmer's new residence is nearing completion.

Miss Ford and Mrs. Riggs have been making garden during their leisure time these pleasant spring days.

Mr. Sheart has been entertaining the boys with piano music of evenings.

John Savorias and Wesley Sullivan were Kingman visitors Sunday.

Continued on page 176)

Contributed by Pupils

Fifth Grade B.

Annie S. Yeager and Helen A. Makathut are getting to be the best baseball players among the girls. Annie S. Yeager is the pitcher. She pitches swift balls and curves. Helen A. Makathut is the champion catcher. She stands on second base and catches every fly ball that comes to her.

Annie Yeager, one of the Yuma girls, is lucky in doing anything. Once she got hold of an iron post that had a hole in the center, and swung it up and, behold, a mother mouse and her young jumped out, and when she saw that, she cried out: "I'm in luck."

McDowell Indian baseball team will come over on March 31 to play. They hope to win the game.

I am very glad to see the roses blooming again and also trees becoming green. It seems as though summer is here now.

The carpenter boys are busy at East Farm. They had to make more houses up there. I suppose they will finish next month.

We are all looking forward to the spring vacation which will be here next week. We all hope to have a good time during the week.

We fifth grade B pupils are going to have a test in language Friday. I hope we make some good grades out of it.

Charles Cedartree is now training for the 100-yard dash for the next track meet and we hope he will win the race.

We boys are glad to see Mr. Moore come back again. He went home on account of his brother's death.

We fifth grade B pupils are going to have an arithmetic contest in fractions this morning.

All the company E boys like to have Robert Burke as their captain because he is filling the position well.

Herman Ahsee is getting to be a good long distance runner. He says can beat every boy.

I think we have about the best school ground around here. Everything looks green and pretty and Mr. Wade's detail is the one that is making it look so nice.

The Saltriver baseball team is coming over to the Indian School to play baseball during spring vacation.

Harry Lives said he is glad because this is the last week to work at the schoolhouse.

We fifth grade B are studying about Roger Williams.

We are glad to see the leaves on the trees around the campus as spring is here again.

We children are very glad that summer is coming for some of us are going home.

We are glad that spring vacation is so near and hope that every pupil will made the best record in these few days of school and after the vacation is over we hope every one will come to school again for hard work.

Seventh Grade B

We were glad to know that one of our classmates, Carl Lowe, is getting better, and we all hope that he may soon get well so he can take up his studies again, as we miss him very much.

The literary society held its meeting as usual at the chapel. There was a debate between three boys and three girls: Resolved, That women have a right to vote as well as men. The debate closed in favor of the negative. The recitation of John Winnerchy was also very well done.

In geography, we are now studying about Greenland and will take up Central America soon. It is interesting to study about the northern countries as they are different from ours.

The sewing room girls are through with the company D's work dresses and are now working on those for company E.

William Whitman, a graduate of this school, writes a very interesting letter from his home. He expects to be here during the holidays of next week.

We have holidays next week and we will surely enjoy them.

It is rumored that the band is going to give another concert in the chapel.

The literary society was pleased to have their usual program. The best speaker for the night seemed to have been John Winnerchy, of whom Fort Sill may be proud as it was there he got his training. It was the first time he has been on the program. The program in general was a good one having a interesting debate besides other speeches.

The printers are going to have a picnic today.

The track team had a fine trip to Tempe last Saturday in an automobile and are expecting another meet with the Phoenix high and Tempe.

I received some time ago a card telling that James Ottipoby, a Comanche boy, had left for Iowa to be educated as a minister. I hope he will be a strong leader among his people.

We seventh grade B pupils are now studying about Mexico and Central America for our geography lessons and we hope to get some excellent grades.

Jose Pallan, one of the printers, says that he would rather be a farmer. He is getting to be an expert on the trombone.

Next literary night some of the boys will do some stunts such as roping. Our society is improving. We had some good speakers this week.

The boys that went to Tempe Saturday all enjoyed their trip. Also the boys that took part in some of the track events did very well considering the one week's practice which they had.

John Winnerchy spoke very well in the Powhatan society of this school.

The children of this school paid close attention to the talk given by Rev. Mr. Crawford from Africa. The pictures of Rev. Mr. Hall were also interesting.

Seventh Grade A

The girls are busy making badges for the junior class.

The first of the week we started studying interest in our arithmetic class.

Frank Waterson is now working in the barn, but he says he would like to work on the farm again.

We were delighted to hear that Carl Lowe, who has been sick for the last two months, is improving in his health. We are all hoping that he will get well soon.

The sewing room girls have finished the work dresses and are now ready to start the new summer uniforms.

The first team is practicing hard in batting and they are improving; after the batting practice they have games with the second team.

The printers are hard at work this week in order to take the paper out Friday so they can go on their annual picnic Saturday.

Truxton Canon, Arizona

(Continued from page 174)

Mrs. Maxwell called on Miss Woodworth Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Shell, and Dr. and Mrs. Riggs, Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell, Mr. and Mrs. Peacore and Miss Wheelock, the assistant cook from Wisconsin, were among the number that attended the church festival at Hackberry the 16th.

With the playground apparatus and athletic sports, the children are improving much in their general health.

The teachers have submitted their theses.

Miss Nessel reports favorably for her assistant, Miss Wheelock.

Fort Totten, North Dakota

Fort Totten Review.

James York reported for duty on the first of March, coming from Joplin, Missouri. Mr. York is a new appointee in the service and is getting along well in his work with the farmers.

Miss Carson reported for duty as seamstress on Feb. 17th, relieving Mrs. Welliver who had been employed temporarily for some time. Miss Carson has had same previous experiences in Indian schools but comes as a new appointee. We are all glad to have her in our circle of workers.

Mr. Dingle has just been transferred to the Wahpeton school where he is expected to report for duty April 1, succeeding Joseph Iliff who goes to Chilocco to assume the position of superintendent of industries left vacant by the death of his father, Amos B. Iliff, a veteran in the Indian Service, who has filled responsible positions faithfully for the last quarter of a century. Mr. Dingle entered the Indian Service at Fort Totten as carpenter June 14, 1906.

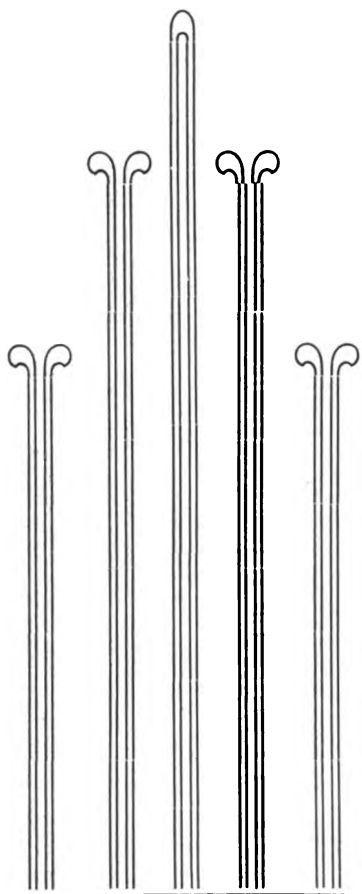
The engineers have finished the heating system in the new hospital. It gives excellent satisfaction. They are working on the water and sewer systems at present. The new arc light on the south side of the square attests their energy in the electric line.

The new feed mill has arrived and will be placed in the granary, the power to be furnished by the tractor.

Capt. Irish—What are you smiling about?

Prof. Matthews—I was just thinking how lucky it was that Noah could go ahead and build his ark without waiting for an appropriation from Congress.—*Tempe Normal Student.*

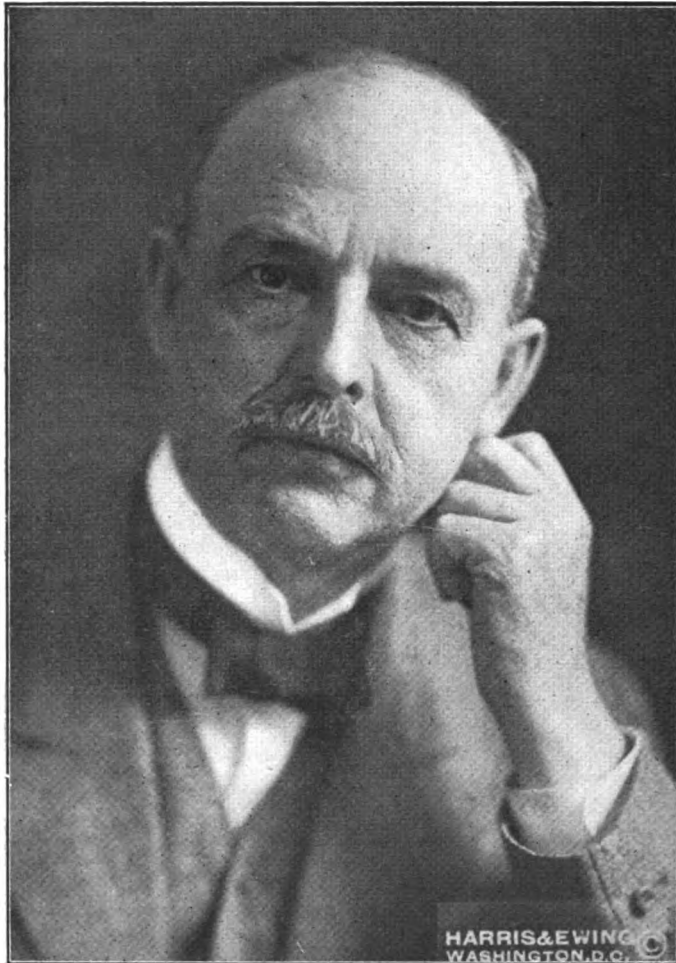
Advice to a "Genius"



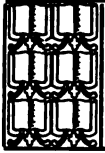
To a correspondent, ambitious to do something great, who sought the advice of Mayor William J. Gaynor of New York, the mayor replied:

"Do not try too hard to do something great. I advise you to begin with little things. Do little things. If you have something to teach, teach it to two or three, or to those around you. Those who are waiting for some great occasion to do something great rarely do anything at all. Do what comes to your hand."

—Christian Science Monitor



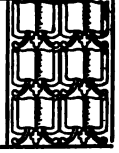
JUDGE CATO SELLS, COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.



"NOT FOR SCHOOL, BUT FOR LIFE"

THE NATIVE AMERICAN

Devoted to Indian Education



Volume 15

April 4, 1914

Number 14

Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the Fiscal Year 1913



THE eighty-second annual report of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, covering the period from July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913, will soon be ready for the public distribution.

This being the first report of Commissioner Cato Sells, it deals principally with the activities of the Indian Bureau during the administration of his predecessors, Commissioner Sells having assumed control of the bureau about one month before the end of the fiscal year. Considerable space is given to a recitation of the Commissioner's suggestions as to the needs of the Indian Service, attention being invited to some of the larger questions which now confront his office for solution in the administration of the affairs of the Indians. The report being for the fiscal year 1913, of course no reference is made to the activities or accomplishments of the Indian Bureau since July 1, 1913.

Attention is called to the fact that the Indian country under the jurisdiction of the Indian Office has an area as large as that of all the New England states and the state of New York combined. It is stated that there are approximately three hundred thousand Indians, whose combined property is estimated to be worth about nine hundred millions of dollars.

Commissioner Sells says that the question of how this property may be conserved for the benefit of the Indians, and how they shall be taught to make the best use thereof and otherwise become properly equipped to take their place as citizens of the United States, are the great problems confronting the Indian Bureau.

He says that among the details still to be worked out and which are now pending, he finds that, notwithstanding the fact that since 1876 the government has provided approximately eighty million dollars for schools among the Indians, there are today ten thousand Indian children without any school facilities whatever, principally in the southwest, and more particularly among the Navaho and Papago Indians. That there are about seven thousand five hundred defective Indian children, either physically or mentally, for whose care and training no adequate facilities are available. The present available appropriation for Indian schools provides for 223 day schools, situated on Indian reservations near the Indian homes; 76 boarding schools located on the reservations, and 35 boarding schools located off the reservations and known as non-reservation schools. Of the 65,000 Indian children of school age, these schools care for approximately 25,000. There are enrolled in mission and public schools 22,500 Indian children, leaving 17,500 normal and defective children uncared for. Attention is called to the need for increased appropriations for Indian school work, so that all Indian children may be provided with school facilities.

The Commissioner describes the health conditions among the Indians as deplorable. Under the jurisdiction of his bureau there are approximately 25,000 Indians suffering from tuberculosis, while the available Indian hospital facilities for all of these patients, adults and children, will not exceed three hundred beds. During the past fiscal year 1,905 Indians

were reported as having died from tuberculosis; this being probably not more than seventy-five per cent of the total number of Indians who have died from this disease during the fiscal year. Thirty-two per cent of all deaths reported from the reservations were due to pulmonary tuberculosis, as against 11.2 per cent occurring from the same disease in the registered area of the United States. The death rate among the Indians was 32.25 per thousand, while the Census Bureau gives 16.00 per thousand for the entire registered area of the United States. Trachoma is referred to as a serious eye disease of which there exists more than sixty thousand cases among the Indians. It is said to be very essential that additional appropriations be made to construct hospitals to check and control these diseases and to improve the Indians' health conditions generally, also to prevent contagion among their white neighbors.

Closely related to the prevalence of tuberculosis and trachoma are the housing conditions of Indians. It is estimated that there are approximately eight thousand Indian families without homes, who live in mud lodges, tepees and wickiups, a large number of them on dirt floors and under revolting conditions. There are thousands of Indian families who live in one or two room shacks or cabins under sanitary conditions which must of necessity cause the propagation of disease such as tuberculosis and trachoma.

Notwithstanding the fact that many Indians have been allotted large areas of valuable lands, ranging from eighty to three hundred and twenty acres to each Indian, these deplorable housing conditions continue to exist. As the Indian owns tribal and individual timber valued at more than eighty million dollars, the Government has provided a large number of saw mills, located on various reservations throughout the Indian country. It is the Commissioner's purpose to enter upon a vigorous campaign to improve the housing conditions of the Indians, wherever practicable.

The Indian water rights situation on a number of reservations is such as to demand serious and prompt consideration. Legislation has been enacted by Congress which makes beneficial use of water on Indian lands and in certain reservations necessary, if the water rights are to be held by the Indians. Congress has provided an appropriation for constructing expensive irrigation projects on several reservations, reimbursable out of Indian funds, and the Indians are required to make beneficial use of the water on certain reservations within a limited and comparatively short time. If this is not done they lose their water rights and forfeit the same to subsequent users of the water. On a number of reservations agricultural lands are practically valueless without water. The Government holds the Indian lands in trust for the benefit of the Indians for a period of twenty-five years from the time of allotment. It seems highly important to conserve the water rights of the Indians and at the same time substantially encourage them to make beneficial use of the water by farming their allotments.

The allotting of lands to Indians has been conducted ever since the enactment of the General Allotment Act of February 8, 1887. It is estimated that there have been allotted to 180,000 Indians about 34,000,000 acres of their lands, and that there remains to be allotted about 39,000,000 acres of lands owned by them. There are nearly 120,000 unallotted Indians.

The timber owned by Indians has a stumpage value of over \$80,000,000. Approximately one-seventh of this value is in timber on unallotted land. The greater part of the unallotted timber is upon non-agricultural lands in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific states. The timber cover upon these tribal lands bears a very direct relation to the regulation of the water supply for lands both inside and outside of the Indian reservations. Even where it is not essential that the forest cover be maintained on tribal land, for forest conservation purposes, it is frequently advisable that the forest be perpetuated as a source of

fuel and water supply. One of the difficult problems which confronts the Indian Service is the administration of these timber lands so as to provide a substantial revenue for Indians as agricultural development takes place within the reservation and yet not affect unfavorably the future, both as regards the timber itself and the water supply.

Commissioner Sells says that there are now pending at the various agencies throughout the Indian country, awaiting the determination of the heirs of deceased Indian allottees under the Act of June 25, 1910, about forty thousand cases, which represent inherited lands worth approximately sixty million dollars; that he finds in the office about fifteen hundred cases upon which final action has not been taken. The pressing need for a large appropriation to enable the office to bring this work up to date and continue same, is shown.

The immense opportunity for the improvement of existing industrial conditions of the Indians is referred to. The Commissioner states that the Indians have more than six hundred thousand acres of irrigated lands; approximately nine million acres of agricultural land; and more than fifty million acres of grazing land, and the Government has appropriated approximately ten million dollars in connection with Indian irrigation projects. Many able-bodied Indians who have valuable lands are wholly or partially without seed, teams or implements to utilize such lands. This is particularly true on several reservations where large sums of tribal funds have been used in constructing irrigation systems and is in part the reason why such large areas of irrigated lands are now under cultivation.

The valuable grazing lands of the Indians offer unusual opportunities for increasing the meat supply of the country, and at the same time furnish large profit and employment for the Indians. During the last year the Indians cultivated less than six hundred thousand acres of their vast area of agricultural land. The Commissioner will make an aggressive effort to procure reimbursable appropriations

with which to advance to the Indians the greatly needed equipment, stock and other betterments absolutely necessary, that they may make beneficial use of their resources and become self-supporting and progressive citizens. These reimbursable appropriations, if procured and properly used, will result in ultimately materially decreasing the gratuity appropriations. The need is stated for additional legislation by Congress to meet the purposes, such as legislation authorizing the mining on executive order reservations; legislation segregating tribal and trust funds in the United States Treasury; and legislation authorizing the submission of claims of Indian tribes to the Court of Claims.

Attention is called to the existing conditions in eastern Oklahoma among the Five Civilized Tribes, in connection with probating and handling estates of minor Indians in the local courts, which the Commissioner states are such as to require prompt and vigorous consideration. Commissioner Sells says that it is apparent that the policy of individualizing the Indian's property and the removal of restrictions from the Indian as fast as he demonstrates competency, together with the proper protection of incompetents and minors will greatly increase the work of his office for several years, and that the faster these things are accomplished the greater will be the office force required to handle allotments, sales of tribal and individual property and unallotted timber and coal lands, the determining of heirs, the granting of patents in fee, the handling of segregated trust funds, and the numerous other duties devolving upon the office.

The Commissioner emphasizes that the work of the Indian Office in handling a vast estate valued at approximately nine hundred million dollars, belonging to three hundred thousand wards of the government, should not be crippled further because of the failure to procure such additional appropriation as becoming—a commissioner who in all ways fills the position that he occupies. Were he a place seeker he would not now be at

(Continued on page 185)

THE NATIVE AMERICAN

Entered at Phoenix, Arizona, as Second Class Mail Matter

C. W. GOODMAN, Superintendent

An Illustrated Weekly Magazine, Devoted to Indian Education and Printed by Indian Student-Apprentices at the United States Indian Training School, Phoenix, Arizona

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A YEAR

OF LOCAL AND PERSONAL INTEREST.

Mrs. Jessie Morago, teacher at Sacaton boarding school, arrived Wednesday afternoon in time for the conference.

☉☉

Harvier Adams, a Phoenix graduate of the class of 1912, came over Monday as captain of the Salt River reservation ball team.

☉☉

Misses Hendrix, Phelps and White were guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Anderson on an automobile trip to Agua Caliente over Sunday.

☉☉

Mrs. Anna Hoffman, field matron at the Pima agency, drove over from Sacaton Monday to be present at the returned students' conference.

☉☉

The band concerts of this week have added greatly to the program of events, a number of particularly pleasing selections being given in splendid style.

☉☉

F. M. Bartholomew, disciplinarian and bandmaster at the Pima boarding school, arrived Monday evening with the Sacaton baseball aggregation.

☉☉

Mrs. Lee Hardy, and son Gerald left Monday for Hoopa, California, where Mr. Hardy went the first of the year to accept the position as disciplinarian.

☉☉

Louie Shunk, father of Amelia, Helen and Hattie Shunk, left Tuesday evening for his home at Greenwood, South Dakota, after spending the winter at Phoenix.

Mr. Venne went to Tempe today to act as starter in the track meet held there today.

☉☉

Dr. Marden went to Tucson this week to attend a meeting of the Arizona presbytery.

☉☉

Mrs. Venne has accepted the position of bookkeeper at Vaughn's store and has returned to the club to board.

☉☉

Thomas Picotte died in Phoenix Wednesday night, March 25, of tuberculosis. He spent several winters in the southwest for his health, and this year was accompanied by his parents who were with him at the end. Mr. and Mrs. Picotte left the next evening with the remains of their son for Greenwood, South Dakota, where interment will be made.

☉☉

E. A. Francis is receiving the congratulations of his friends this week, the occasion being his marriage on last Saturday evening to Mrs. Etta Platner of Phoenix. The ceremony was performed at the Presbyterian manse by Rev. H. M. Campbell. Mr. and Mrs. Francis have gone to housekeeping in the west side of the apartment house, where they are at home to friends.

☉☉

On Saturday, April 11, one week from today, the Maricopa County Teachers' Association will be entertained at the Indian School and about one hundred and fifty teachers are expected to be present. The morning program includes a visit to the industrial departments between 9 and 10 o'clock and a session at the chapel from 10 to 12:30. Luncheon will then be served at the girls' sittingroom and at 1:30 the guests will be invited to the athletic field for military drill and dress parade. An afternoon session of the association will be held at 2 o'clock.

☉☉

The Cook Bible school will hold its closing exercises next Wednesday evening at the First Presbyterian church of Phoenix.

Returned Students' Conference

That the conferences of returned students are improving each year is the unanimous opinion of those who have been in attendance at these annual meetings. On Wednesday afternoon there was the most representative gathering of returned students that has ever been our pleasure to entertain in the school chapel. These former school boys and girls responded with talks which showed the trend of their ideas to be in the right direction, and the afternoon was altogether too short for hearing all who might have contributed to the good of the assembly.

Next week's issue of the *NATIVE AMERICAN* will be returned students' number, which will contain some of the excellent remarks made at one of the best annual conferences held at the Phoenix School.

Junior Declamation Contest

The representatives of the junior class presented an interesting program Friday evening. Each of the six contestants did exceedingly well, but the first prize, a gold medal, was won by John Taylor, *Osage*. The silver medal went to William T. Moore, *Pima*. The judges were Mr. Elliott of the High school, Miss Fowler of Osborn school and Mr. Hoag of Madison school. Mr. Elliott who presented the medals with a brief speech commending the pupils who took part announced that the judges could make little difference between the first two.

Hospital Notes

Martina Enos of Salt River, a school girl at Phoenix three years ago, was a visitor at the hospital last week to see her sister, Margaret Enos.

Elizabeth Roberts has returned to her home in Blackwater. She is improved in health.

Billie Sands, Mohave policeman on the Colorado River reservation, came down from Parker last week to see his niece, Joyce Wade, who has been ill with pneumonia. Joyce was sufficiently improved to return home with him Monday.

Dr. C. H. Ellis of Salt River was a caller at the hospital last week.

Mrs. George Gebby was a recent caller on friends at the hospital.

Gerrums

White man think he heap smart,
Think he there before he start.

Think gerrums eat um up:
Dey on his hand, dey in his cup;
Dey on de table, on de shelf.
Humph!—Whiteman heap trouble to hisself!

Jist keep writin' 'bout um all de time,
Keep burnin' sulphur um scatterin' lime,
Keep spillin' tick-smellin' medsin all aroun':
Humph! heap stinkum things dey foun':
Make man heap sick do um be well.
Ooey!—Whiteman heap trouble to hisself!

Mus' boil de water and burn de wood,
Mus' kill dem gerrums or mek um good.
Papoose no spit on hands, on ball, on bat
on groun'.

No shet um window—door, no mek um
soun':

Um gerrums hear um, git um in um spell.
Hokone!—Whiteman heap trouble to his-
self!

My boy, he home from skool, heap talk:
Say gerrums eberywhere we walk:
Dey crawlin' in our moufs an' nose,
Heap make me mad!—heap lots he spose!
Lie!—heap big lie!—him head heap swell!
Skookum!—my boy heap trouble to hisself!

At skool all same, me have heap lot kids—
'Bout free-fourteen—me mek um heap disfect
Um beds, um bats, um balls, um pots, um
lids,

An' oder two-five-hun'red kids, so um no
imfect

My kids! Do gerrums mek heap write,
heap spell?

Halo! Um gerrums heap trouble to umself!

Ooey hokone, skookum, halo,

Um gerrums now um bound to go!

Whiteman ketch um quick mebbe;
But Injun learn—heap quicker—see?
Mebbe him disfect Whiteman's hell!
Ugh! Injun den heap trouble to hisself!

—*Big Injun Me.*

By W. H. P., Daisy, Wash.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Santeo were at the school this week. Mr. Santeo is employed under the Pima agency at Sacaton, but the family lives at Salt River.

The Last Supervisors' Conference

One of the most noteworthy conferences on Indian matters ever held was that of the Indian Service supervisors called by Commissioner Sells to meet at his office in Washington February 16 to 21.

Those field officers present were Chief Supervisor E. P. Holcombe, Inspector James McLaughlin, Special Agent C. H. Asbury; Supervisors H. B. Peairs and William W. Coon, schools; John Charles, construction; Charles L. Davis and Charles E. Dagenette, industries; Doctors Joseph A. Murphy, Ferdinand Shoemaker, W. H. Harrison and Mrs. Elsie E. Newton, health; Wendell M. Reed and Walter B. Hill, irrigation; Franklin W. Reed, forestry, and District Supervisors John B. Brown, William B. Freer, O. H. Lipps, S. A. M. Young, H. G. Wilson, William R. Rosenkranz, Albert H. Kneale, L. F. Michael and Otis B. Goodall. The Commissioner caused the sessions to be held in his reception room so that he could be present at all intervals of time that could be spared from his many pressing duties. Many of the well known office people, particularly Assistant Commissioners Meritt and Hauke, Messrs J. H. Dortch, J. F. Allen and C. R. Wanner of the Board of Review, Chiefs John Francis, Jr., and William R. Layne of the education and land divisions, and Walter B. Fry also attended as they could and took part in the deliberations.

At the first meeting, the evening of the 16th, the Commissioner made the supervisors welcome and expressed the hope and expectation that the week's sessions would be fruitful. It was arranged that the mornings be given over to necessary business and that meetings be held from 2 to 5 and 8 to 11 p. m. It was found, it should be stated parenthetically, that while afternoon sessions closed theoretically at 5 it was hard to get all the fluent speakers to subside in time to get away until an hour later.

During this first session Supervisor O. H. Lipps discussed conditions in his district comprising the extreme northwestern states. Inasmuch as he had been placed in charge

of the Carlisle school he was unable to be present at subsequent meetings.

Tuesday, Supervisors Wilson, Rosenkranz and Brown held the floor and on Wednesday Messrs. Young, Kneale and Goodall were heard. Special Agent Asbury, Dr. Shoemaker and Supervisors Freer, Newton and Kneale used the time Thursday afternoon and night. All reports of supervisors from the various districts indicated a general advance of Indians toward self-support, though in many instances too much unearned wealth is serving as an effective clog. Special Agent Asbury reasoned that the Indians of Nevada should be considered the most progressive of all as they are surely the least burdened with worldly goods.

Supervisors Reed of forestry, Reed of irrigation, Peairs of schools, Charles of construction, Davis of industries and Murphy of health were the speakers for Friday afternoon. Dr. Murphy's plea for means with which to make a better physical man of the Indian as a prerequisite to bettering his educational and economic condition was forceful and convincing. He states that with means now at command trachoma, for example, is not being eradicated and there is not noticeable decrease in the ravage of tuberculosis. He asks for means to wage a war of extermination as nearly as such ills can be exterminated.

The report of Supervisor Peairs on educational matters was a very thoughtful address, devoted to showing the strength and weaknesses of the Indian school system. He called particularly for more systematic teaching along industrial lines. The teachers of the industries are not sufficiently alive, he said, to the vital relation they sustain to Indian youth in their preparation for economic independence.

Friday evening a most stirring address was delivered by the Commissioner. An attorney of note, a successful business man and for seven years a member of the board of trustees of Iowa Agricultural College he possesses all the qualifications to be what he is already

the head of Indian affairs for he has been offered recently positions much more remunerative. Of the many timely things discussed in his address none was to the point more than that the Indian work is not a job but an opportunity for service. No one could listen to him without leaving the room determined to put more of himself into his occupation than ever before.

Sunday morning and afternoon sessions were held for discussion of method of supervision and report, open market purchases, apportionments, etc., and to hear the report of Supervisor Michael, who was unavoidably late in reaching Washington. At the close of the afternoon meeting the Commissioner called upon each supervisor to answer certain definite questions as to conditions in his district. He reached fundamentals at once, and his rapid-fire questioning made the officials interrogated feel like they were pupils again, anxious to make a creditable recitation.

The conference was closed on Sunday night by the office people in the most graceful manner imaginable. It was a banquet at the Continental Hotel, and in its excellent taste and the good feeling that prevailed it spoke of the sympathetic relation existing between the office and the field. Assistant Commissioner Meritt presided and he called upon the following persons to respond to toasts: Gen. R. H. Pratt, Supervisors Elsie E. Newton, H. B. Peairs and J. B. Brown, Hon. Gabe E. Parker and Supt. E. A. Allen of Chilocco. The delightful function and the conference ended with a few most feeling words by Commissioner Sells, America, sung by all present and a fitting prayer by Rev. Sherman Coolidge.

Throughout this conference the dominant note was *service*; the looking upon work among the Indian people as an opportunity for helpfulness, not as a job.—*Indian School Journal*.

Commissioner's Report

(Continued from page 181)

may be necessary to insure the employment

of such force as is absolutely necessary to keep up the work of the bureau and satisfactorily and speedily work out the tremendous problems confronting the Indian Office.

The Commissioner refers to the material increase of work in the Indian Office and states that the records of the office show that the employees did 1522 days of voluntary overtime during the fiscal year; that the increase in the work for 1913 over the year 1899 was 361.44 per cent. The number of letters received in the Indian Office during 1899 was 59,707, while the number of letters received during the fiscal year 1913 was 275,452; being an increase of 2397 per cent over the preceding year.

In conclusion Commissioner Sells says: "I am emphasizing in every possible way the industrial education of the Indian pupils and the industrial development of the Indian population generally, and every effort is being made to improve the efficiency of the employees of the Indian Service, in order to accomplish more successfully the work in hand.

"I am also emphasizing the need of, and doing everything possible to obtain for the Indians more sanitary homes, more adequate school facilities for the Indian children, to supply sick Indians with medical attention and to take precautionary methods to prevent disease, to adjust more equitably the cost of irrigation projects constructed with reimbursable funds, to make larger use of the timber resources of the Indians for their industrial and social advancement, to take advantage of the extensive grazing land of the Indians and to build up tribal herds as well as to promote among the individual Indians a larger, more profitable cattle, sheep and horse industry, and to utilize in every practicable way the resources of the Indians, both tribal and individual, in promoting and completing their civilization and economic independence.

"It is my fixed purpose to bring about the speedy individualizing of the Indians, and to this end I shall devote my best efforts."

From Other Schools

Seneca School, Wyandotte, Okla.

By Special Correspondent.

The employees at this school are as follows:

Ira C. Deaver,	Superintendent
Blair Points,	Physician
Miss Clara D. Allen,	Principal teacher
Mrs. Margaret E. Dunham,	Matron
Miss Lena Fisher, (temp.)	Little boys' matron
Charles R. Scott,	Carpenter and engineer
David W. Gilliland,	Principal
Miss Naomi Dawson,	Kindergartner
Mrs. Lydia F. Spencer,	Seamstress
Miss May Herron,	Laundress
Mrs. Cora P. Heyman,	Cook

most successful teachers of the Indian Service.

Miss Naomi Dawson is a graduate of Haskell and is doing excellent work in the primary room.

Mrs. Dunham has been matron here for fourteen years. This alone speaks of her success.

Chief Clerk B. N. O. Walker entered the service in 1891 and has been in the service ever since, filling different positions with honor and credit.

Mrs. Spencer, seamstress, has been employed in this school fifteen years. Her work speaks of her efficiency.

C. O. Lemon entered the service in 1890 at



SCHOOL GIRLS, SENECA INDIAN SCHOOL, WYANDOTTE, OKLA.

Standing, left to right—Lena Young, Gladys Zane, Malinda Smith, Abbie Schrimpsheer and Lillian Johnson.

Sitting, left to right—Gertrude Whitetree, Rosanna Brown, Irene Hardy and Grace Hilderbrand.

Milton S. Cotter,	Gardener
B. N. O. Walker,	Clerk
Louis R. Caire,	Baker
Thomas King,	Laborer
C. O. Lemon,	Blacksmith and wheelwright
Mrs. Ida A. Deaver,	Financial clerk
John W. Chandler,	Assistant clerk
Joel A. Cotter,	Quapaw blacksmith
Jefferson Cotter,	Policeman

Miss Clara D. Allen, the principal teacher here, has been a faithful teacher for several years. The greater part of that time has been spent in this school. She is classed among the

this school and has been here nearly twenty-five years.

The Friday evening socials are looked forward to with much pleasure by both pupils and employees.

The little folks had a jolly good time last Friday evening.

This school is now in its forty-second or forty-third year. The applications of pupils to enter far exceeds the capacity of this school. From 300 to 400 pupils could be enrolled here if that number could be accommodated.

Chilocco, Oklahoma

Indian School Journal.

When we awakened on the morning of the nineteenth we found snow on the ground. Bad for the lilacs and peaches, which were bursting buds.

There has been a good demand for Chilocco native prairie hay this month. Eighty tons have been sold so far during the past two weeks. It brings \$10, \$12, and \$14 at the school barns.

The dairy is giving the best returns this March of any of the last six previous years, the average daily yield being 1,100 pounds of milk. The detail seems to take more interest in the work as the returns grow in volume.

Messrs. Schaal and Thompson feel good over compliments given them by Special Agent Adreon when he was checking up their accounting systems. He spoke encouragingly about the system here and said that it seemed strange everything balanced at the first trial. He also said that Mr. Thompson's system of keeping property accounts was so good he ought to be given a chance to put it in vogue at other Indian schools.

The *Journal* is glad to note the confirmation of the appointment of J. E. Shields as principal of the Cheyenne and Arapaho school at Darlington, Okla. He was formerly disciplinarian at Chilocco and his friends here are glad to note his success. Mr. Shields is an Indian and attended the school, of which he now becomes head, when he was a boy. It is another concrete example of the successful and good work of the Indian Service.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas K. Adreon were Chilocco visitors during the last week in February and the first in March. Mr. Adreon was here in his official capacity as special auditor of our bookkeeping and accounting departments.

About one-third of the Indian children of school age in western Oklahoma are enrolled in the public schools.

The beautiful new school building at Pawnee has not yet been occupied, owing to the lack of new desks and seats. The school has eighty pupils this year, only one of whom is more than fourteen years old.

Many of the boarding schools are serving Mexican chili as a supper dish once or twice a week. The pupils are very fond of it, and, with hard bread, are contented to make the meal from it. It is sometimes made with the chili powder, which can be bought by the case or

half case, and sometimes from the chili peppers which are bought by the pound, cleaned and passed through the meat-chopper after the removal of the seeds.

Due to the recent decision of the Comptroller of the Currency that funds from the United States Treasury can not be used for paying the tuition of Indian children in the Oklahoma public schools, unless specifically appropriated for that purpose, a number of the public school districts which have heretofore been receiving assistance of this kind find themselves much embarrassed. Many are closing earlier than they would otherwise do. However, at Fonda, Oklahoma (district No. 96), where the school contains 25 Indian children and but 12 whites, and where there are but two tracts of land comprising 200 acres subject to taxation, the Indians met Supt. Walter G. West in council on January 28 to determine what might be done to continue the school a few weeks longer, at least. The Indians, all of whom attended the council, regardless of whether they had children of school age, showed very practical enthusiasm, since they voluntarily subscribed, individually, \$102.00, enough to operate the school for an additional two months, making altogether a six months' term. About one-half of the amount subscribed was paid at the time. There were twenty-one different subscribers and the amounts given ranged from fifty cents to ten dollars.

Ganado, Arizona

By Special Correspondent.

Hon. J. L. Hubbell left for the east on March 20, expecting to be in Washington, D. C., by March 31.

Work on the government dam has been suspended for a time, but it is expected to resume shortly.

Miss Ella Burton, teacher of the Cornfield school, is visiting at Fort Defiance previous to the beginning of the school term which will begin April first.

Wallace Peshlakai of Fort Defiance was a welcome visitor at the mission on his way to and from Indian Wells. Wallace was a former Phoenix pupil and is an interpreter of good ability.

Betchisihlain (many goods), a prominent Navaho, died suddenly of cerebral hemorrhage March 21 and was buried at the mission cemetery, burial service being conducted by Rev. C. N. Platt.

Toledo, Iowa.

Mesquakie Booster.

Dr. Louis B. Castell, brother of Mrs. Russell, is visiting the sanatorium. The doctor has resigned the position of agency physician, Leech Lake, Minn., and is returning to Washington, D. C., to enter private practice.

Mrs. Ferguson, a Pine Ridge Sioux, is filling very acceptably the position of housekeeper at the sanatorium.

Supt. R. A. Cochran of Mount Pleasant Indian school, visited us Tuesday. Superintendent Cochran brought Elizabeth Kobascum to the sanatorium for treatment.

A recent census shows that during the last six months there have been nine births and four deaths among our Indians. The Mesquakies are more than holding their own.

THE SKILLED WORKMAN

If I simply said that I never used tobacco or alcohol in any form, you might say that was a personal preference and proved nothing. But I can prove to you most conclusively that even the mild use of stimulants is incompatible with work requiring accurate attention and definite concentration.

To assist me in the work of budding—work that is as accurate and exacting as watch-making—a force of twenty men are employed. Men who are incompetent must be discharged or employed on less exacting work. Some time ago my foreman asked if I inquired into the personal habits of my helpers. On being answered in the negative, he surprised me by saying that the men found to be unable to do the delicate work of budding invariably turned out to be smokers or drinkers. These men, while able to do the rough work of farming, call budding and other delicate work “puttering,” and have to give it up, owing to an inability to concentrate their nerve force.

Some men, even, who smoke but one cigar a day, cannot be trusted with the most delicate work.

Cigarettes are even more damaging than cigars, and their use by young boys is little short of criminal. They will produce in them exactly the same results that sand placed in a watch will produce—destruction.

No one can possibly bring up a convincing argument for the use of cigarettes by boys. Several of my young acquaintances are in their graves who gave promise of making happy and useful citizens; and there is not a doubt that cigarettes were the cause of their destruction.

No boy living would commence the use of

cigarettes if he knew what a dull, useless, soulless, worthless thing they would make of him.— *Luther Burbank.*

Senator Tillman on Tobacco.

Senator Tillman, on March 9, secured the adoption of the following resolution: “No smoking shall be permitted at any time on the floor of the senate, or a lighted cigar be brought into the chamber.” In arguing for the adoption of the resolution, the Senator said, in part:

“A majority of the senators—a large majority at that—are smokers; and, unfortunately, a pernicious habit has so mastered them that they are nervous and miserable when they do not get the nicotine poison which soothes their nerves. Consequently, as soon as the doors are closed for executive session they light their cigars and puff away, and the chamber soon has the appearance of a beer garden. When the executive session is not on they have to go to the cloak rooms to smoke.

“There is nothing more deadly than to breathe air that has already been breathed by others and thus robbed of its oxygen, besides being poisoned in other ways. The ventilation of this chamber is poor, as every one knows; and when we increase its impurities by tobacco smoke, as is being done all the while, the air is never cleansed and is very unwholesome and unhealthy.

“Let us stop this smoking in the Senate chamber, and have the attendant open the gallery doors every night, as well as prop open the Senate doors, and have the windows leading to the open air outside opened all night so that pure air can come into the chamber and wash it out and make it habitable and more healthy, and there will be fewer deaths among us.”

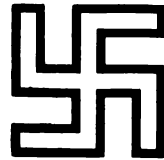
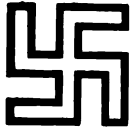
Senator Tillman should be elected an honorary member of the anti-tobacco league of Chilocco, Haskell and any other Indian school having such organizations. His stand is most commendable.—*Indian School Journal.*

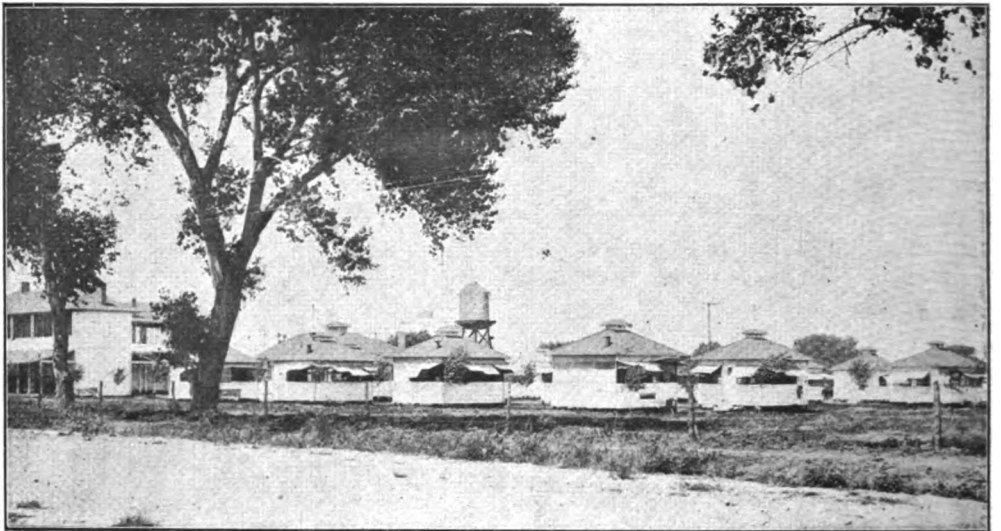
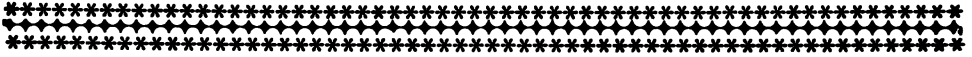
In a recent letter from the Secretary of the Interior instructions were issued to withhold all annuities due Me-sau-ke-que and Sam Slick for refusing to send their children to school. Fair warning was given in the *Booster* that the agent would be compelled to withhold annuities from those who refused to send children to school. *Mesquakie Booster.*

The New Life

As the butterfly bursts
his prison,
To soar on happy wings,
So let us break sin's
fettters
And rise to nobler
things!

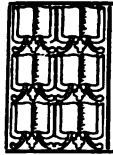
—Emma C. Dowd





BUNGALOWS AT THE EAST FARM SANATORIUM, PHOENIX INDIAN SCHOOL, ARIZONA.

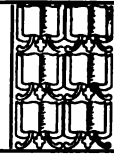




"NOT FOR SCHOOL, BUT FOR LIFE"

THE NATIVE AMERICAN

Devoted to Indian Education



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*How and When Do We Contract Tuberculosis?

By Lawrason Brown, M. D., Saranac Lake, N. Y.



WHEN through knowledge the time comes that we fear not for the pestilence that walketh in darkness, nor for the sickness that destroyeth in the noonday, then the need for such institutions as this and for such talks as you hear here will be done away with. Until that time, however, we must ceaselessly strive to increase our meager knowledge of the spread of disease, and having acquired a little more, must put it as soon as possible into practical use.

The idea of contagion is centuries old, and 100 B. C. we find it suggested that animalcules, invisible to the naked eye, may bring about disease. You have no doubt heard many times of infectious and of contagious diseases. An *infectious* disease is one in which the cause of the disease gains entrance into the body and multiplies there, giving off poisons. Now, *contagion* relates to the method of transmission of the disease from the infected person to the well. From this it can be readily seen that a contagious disease is a communicable disease. While I have not time to discuss it, it may be said that not all infectious diseases are communicable.

What concerns us now are the methods of transmission of disease in general and of tuberculosis in particular. First a number of diseases, among them tuberculosis, may be transmitted through the air. Second, some diseases require a peculiar form of direct personal contact for transmission. Third, a few diseases are conveyed from one person to another through food or water, very rarely by personal contact or by air, for instance, typhoid. Fourth, many diseases, such as malaria and yellow fever, are transmitted by insects. Fifth, some diseases can be acquired only by an injury of the body, never by contact without injury. Here are lock-jaw and hydrophobia.

We must next consider how these germs (for I shall limit this talk to diseases caused by germs) gain entrance into the body. The most common entrances are through the skin, the membranes of the eye, nose, mouth, tonsils, lungs, stomach and intestines. When the disease is air borne it can enter through any of the sources, but in the case of tuberculosis occurs most usually through the respiratory tract or lungs, or when through food, through the mouth, tonsils or intestines, especially in the case of tuberculosis. I refer especially to milk from tuberculous cows.

If we now devote our attention more particularly to tuberculosis, we see that there are two great sources of infection, first man and second, cattle. While the tubercle germs from cattle affect chiefly children and cause only 8 per cent of the deaths from tuberculosis, nevertheless they kill 16,000 persons each year. The germs enter the body practically always in milk drawn from a cow with tuberculosis. It would seem to be a simple matter to rid our cattle of tuberculosis, but the cost would be so great that it appears impracticable to attempt it today. Man, however, is the source of infection of man in 92 per cent

*One of a series of bi-weekly talks delivered to the patients of the Adirondack Cottage Sanatorium.

of all cases, and it is necessary that we should study how this takes place. While some of the secretions of the body do contain some tubercle germs, it has not yet been shown that any of them play an important part in comparison with the sputum. The sputum is unquestionably the source of infection in almost all of the 92 per cent which I have mentioned. Sputum is usually coughed up, and in the course of twenty-four hours a patient may expectorate billions of tubercle germs. During this act of coughing a fine spray is emitted from the mouth, and may go for a distance of four or five feet from the cougher. This spray may contain tubercle germs, and anyone coming within this radius may inhale tubercle germs. Most of these droplets, however, must fall to the floor where they quickly dry. The sputum contains mucus, which when dry is very tough, and it requires considerable force to dislodge dried sputum from even a smooth surface. Many men are careless about spitting upon the floors of cars, of public buildings or upon the sidewalks. In the last case fortunately the tubercle germs are quickly killed by the light and air, but we may contaminate our shoes and skirts and so carry the germs into our homes. Here by one process and another the sputum is finally reduced to dust, and thanks to our darkened houses, the tubercle germs may escape death from light. Being incapable of motion, they lie in some dark corner for the mistress of the house or for the maid to stir them into the air by dry sweeping. If perchance they fall upon some piece of furniture, they are again given a chance, as Dr. Osler says, by that process aptly termed dusting. When each tiny particle of dust can carry a dozen or more of these germs we see how readily they can be breathed in, for it requires from one to eight hours for the dust to settle completely. From what I have said you can readily see that tubercle germs need protection from light and air, which kill them, and this they gain in the house. For this reason tuberculosis has been well called a house disease. I do not believe it is ever acquired in the open air. So much then for the tubercle germ.

We must now turn our attention to the persons who become infected and attempt to see how and when this may occur. It might be stated at the outset that no person is so resistant to the disease that he cannot acquire it if he gets into his body a sufficient number of germs. Again, it is readily seen that when this person's powers of resistance are weakened, fewer germs are needed to infect him. There is much evidence to show that young animals and children have less powers of resistance to the tubercle germs than adults. Many reasons, which we cannot enter into, have been advanced to explain this. The child lives, however, nearer the earth and the dust than his elders. He creeps on the floor and mouths all objects that he can get into or near his mouth. Dirt has no terror for him and he no repugnance for it. They are often constant companions, and if perchance he lives with infected dirt, his chances of infection are nearly 100 per cent. Many figures have been published to show that in large cities before the age of fourteen in nearly every child tubercle germs have found a lodgment. In infants, when they cause tuberculosis which is discoverable, the outlook is gloomy. It has been estimated that 80 per cent of infants infected in the first year die from tuberculosis, while death occurs in only 20 to 30 per cent of those so infected in the second year of life. In the later years of childhood, the outlook for discoverable disease is brighter. But as I said before, from 75 per cent to 100 per cent of all children who have reached their fifteenth year have gotten into their bodies tubercle germs. These children are infected as we say. As only one in seven to one in ten of all persons die of tuberculosis, many of these must recover from the infection or holding it in check finally succumb to other diseases. This lodgment of tubercle germs, this infection, must have some effect upon the person, and it is interesting to try to find out what it is. All of you know what tuberculin is, and that when it is injected in moderate

amount into the body of a healthy person it produces no results. This is also true of children, and the first effect of the tubercle germs when once in the body is to change it so that it *reacts*, as we say, to tuberculin. Remember that it is impossible to make a man or baby or animal without tubercle germs react to tuberculin. This then is the first effect.

The next question is, what becomes of the tubercle germs. We know that in the vast majority of cases they produce no discoverable disease. Do they die or do they smoulder along like fire in cotton waiting for a suitable moment to burst out. It has slowly been proven that to make an animal resistant or immune as we call it to tuberculosis, we must inject living tubercle germs. If this is so, these infected children may be more or less immune as long as the tubercle germs remain alive. This means that they can resist fresh doses of new tubercle germs, provided the doses are not too large. The children grow up and possibly for one reason or another, overstudy, too little sleep, poor food, stale air or what not, become run down. Their immunity or resistance is greatly lessened and they become liable to fall a prey to their own tubercle germs which they have housed for years or to the germs of another which some believe is less likely to occur. This unfortunate accident occurs most frequently between the eighteenth and thirtieth years. Symptoms develop and attention is drawn say to the lungs where is found a deposit of germs which came from the original point of infection, usually a (lymph) gland. The older a person becomes after twenty-five, the less likely is he to develop tuberculosis. After adult life is reached, the number of germs necessary to produce an infection is very much larger, and furthermore it seems often necessary that resistance of the person so exposed must be reduced for an infection to take place. The resistance can be reduced by overwork, great mental anxiety, worry, nursing some member of the family, poor food, poor air and a thousand and one things. For years I have felt that we did not know all there was to be known about contagion and tuberculosis. Heredity might play a part, many thought and some still think. By this I mean not the inheritance of the tubercle germ, but of lessened resistance to it. It may play some part but should make us only more careful about exposure of such children. Picture a child born into a family where the father is ill with pulmonary tuberculosis. He cannot work and sits about the house and spits, not always into the stove or cuspidor. The dirt on the floor becomes infected with tubercle germs. The baby, with lessened resistance through poor inheritance, poor air, poor food, creeps in this infected air and the result is quickly manifested. The older children develop bone or gland tuberculosis and later possibly pulmonary tuberculosis.

You might ask on what evidence much of this is based. It has been slowly accumulating for years, but today we have a large amount of experimental work on animals that goes to prove what I have said. That infection in adults is rare is proved by the number of nose and throat specialists who, after years of work with tuberculous patients, escape discoverable tuberculosis. In Brompton hospital in London where a large number of doctors have for years cared for tuberculous patients the number of doctors who develop pulmonary tuberculosis is astonishingly small. Of 376 internes in the City hospital (Cook county) in Chicago where tuberculosis patients were in all wards, only one in twenty developed pulmonary tuberculosis, whereas in the general population one in ten dies from it. These persons were especially exposed to tuberculosis. Some years ago we attempted to prove that adults could be infected. We wanted to find two closely associated but unrelated adults and chose to study man and wife, one of whom was tuberculous. We collected over 40,000 couples, one of whom was tuberculous, and Mr. Pope, who was here, studied them. Allowing for the one in ten who became tuberculous under any conditions, we had very great difficulty in proving infection for the small remainder. On the other hand I do

believe there is some, though not great, danger for adults. This is suggested by the fact that when healthy milch cows are associated in barn with tuberculous cows, sooner or later most of them become infected.

Now to recapitulate: We have seen that tuberculosis is spread from cattle to man in 8 per cent, but man to man in 92 per cent, roughly speaking. Sputum in the form of dust or droplet is the chief source of infection. We must not relax in the slightest our efforts to destroy all germs as they leave the body. We have learned that young animals and children are many, many times more prone to tuberculosis infection than adults. We must redouble our efforts to protect infants and children, and what is not less important, we must see that the resisting powers of adults is not lowered by circumstances over which they have no control, such as long hours of work, working under poor hygienic conditions, and the many other factors that I have mentioned. In fact, it is likely that adults must have a very large dose of germs or have lessened resistance to become infected at all.

In conclusion I would say that I believe the most efficient methods of combating tuberculosis now at our disposal are the greatest protection of children during the first few years of life, and the maintenance, especially from fifteen to thirty years, of the individual's resistance to disease.

Printers at "Hole in the Rock"

The printers held their annual picnic on Saturday, March 28, at "Hole in the Rock." With the aid of the printing office "ponies" the boys were enabled to get the *NATIVE AMERICAN* out on Friday night so as to have an early start for the picnic grounds in the morning.

The weather looked a little threatening early in the morning but a little thing like rain could not be allowed to interfere with the plans of the "typos" and all were on hand for the start, excepting Isaac Porter, who was concealed by some of his girl friends and failed to show up.

The wagon containing the boys was piloted by Harry Lives, one of the "ponies," while Fred Quail assisted by Richard Tehuma took care of the guests among whom were Mrs. Grinstead, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Lawrence and Mrs. Rhodes. Later in the day Mr. Scott, Mr. Joe Moore and Miss Mayham rode out on horseback and joined the boys.

Plenty of "eats" had been provided by Miss Keck and the domestic science girls to whom the boys are deeply indebted. On arrival at the picnic grounds the boys hustled around for wood for cooking, Johnson McAfee succeeding in finding one lone twig. After lunch the boys started a ball game which was broken up by rain.

Charles Laws and Johnnie Brown took a side tripe to Tempe but got lost on the main street and were glad to ride back to the camp in the commissary wagon which had gone into Tempe for additional supplies.

Walter McKinley mistook Herbert Yernipcutt for a cactus and Herbert called on Dr. Marden for repairs.

Lemuel Yukku and John Grinstead killed a young rattlesnake.

After waiting a while for the weather to clear up it was decided to have supper at 4 o'clock and start on the return to the school. The boys soon had a big fire started and when everything was ready everybody pitched in and cleaned up all the "eats" excepting the ice cream.

On arriving at the school the boys built a roaring fire in the printing office and thawed out. The ice cream was saved until Sunday afternoon when the regulars and "ponies" fell to and finished everything remaining.

The boys had issued neatly printed invitations to a number of their friends on the campus who were unable to attend the picnic on account of the rain but it is hoped that in the near future the printing office boys will have a chance to entertain all their friends.

The arrangements for the picnic were made by a committee consisting of Luke Anton, Johnson McAfee, Fred Quail and James Bent.

*Baseball
Track*

Athletics

*Swimming
Tennis*

Vacation Week Games

In the first game of the returned students the Sacaton team defeated the Salt River team by the score of 11 to 1.

The Sacaton boys showed good team work and good training while, on the other hand, Salt River showed lack of practice. Salt River scored in the first inning with a three-base hit by Wateuma and an infield out. The Sacaton boys scored in the first inning and continued scoring throughout the game.

The lineup was as follows: Salt River—Wateuma, short stop, Lewis right field, James second base, Walters pitcher, Stanley third base, Thoma left field, Harvey center field, Jones first base.

Sacaton—Pablo pitcher, Vavages center field, Nathan short stop, Osif left field, Moline second base, Adams first base, Mathews third base, John right field, Maker catcher.

In the second game of the series the McDowell boys won from the Sweetwater boys by the score of 14 to 3. The McDowell boys were strengthened by a couple of school boys and with several of the old players of this school had quite a strong team.

The lineup was as follows: McDowell—Queena third base, Patrick second base, Burns catcher, Austin short stop, Kill first base, Hay center field, David third base, Theuma left field, Blake right field.

Sweetwater—C. Frank first base, T. Johnson third base, Williams center field, Johnson pitcher, Johns right field, James second base, Frank short stop, Hall left field, Jose catcher.

On Thursday morning McDowell met Gila Crossing and in a one-sided game the Gila Crossing boys were victorious by the score of 10 to 1. The McDowell boys were weakened by the absence of David, who was hurt in the warming-up practice and was unable to play. Austin was also objected to, being a regular team player on the school team.

The lineup for McDowell was the same as the first game except that Russell was at third in David's place and Siebert played in Austin's place. Gila Crossing—Chiox short stop, Mark center field, Thomas left field, J. Thomas catcher, Norris pitcher, Pablo first base, Alis third base, Narcia right field, Lopez second base.

In the final game of the returned students week series the Sacaton school boys won from the Gila Crossing team Friday morning by the score of 11 to 1, making every game that was played one-sided. It seems that even the winners of the first game were unable to keep in condition to play a second game at their best excepting the Sacaton boys, who played as well in their last game as in their first.

Employees Played at Ball

Flaming red posters and score cards announced the employees' baseball game Friday morning, and the various "stage names" under which the ball stars were "traveling" would have handicapped nearly any aggregation, although this is not saying that the One Sox and No Socks teams did not surely show up some remarkable big league material. Had there been another game several of the team would have been eliminated on account of symptoms of having played professional ball. We lost count on the score owing to the various methods of reaching home introduced at this exhibition game. The line-up read as follows:

One Sox—Moving Venne, pitcher; Great Scott, second base; General Grinbedstead, catcher; Don't Give up, etc., Lawrence, center field; Dusty Rhodes, short stop; Some Moore, third base; Much Moore, right field; Samuel F. S. B. Morris, first base; Silent Jensen, left field; subs, Pfifer and Drummer and Fatty Oliver.

No Socks—Sister Stacy, pitcher; Blushing Braid, second base; Irish Kligenberg, catcher; Art Krebs, center field; Jap Brunette, short-stop; Chop Woodall, third base; Broken Hearted Hammock, right field; Posey Wade, first base; Home Run Goodman, left field; subs, Newlywed Francis and Cascaret Bourne.

THE NATIVE AMERICAN

Entered at Phoenix, Arizona, as Second Class Mail Matter

C. W. GOODMAN, Superintendent

An Illustrated Weekly Magazine, Devoted to Indian Education and Printed by Indian Student-Apprentices at the United States Indian Training School, Phoenix, Arizona

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A YEAR

OF LOCAL AND PERSONAL INTEREST.

Supt. O. L. Babcock of Colorado River school at Parker, Arizona, was a Phoenix visitor this week.

☺☺

Rev. J. H. G. Harders was a caller at the school Tuesday. He is in charge of the mission school at Globe, Arizona, and is always interested in our work here.

☺☺

The Phoenix school observed "clean-up" day Thursday with fitting energy and the results were very satisfactory to the inspecting officers, although a number of further improvements were suggested.

☺☺

Friends of Mrs. Estelle Armstrong regret to learn of her resignation as clerk at the Pima agency. Mrs. Armstrong has been at Sacaton for several years. She will leave in May for her home in New York.

☺☺

A large sale of inherited and noncompetent Indian lands located on the public domain in Oregon and California is to be conducted by Supervisor Horace G. Wilson, Roseburg, Oregon, and any information concerning this sale may be obtained by writing to Mr. Wilson.

☺☺

We are sorry to learn from Superintendent McQuigg of the death of Marcelino Santos on March 21. Marcelino was one of the most worthy Papago boys we had in the Phoenix school and it was hoped that the change would result in an improvement in health. He was at the sanatorium for several months before returning home.

Today the school is turned over to our visitors, the members of the Maricopa County Teachers' Association.

☺☺

Next Monday is "stunt night" at the literary society and some interesting features are on the program.

☺☺

Steele Stands Black, a former Carlisle pupil from the Ponca agency in Oklahoma, arrived last week to enter the sanatorium.

☺☺

Superintendent Thackery has been over twice recently. On Saturday he was accompanied by his father-in-law, Mr. Northrup, and daughter Cora, Mrs. Williams and Mrs. Aiken. Mrs. Thackery came over with him on Monday.

☺☺

Mr. Stacy and Miss Garton were guests at dinner Monday of Mr. and Mrs. Luther Steward at Glendale and later in the evening Mr. Stacy served as one of the judges in the oratorical and vocal music contest in the Glendale school.

☺☺

Dr. Lena Hatfield, medical missionary of the Methodist Episcopal church at Foo Chow, China, was the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Bried on Wednesday. Dr. Hatfield was a college associate of Dr. Breid and was a visitor at inspection Sunday morning when they recognised each other. She is on a vacation and is in Phoenix for a short time.

☺☺

Dr. Stacy Hemenway, a veteran of the Indian Service, and engaged in ministering to the ailing on the Klamath Indian reservation since the early '80's, recently died in the harness at that place. Over 80 years old, he kept up his active duties at the Yainax sub-agency until a few weeks ago, when he was taken sick. He realized that he was nearing the end and telephoned to Klamath Falls for an attorney, on whose arrival the aged man made his will and attended to other legal matters.—*Indian School Journal*.

Letter of Thanks

Phoenix, Arizona, April 6, 1914.

The members of the American Indian Orchestra society wish to extend their hearty thanks to the Indian school people and others who so kindly attended our concert the evening of March 28.

The money derived from this concert will be used for further work and betterment of this association. L. HILL.

Hopi Graduate Visits School

A party from the Hopi country is stopping at the school this week and attending the Arizona Baptist association. The number includes Miss Rainer, missionary at First Mesa, Miss Nelson, missionary from Second Mesa, Jessie Coochesnema, cook at Toreva day school, a Hopi man and his wife and two children, and the sister of Guy Seekangiva, one of our East Farm boys. Jessie Coochesnema graduated from Phoenix Indian School in 1906 and has done a wonderful work among her people since returning to the reservation.

World's Swimming Record

H. J. Heebner of Chicago lowered the world's swimming record for 110 feet in the open swimming meet of the Illinois Athletic Club recently, making the distance in 1 minute 23-5 seconds. The former record was held by C. Healy, 1 minute 3 1-5 seconds. Perry McGillivray failed in an effort to cut down the 1,000-yard record, swimming it in 13 minutes 26 1-5 seconds.—*Washington Star*.

The seniors have begun work on a class play to be given during commencement week.

The Arizona sun fete is to be held this year on April 16 and elaborate preparations are being made for the celebration of this event.

Dr. and Mrs. George O. Keck arrived Friday. Dr. Keck is one of the field eye specialists and has just completed a stay among the Papagoes at Tucson.

School for Native Workers Closes

The Charles H. Cook Bible school held its closing exercises Wednesday evening at the First Presbyterian church of Phoenix and the following program was rendered:

Doxology—"Praise God"	
Invocation	Rev. Dirk Lay
Scripture lesson	Rev. Claude R. Brodhead
Prayer	Rev. C. H. Ellis
"Tenderly Calling"—Hymn in Pima	
	Members of school
"Opportunity and Responsibility" John Curley	
"Work for the Night is Coming" Quartet	
"Harvest time Among the Pimas"	
	Crouse Perkins
"Rock of Ages" Quartet	
"The Joys and Sorrows of Christian Life"	
	Joseph L. Wellington
"The Medicine Man and the Christian Religion"	
	William Peters
"I Surrender All" Members of school	
"The Purpose of Life" James A. Fulton	
"Near the Cross"—Hymn in Pima	
	Members of School
Address	Rev. Henry M. Campbell, D. D.
Hymn—"Love Divine"	
Benediction	

The year just closed has been very successful in the history of the school. Rev. George Logie is the superintendent and the instructors are Rev. Claude R. Brodhead. Mrs. C. R. Brodhead and Lois Reynolds. The graduates of the three-year course were James A. Fulton of Blackwater, William Peters of Gila Crossing and Joseph L. Wellington of Salt River.

The roll of students includes a number of former pupils of the Phoenix school and is as follows.

Men's class—First year: Lewis Colt, Gila Crossing; John Curley, Ganado; Gilbert Davis, Ft. McDowell; James H. Ellis, Blackwater; Thou Kamohon, Needles; Joseph McDonald, Gila Crossing. Second year: Calvin Emerson, Salt River; Edward Jackson, Santan; Crouse Perkins, Blackwater; Narcisse Porter, Santan.

Women's class—Mrs. Elizabeth Curley, Ganado; Mrs. Nellie H Davis, Ft. McDowell; Mrs. Etta Jackson, Santan; Mrs. Jennie McDonald, Gila Crossing; Mrs. Mildred Perkins, Blackwater; Mrs. Ellen Peters, Gila Crossing; Mrs. Eliza Porter, Santan.

Special Easter program Sunday morning.

Improving Libraries

OF INDIAN SCHOOLS

By H. B. PEAIRS, Supervisor of Government Indian Schools, in *Indian School Journal*.

DURING the last two years a special effort has been made to arouse an interest among the students and instructors in Indian schools in the improvement of libraries and reading rooms.

Educational institutions without libraries are like shops without equipments. Teachers in all departments of educational institutions must keep in close and intimate touch with the trend of educational affairs. The demands of the social, industrial and political world are changing rapidly. Therefore, those who would make themselves most practical and efficient as instructors in either academic or industrial departments must acquaint themselves, in one way or another, with the current activities and influences in education.

The majority of Indian schools are so located as to prevent the instructors from coming in frequent contact with associates other than their pupils. The isolation also prohibits, largely, educational conferences and meetings of all kinds, except in groups made up of those employed in the individual institutions. The use of public libraries, opportunity to attend lectures and, in many instances, of hearing good sermons, which privileges are nearly always available to the public school teacher, are, because of the isolation of Indian schools, very often denied the instructors of Indian children. The recognition of these facts immediately suggest the necessity of the individual Indian schools maintaining good libraries and reading rooms for not only students but for instructors as well.

It may be said that individual instructors should provide themselves with the necessary literature. Certainly all who pretend to teach should gradually build up working libraries, but no teacher either in Indian

school or in public school can afford to put all necessary books and literature in his private library.

That carefully selected literature for Indian boys and girls is an essential part of the equipment of every Indian school will be recognized at once when it is remembered that but few, very few, Indian homes are the possessors of any papers, magazines or books at all. The older generations of people have been non-English speaking people and could not have read literature if they had had it. Books and papers have not been in demand, and would have been poor companions for the Indians of the past. However, conditions are changing rapidly. Community life is being broken up and the individual family groups are being established. The children are being educated and becoming English-speaking people. Approximately seventy-five per cent. of all children who are eligible are enrolled in school. The majority of these young people will return to the family group rather than to the larger community group. In every possible way the individual home must be improved if the Indian boys and girls are to be protected and saved for the country.

To save these homes the initiative must be taken in the schools. Not only must the children in the schools be given practical training that will enable them to gain a livelihood, but they must be aroused and so inspired while in school that after going to their homes they will continue to be students; otherwise they will soon fall behind in the rapid march of the times. Unless the "reading and study" habit is formed early in life it is seldom ever formed at all. Therefore it is very important that all children be encouraged, during their school years, to read

and to get acquainted with good books other than the text books. Many white children may do this in their own homes, but if Indian children are to form the reading habit at all; if they are to learn about good literature ever, the beginning must be made in school, because their homes are so barren. If there is any reading matter there at all it is ordinarily of the dime novel character.

Certainly the instructor in an Indian school has no more important task to perform, no greater privilege, than that of teaching the Indian boy or girl to love to read and to study and of instilling in them the real reading habit. When given the proper incentive and opportunity Indian children quickly learn to read and to read intelligently. It is simply a question of proper education and training. Therefore it is certainly extremely important that much attention be given to building up good libraries and reading rooms in all Indian schools.

The day-school libraries should become community libraries to be used not only by pupils who may be attending school, but by ex-students and by all the fathers and mothers of the neighborhood. These libraries should contain books and periodicals for children, for youth and for adults—story books, biography, history, books of travel, books on agriculture and all kindred subjects; in fact, books of all kinds that will help to interest and to inspire all of the people of the community and to make of them a thoughtful people. Naturally, those persons in charge of the day schools must be the leaders in helping to make the community library a real factor for progress.

The reservation boarding school library may be made to serve much the same purpose as the day school library in its relations to the community in which it is located and, of course, should be larger and more varied because of the larger number of students and of the extended course of study.

The non-reservation school library should be selected with special reference to the need of the students and of the instructors of the individual institutions, and should always be

utilized to the fullest possible extent. It should be a part of the equipment which would be in daily use. Teachers and instructors in all departments of the institutions should be very familiar with the library, and in assigning work to students, especially of the intermediate and upper grammar grades, should arrange for as much research work as may be possible in order that students may learn to use books as tradesmen use tools.

The accompanying tabulated report shows results of the efforts to improve the libraries throughout the service. While much has been accomplished, the necessity of continuing the campaign for better libraries is very evident. It is hoped that all schools will heartily cooperate in this movement and that soon every Indian community will feel the influence of an up-to-date library.

***INDIAN SCHOOL LIBRARIES**

STATE AND SCHOOL	Number of books in Library			Circulation			Expended for books fiscal year, 1913
	Text & Ref.	Literature	Fiction	Total	Literature	Fiction		Total
ARIZONA:							
Colorado River.....		227		277			185.85
Fort Apache.....	120	30		150			142.89
Leupp.....	158	113	10	281			142.89
Moqui.....	262			262			281.94
Navajo.....	131			131			142.88
Chin Lee.....	131			131			142.88
Tohatchi.....	131			131			142.88
Phoenix.....		1000	600	1600			98.32
Pima.....	129			129			142.88
Rice Station.....	148	40	16	204	30	25	151.87
San Carlos.....	145			145			
San Xavier.....	7	9	7	23	2		2
Tucson.....	9	12	6	27			
Truxton Canyon.....	127	14	97	238			
Western Navajo.....	136			136			151.43
CALIFORNIA:							
Bishop.....	39	31	9	79			
Big Pine.....	60			60	5		5
Fort Bidwell.....	182	21	10	213			148.75
Fort Yuma.....	33	50	153	256			142.89
Greenville.....	127	119	38	284	115	38	153
Hoopa Valley.....	129			129			140.89
Malki.....	60	177		237			
Pala.....	8	20	54	82	5	18	23
Round Valley.....	131			131			140.88
Sherman.....	212	550	186	948	11	60	71
COLORADO:							
Navajo Springs.....		131		131			142.89
Southern Ute.....	147	22	36	205	12	22	34
Allen.....	5	3	2	10			
IDAHO:							
Fort Hall.....	98	35		133	16		16
KANSAS:							
Haskell.....	383	483	518	1384	2135	2463	4598
Kickapoo.....	40	34	12	86	34	12	46
MICHIGAN:							
Mount Pleasant.....	160	143	141	444	15	30	45

*Where a school is not named it designates no library.

STATE AND SCHOOL	Number of books in Library			Circulation			Expended for books fiscal year 1913	
	Text & Ref.	Literature	Fiction	Total	Literature	Fiction		Total
MINNESOTA:								
Cass Lake		127		127			159.98	
Leech Lake	21	160	21	202	30	30	127.84	
Red Lake	177	25					142.89	
Cross Lake	128			128			142.89	
Vermillion Lake	134	38	14	186	20	7	27	142.89
White Earth	165	66	39	270				142.89
Pine Point	40	49	55	144				
Porterville		50	75	125	100	250	350	50.00
Round Lake		1	6	7	2	4	6	
White Earth		20	2	22				
Wild Rice	145	100	53	298				142.89
MONTANA:								
Cut Bank		93	21	114	5	6	11	142.89
Crow	218	133	60	411				142.89
Flathead	7	2	5	14				7.53
Fort Belknap		142		142				153.15
Fort Peck	657	9		666	9		9	142.89
No. 1	179	19	2	200				
No. 2	10	5	1	16				
No. 3		10	5	15				
No. 4	12	6	7	25				
Tongue River	172	218	78	468				142.89
Lame Deer	141			141				
NEBRASKA:								
Decora		3	11	14	3	11	14	
NEVADA:								
Fort McDermitt	21	22	13	56				14.48
Nevada	131			131				142.89
Walker River		27	23	50				
Western Shoshone	131			131				142.89
NEW MEXICO:								
Albuquerque		129		129				122.82
Jicarilla	41	316	26	383	47	47		142.89
Mescalero	91	51	15	157				117.36
Pueblo Bonito	126	5	4	135				155.37
San Juan		137		137				141.98
Santa Fe	50	215	65	330				
Cochiti, Jemez, Nambé, Picuris, San Ildefonso, San Juan, Santa Clara Sia, Taos	142	139		139	63		63	133.49
Zuni			20	162				142.89
NORTH CAROLINA:								
Cherokee	127			127				144.43
NORTH DAKOTA:								
Bismarck	36	60		96	8	9	17	Supt.
Fort Berthold	121	30	4	155				142.89
Standing Rock	129	66	17	212				238.78
Martin Kenel	27	5	13	45				45.00
Turtle Mountain	131			131				142.89
OKLAHOMA:								
Cantonment	108	3		111	20		20	140.97
Cheyenne and Arapaho	135	260	215	610	40	160	200	142.89
Chilocco	436	617	527	1580	1359	1126	2485	171.48
Kiowa—								
Anadarko		128		128				142.89
Fort Sill	121	7		128				142.89
Rainy Mountain	131			131				142.89
Riverside	172	100	25	297				142.89
Jtoe	144	16	5	165				142.89
Pawnee	136			136				83.97
Ponca	56	180	23	259	49	33	82	142.89
Sac and Fox	149		9	158				148.62
Seeger	215	197		412	131		131	152.89
Seneca	173	104	123	400	50	80	130	126.00
Shawnee	131			131				120.90
Five civilized tribes								
Armstrong	55	60	21	136	40	21	61	61.81
Bloomfield	20			20				
Cherokee	22	50	7	79				51.50
Collins	46	11	9	66				35.64
Euchee	16	71	20	107	34	26	60	43.06
Eufaula		23	20	43				12.54
Jones	41	29	18	88				
Mekuskey	74	103		177				
Nuyaka	65	14	11	90				
Tulahassee	85	82	27	194	53	39	92	2.50
Tuskahoma		53	128	181	48	198	246	50.82
Wheelock	71	71		142	20	56	76	.72

STATE AND SCHOOL	Number of books in Library			Circulation			Expended for books fiscal year 1913	
	Text & Ref.	Literature	Fiction	Total	Literature	Fiction		Total
OREGON:								
Klamath		208		208				142.89
Salem		528	87	615				13.00
Siletz	191			191				
Umatilla	76	68	30	174				142.89
Warm Springs	151	71	28	250	108	72	180	16.88
PENNSYLVANIA:								
Carlisle		3043	745	3788	1831	899	2730	237.29
SOUTH DAKOTA:								
Cheyenne River	108	45	26	179				142.89
Crow Creek	213	186		399				165.08
Flandreau	30	60	75	165				
Lower Brule	314	131		131				142.89
Pierre	314	105	80	495				23.50
Pine Ridge	131			131				158.33
Day Schools No. 3 to 29 inclusive	131			131				158.33
Rapid City	85	10	75	160	10	75	85	177.87
Rosebud								
The twenty-one day schools under this jurisdiction	131			131				142.89
Sisseton	179	9	16	204	23	36	60	142.89
Springfield	100	95	95	290				41.50
Yankton	151	12	3	166				142.89
UTAH:								
Uintah and Ouray	114			114				142.89
WASHINGTON:								
Colville	129			129				142.89
Cushman	298	258	313	869				142.89
Spokane—								
No. 2	44	36	18	98	4	4	8	70.89
No. 8	75	46	29	150	4	12	16	72.00
Tulalip	44	45	80	169				142.89
Swinomish	35			35				
Yakima	129	2		131				142.89
WISCONSIN:								
Keshena	143	49		192				142.89
Lac du Flambeau		131		131				142.89
Oneida	139			139				151.23
Red Cliff	130	55	10	195	20	4	24	140.78
Wittenberg	131			131				142.89

Choate Agrees With Commissioner

The following letter from a former United States ambassador to England gives an idea of the views of prominent public men on the liquor question:

March 28, 1914

My Dear Mr. Sells:

I thank you very much for sending me a copy of your letter: "To all employees in the Indian Service." You are absolutely right in your position that if we can save the American Indian from the curse of whiskey we can save him from pretty much all the other ills that threaten him.

Very truly yours,

(SIGNED) JOSEPH H. CHOATE.

Souvenir posters of employees' baseball game may be procured at the printing office.

Religious Conditions of Indian People

From pupils' letters. Santee (Nebr.) Word Carrier.

The Seneca Indians have a feast each year that is called the "Green Corn Feast" and is held during the month of August. These feasts are generally about a week. About the third day they have a game which is called the "Seed Game." There are two sides, the North and South, and the Indians bet on these games. During the dry part of the season they have a dance, called the "war dance." It seems to be a kind of religious faith that if they dance all night God will understand that they are wanting it to rain and he will cause it to rain in a few days.

There are no religious workers among the Seneca tribe, except the leaders of these meetings where they eat the mescal bean. The older people are always wanting the younger people to join, especially the young men. They tell them that it will cure them from drinking.

There are no ministers in this community excepting one, but the Indians do not attend this church. They have no missionaries among the Senecas to preach and teach them the right and wrong way of living and of accepting Jesus Christ as their heavenly father.

Each family of this tribe live on a large farm and do their own farming, and take care of their farms the best they know how. They have their own family prayers and are said in the Seneca language.

There is no gambling and card playing or drunkenness among this tribe, unless it is the young boys and men. There is no dance hall in this community.

This tribe has a faith that is very peculiar. When an Indian dies, exactly ten days after the death they serve a supper that is called "dead supper." When they are serving dishes to the visitors they also serve a dish to the dead. When night comes they put these dishes of food on a table and leave it there for two days. They say during the time of each meal the dead returns and feasts on this meal.

I think it would be of some importance if a minister or missionaries were sent among the Senecas and teach them to worship God, our only Savior, and bring them to a conclusion that it is only a superstitious belief they have in the mescal bean and these feasts they have. And I also think the Indian boys and girls who have the opportunity of attending these schools should do better themselves when they return home, and be some of God's workers among their own tribe, bringing the young people into the practice of holding prayer meetings, organizing Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. societies and attending Sunday school and church each Sunday.

Nye Toozha Passes Away

Nye Toozha, the Apache boy who has made such a valiant struggle for life in the past two months, passed away Thursday evening and interment was made in the Phoenix cemetery. Nye was a bright little fellow and his teachers and school mates sympathize with his people in their northern home.

Temperance Hotel in the Slums

In the world-famous "Bowery" of New York City the Salvation Army has recently completed a large hotel for men, in memory of General William Booth. The structure is dignified and imposing, in grim contrast to its surroundings. Its ten stories are provided with elevator service and contain 636 comfortable rooms, 400 of them having outside windows. The lobby boasts tile floors, decorated ceilings, newly painted walls, comfortable furniture and growing plants. The hotel is the finest under the Army flag in America, and is probably not surpassed by any in the world. Commander Eva Booth, before an audience composed of Salvation Army workers and interested friends, spoke the words which formally opened the doors of the institution for service to the homeless men of New York City.—*Exchange*.

According to press reports the most famous wine cellars of the world—those of the Vatican—are to be cleared of liquor. This is done by action of the Pope, who is said to be a total abstainer.—*Union Signal*.

From Other Schools

Lawrence, Kansas

Indian Leader.

The marriage of Lawrence Reece Peairs to Miss Edith Laming will occur in Kansas City, Missouri, on April 11.

James Minesinger has been appointed blacksmith at Colony, Oklahoma. He left Saturday to be ready for work Monday morning.

Miss Anna E. Egan, who was kindergartner here in the early days of the school, has been transferred from White Earth, Minnesota, where she was chief clerk, to the Seger school, Colony, Oklahoma.

George LaPlant, a mixed-blood Indian promoter, of Wagner, South Dakota, has purchased four hundred acres of land in the Black Hills, which he will convert into a summer resort. The consideration was \$10,000.

Miss Helen Clark, who represents the Presbyterian Women's Board of Home Missions at Neah Bay, Washington, gives in the *Home Mission Monthly* an account of the Indian Shakers. She says in part: "When the agent forbade the medicine men from practicing their rites, and ordered them to secure a doctor, they were not ready for it. When a child was sick and they could not use the tom-toms to scare off the evil spirits, they lit candles round the child and rang bells. Working themselves into a frenzy one of them began to shake, another and another was added and finally 'shaking' became very popular. Later it became a part of their religion to confess their sins with uplifted hands, and stand in that same position till they began to shake. Those who are nervous and weak shake almost immediately; others, sometimes, have to stand many hours. When one is up for membership they circle around him and brush off his sins. Some open doors or windows and throw them out. They are always shaking over the sick, and any one shaken over must not only fee the leaders, but feast the crowd. One Indian Shaker said to another Indian: 'Come over and shake; it's as good as getting drunk. You tingle all over.' This I believe to be true, and that is the reason why those who shake have no desire to drink. It takes its place."

Flandreau, South Dakota.

Weekly Review.

Last night after supper it was base ball, but this morning all were surprised to see a couple

of inches of snow, and now it is snow ball.

Mr. Breuninger left for Red Lake, Thursday, where he has accepted a position as instructor of a new band to be organized there.

A delegation of Cheyenne River Indians will start for Washington in a few days to lay their desires as to handling of lands and funds before the Department in person. Now that the grazing leases are expiring the Indians there have a fine opportunity to make good in the stock raising business which it is understood they wish to take up on a large scale.

Daisy, Washington

By Special Correspondent.

Day school No. 6, Colville agency, is beautifully located on the west bank of the Columbia river, some sixty miles from the Canadian line. We are about ninety-five miles by rail and twenty miles by stage northwest from Spokane. W. H. Pfeifer is the day school teacher.

The agency is a large one, somewhat mountainous, partly forest and partly prairie. Some gold and copper is mined on the reservation. When the river is flush boats sometimes come up the river to a point some miles above the school.

There is a Catholic mission a few hundred yards from the school. These people are nearly all Catholics.

There are several day schools on the reservation, our school being near the northeast corner. The superintendent is J. M. Johnson and the day school inspector is F. F. Avery.

Inspector Avery is just now finishing up a thorough inspection, taking copious notes on schoolroom work as well as the other activities of the school, as now required by the Department. He was at this school March 23, and spent the day in the schoolroom.

Rainy Mountain Boarding School

Home and School.

Dr. VanCleave, the eye specialist, favored us with a vocal solo at chapel last Wednesday evening. The boys say that they like to hear the doctor sing, but don't like to hear him whistle. (He has a police whistle to call them in from play for eye treatment.)

Supervisor William B. Freer made an official visit at the Rainy Mountain school last week. The Indians call Mr. Freer their good friend.

Contributed by Pupils

Eighth Grade

Mark Kalka was a visitor here at the school last Sunday. He is now working in a print shop at Mesa. We are glad to know that he is doing well for he was one of our best workers while here at school.

Mr. Steele conducted the service Sunday afternoon. His talk was good and interesting to hear.

The sewing room girls are very busy making new summer uniforms for the girls and we hope that they will get them done before long.

We are glad to take up our studies again after a week's vacation.

Friday the 8th grade is to have examination on questions from the reader.

We girls enjoyed the chance of picking flowers given by Mr. Wade. We think Mr. Wade is very kind to let us have some flowers once in a while. Many thanks to him.

The boys and girls are very glad because summer is coming. Everything looks beautiful around here.

Our spring vacation is over and we are now back in school studying hard to pass our examinations which will take place some time soon.

Rev. Mr. Steele, an Indian evangelist, has had the pleasure of speaking to the children several times in the school chapel. We all enjoy listening to him.

Sixth Grade B

The Y. P. B. contest will be held on the last of this month. Those that are to take part are still studying on their pieces.

The painters are now working on the buildings at the East Farm.

Benedict Toahty is getting to be an expert painter and takes interest in his work.

The farm boys have hauled several loads of gravel and Abraham Nelson proved to be the boss of the boys. When any of our wagons are stuck in the sand he manages us, and tells us what to do.

The rifle company again started in practicing after a week's rest for the competition drill is near at hand.

We sixth grade B are studying about Andrew Jackson in our history.

We farm boys have finished cleaning our ditches. Mr. Hammock said that we should have cement ditches which would save us a lot of digging.

Lemuel Yukku, a new man at third base on the school team, is all over the field. We hope that the flying Hopi will do some classy work this year.

Last Saturday afternoon we nurse girls and Mrs. Wittenmyer went out in the country and we visited some of the orange groves. The ride we had was enjoyed by all of us.

The sixth grade B are having the principal parts of verbs in language.

I received a letter from Lirro Ramon, who was a former student of this school, saying that Pedro Nortez is now a fireman on the S. P. railroad from Indio to Los Angeles.

The Oklahoma boys are going to give a war dance for the literary Monday night.

Fifth Grade A

The school soon will be out. When we think of the time being short it makes us work harder.

We are all working hard in our school work because we'll have our examinations pretty soon.

The weather is getting warm, but we are glad to see the flowers in bloom again and also the trees are green.

In the evenings we girls enjoy ourselves playing prisoners' base. One of the fast runners is Eva Ludington, so we depend on her when we get caught.

I hope my sister Amelia will soon be discharged from hospital, so she can go to school again and learn more. She hasn't been going to school for a month or two.

I received a letter from home telling me that there is some snow on the ground yet, while we are having warm weather down here.

We fifth grade A pupils are writing about "Camping Out." We hope to see some of the stories in the *NATIVE AMERICAN*.

We fifth grade A class are very sorry to miss Joyce Wade who went home on account of her health. We all hope that she will get well.

Monday evening after supper Mr. Wade kindly let the company A girls have some sweet peas. And we all thank him very much. Some evening he said he is going to let the next company have some.

John Heap of Birds, one of the wagon shop boys, was very proud of the wagon which they finished a short time ago.

We all like to watch the men work on the new tank. We hope it will be finished soon.

The first team is practicing hard for the game with the Normals next Saturday. We hope that our team will win.

The examination in arithmetic is coming very soon and so everybody is studying hard on it.

The new steel tank is about half done, I hope it will be finished soon.

About two o'clock on Saturday afternoon we are going to have a dress parade here for the teachers of this county.

The days are getting hotter and the fields of grain are getting ripe so this makes the farm boys look forward to the new hay stacks which they will build.

The painter boys are working very hard painting the buildings. It is going to look nice after they get them all painted.

Miss Garton told us that the teachers might inspect our garden and so we have to clean up before they get here.

We fifth grade A pupils are studying about the lesson of tuberculosis germs. We are taking an interest in it, because we know it is an important thing.

The printers were glad to have two new boys this month. They are James Moses and Chas. Cough. They are both good workers.

Our school pupils were all glad to welcome our visitors last week for the Returned Students' conferences.

Keep Your Record Clean

By Berton Braley

So live, my son, that when you start
A fight of any kind
Your enemies can never find
A crooked action on your part.

So live that they may freely roam
Into your past, and snoop about,
And comb it with a fine tooth comb,
And never dig a blame thing out
That's mean or fraudulent or vile.

Though every man is sure to make
Many an error and mistake,

If you have lived upon the square
You still can make your fight and smile
And never worry, fret or care
How much your foes may try to cast
The calcium light upon your past.

But if you haven't played the game
Your foes will find your hidden shame
And you will get the bitter blame,
And get it good;
And though your fight be just and right
—Good night!

And so it's simple business sense,
Although the pressure be immense,
Although temptation may be keen—
I SAY IT'S SIMPLE BUSINESS SENSE,
TO KEEP YOUR RECORD CLEAN!

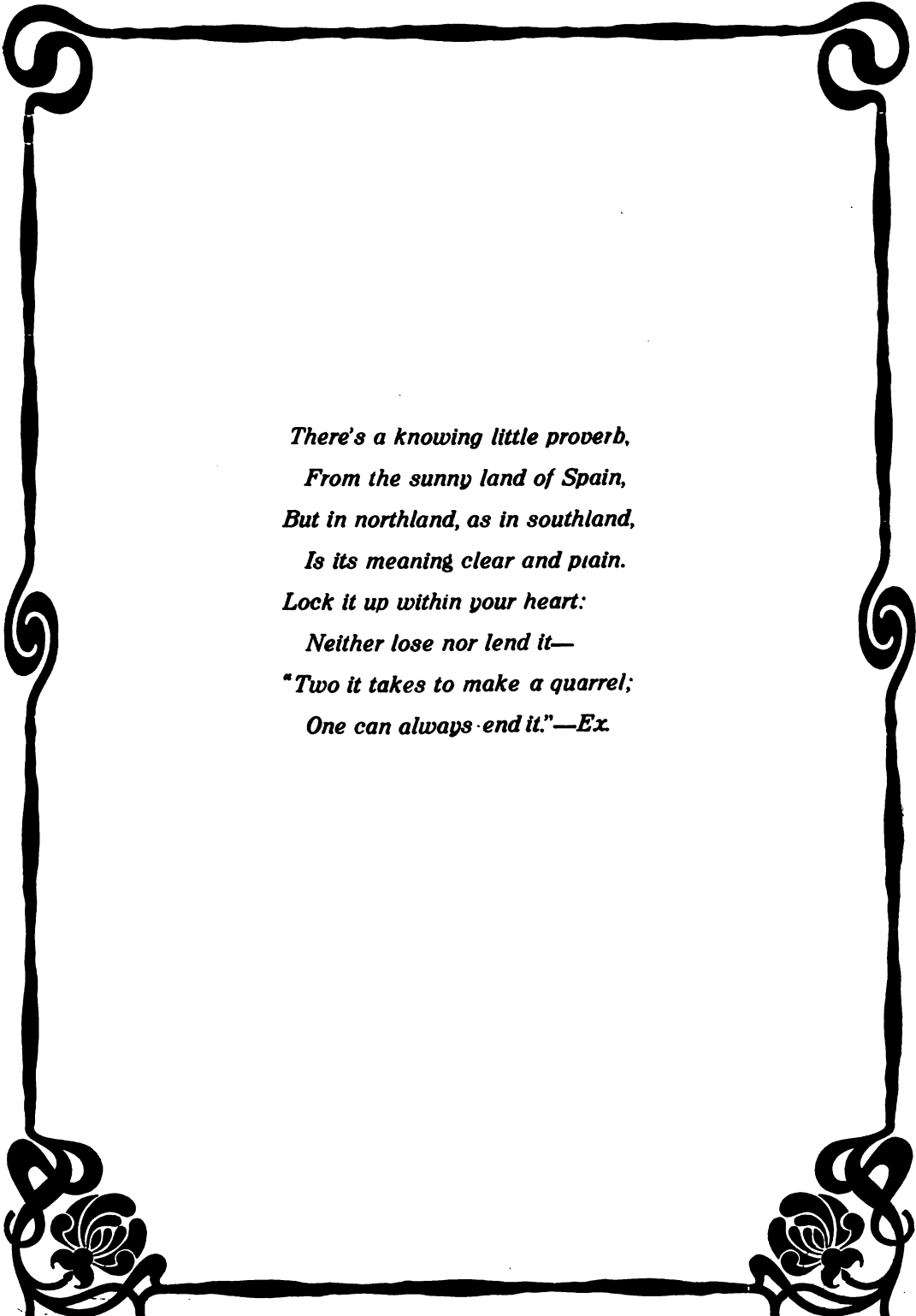
—Seattle Star.

Carrying the Mail on Ice Yacht

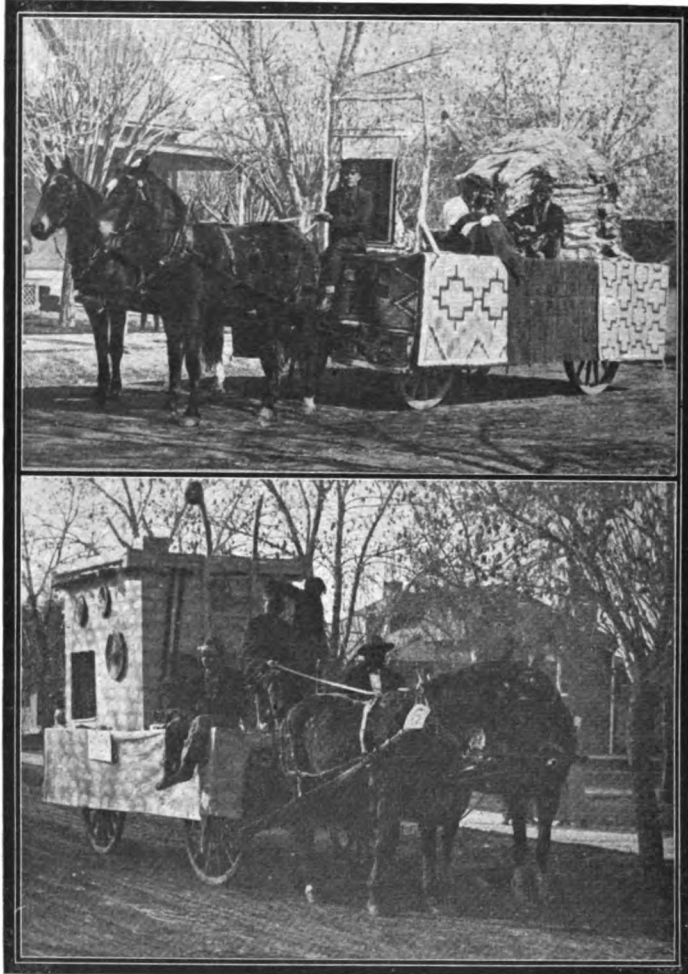
If there is a point south of the Alaskan boundary where the United States mail carriers have to contend with adverse weather conditions paralleling those of the Arctic regions, it is at Put-in-Bay, that famous island in Lake Erie where Perry won his victory a century ago. Separated from the Ohio mainland by 12 miles of open water, the coming of winter brings hardships to the men whose daily task it is to traverse the distance laden with the mails. Few have been the days in the past 14 years, however, when the weather was so inclement that the trip could not be made. A stout sailboat is the usual means of communication, but when the ice closes, and boating is impossible, the ice boat is called into play, and the distance is traversed in record time. An automobile has been driven over the ice in 17 minutes from Port Clinton on the mainland to Put-in-Bay, but the flying ice boat made the trip in 14 minutes. This novel method of carrying the mails is fully described and illustrated in the March number of *Popular Mechanics Magazine*.

Mr. Warren E. Crane, who was recently appointed teacher of woodworking and mechanical drawing, arrived on March 17, accompanied by his wife and three little daughters. Mr. Crane was for some time an employee at Carlisle, but has been out of the Service for five years.—*Indian Leader*.

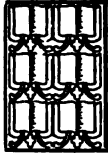
Washington, Oregon and California are in line for constitutional prohibition in 1914. We hope to see them "make the map of the Pacific Coast all white."—*Union Signal*.



*There's a knowing little proverb,
From the sunny land of Spain,
But in northland, as in southland,
Is its meaning clear and plain.
Lock it up within your heart:
Neither lose nor lend it—
"Two it takes to make a quarrel;
One can always end it."—Ex.*



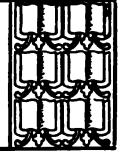
INDIAN SCHOOL FLOATS IN SUN FETE PARADE



"NOT FOR SCHOOL, BUT FOR LIFE"

THE NATIVE AMERICAN

Devoted to Indian Education



Volume 15

April 18, 1914

Number 16

A Word From the Returned Students.



THE attendance and the interest shown this year at the returned students' conference was the most gratifying feature of our spring holiday week. The young people are coming more and more each year to realize the value of cooperation and to experience the spirit of helpfulness to each other. They are trying not only to solve their own problems, but to help solve the problems of others. Many good things were said, and we are glad to give brief extracts from some of the remarks:

Dear friends: It gives me great pleasure to meet here for the first time. It is the first time that I have ever attended your conference. I have heard of your meetings, but it was impossible for me to attend on account of being at work, and last year I was on my mission work. As the doctor says, he has known me for some time. I was taken to Albuquerque when I was about so high. I stayed about six years there and came home in the latter part of 1897.

Crouse Perkins I was much interested in listening to the paper on farming. I think that is one of the most important occupations because everybody depends upon what the farmer raises. You may learn all you can about carpentering and the other trades, but it does not help you very much when you get on the reservation. Farming is what will help you, and I am glad that I had learned a small portion of it in my school days. I was not very old then when I got on the reservation and began to see the people working. Some of the younger boys about my age tried to get me away, but I thought I would go into farm work, so I started. After much hard work I was able to clear more than ten acres, taking such good care to get all the roots that when my crop came up there was not a single sunflower there, which gave me much encouragement.

Later I went to Blackwater where my home is now. My father had two pieces of land so he turned one over to me and I went to work with it. It was last year; then I began to take up another kind of work, and you know what I am trying to do.

Now, I do not want to take up all the time from the others. Start in and work now start right, and you will be much happier when you get to be a man.



Mr. Chairman, fellow students, and visitors: I am very glad to be here with you all I did not expect to speak here, but they have asked me to say a few words, and so I guess I have to; I can't get out of it. I have been at Sacaton a number of years. I was there when Doctor Marden was there; I have known him ever since I came into the school. I think

William Whitman

I came here in 1902, and since then I have been here up to my graduation. Of course it gives me great pleasure to attend this conference. I have been here twice this year. Since I left this school I have been on the farm trying to dig the ground and get it in shape for my crops, and I am still at it. I am going to keep at it. I have learned a great many things at my home that I never learned here. If you learn a trade, there will be something doing all along the line of your trade. Farming is the most important industry among the Pima Indians, and it is a pretty good industry, too. I know that the Pima Indians are interested in agriculture. I know if you take up farming, that you have got to keep digging into the ground. Of course, you will find it hard at first. I had a hard time at first, but as I had learned the carpenter's trade, of course once in a while I got something to do in that line, but it has mostly been farming. I have raised wheat, as many others; you all know what the Indians raise. I planted two and three-fourths acres of cotton. We got a good crop out of it, but I think I am too lazy this year. I find cotton very useful in a great many ways, and I find, as many others of the Indians, that it is a valuable crop. When I was in school, I did not know that I would be a farmer, and I know that the pupils who are going out of this school will find that farming will come into their minds; but whatever may be in your minds, we know that it is going to take years of preparation for your future, and I hope that you all will go out with the determination that you will have something to do out on the reservation to help your people. Thank you.



As Doctor Marden has stated, he saw me about twenty years ago. I won't say much as to that number of years. He also stated that I got my education at Riverside, California, which is true. It was about nine years ago that Doctor Marden sent **Johnnie Mack** me there. My health was not in very good condition then, but I went. Ever since then I have been at Riverside. Three years ago, 1911, I went into business for myself. I took the Civil Service examination, which I passed and came here for a short time. On account of other business in Riverside I went back.

The Pima Indians have improved very much since I left Sacaton. They have improved in many ways. There are quite a number of returned students on our reservation who have taken part in the councils of our tribe. We had a few days ago a meeting of Indians for our land and water rights. Superintendent Thackery came to us and wanted to find out if we all liked the way the bill read, and if there was anything that we didn't like; and if so, we could join them and look into the matter carefully and see to it that the proposed bill be fixed properly. I wanted them to join in this matter by talking to the chiefs and the sub-chiefs and explain to them what the people want. For the encouragement of the students, I will say that I am sorry that I cut my education a little too short, but still there is room for improvement for a young man, and there is no person too old to learn. I used to hear the returned students talking and I sat back in the hall never knowing that some day I would be one of them. I have attended just one returned students' conference at Riverside. We gave our songs and yells for the different classes. With the education I have, I am always trying my best to tell some of the old Indians some of the things the white people do. I know their ways and how they do things and what kind of meetings they have in certain lines. I have worked among the white people for two years as a tailor, so therefore, it is a very encouraging thing for the young students of this school to hear the words of the ex-students of this school; that is, education means a whole lot. The white

people can take your land away, but they cannot take your education away. I may not be able to attend the commencement, but I here give my congratulations to the class that goes out from this school this year. Thank you for your kind attention.



Ladies and gentleman, returned students: I call myself a returned student, although I have not been in Indian schools as a student a great while. What little education I have I have gotten through public schools. I regret that I did not stay longer, but it was not altogether my fault. I tried to make *Mr. Bartholomew* good use of my time when I was in school but, of course, I was kind of like the other boys.

I am glad to be in this conference, especially to see so many of the Pima students. I am like Dr. Marden, I have been over there a couple of years and I am like a Pima myself. I can even say two or three words in the Pima language. I have not been associated with the other schools but I have had some doings with the Pima students and I must say to them as students that they are just about the finest bunch I have ever been mixed up with. But the average students are a mighty nice class, I believe, to work with and to know. This farming idea is a very good idea and I believe the only one for the Pima young men. I have been encouraging the boys in their athletic games such as baseball, football and tennis. I think the Phoenix boys will testify to the fact that we have some fairly good players among the Pima and I think it is a very good thing for the boys because young men have got to have something to do. They cannot farm all the time; they cannot farm all night, although some of them do irrigate at night. These athletic games are a mighty nice thing for the boys, because they bring them together and keep them out of mischief. We have been talking of forming some sort of a league. We have a baseball team at Sweetwater, Sacaton, Gila Crossing; also one at the Mission school.

I also find there are good musicians among the Pima; it is natural for them to play music. Since I have been over there I have never asked them to play but what they all came; they have a sort of craving to get together and practice and play together and talk over things that help one another. They naturally have that spirit of wanting to do and all they need is a little help along that line. Sometimes the employees of the schools and some of the people out of school want to ask the question whether it is worth while to spend so much time and money in educating the Indian. I think the only answer that can be given them is "Yes." And the best place to find that answer is on the reservation. Of course you may not find it written in as big letters as you would wish to see, but it is there if you look close enough.

When the student comes back from the school he wants to live and to do things as he was taught to do in school, but it is a bigger job than he is able to accomplish for a while. When he comes back his father and mother have their ways of doing things, the way they have gotten along with before they knew the white man and it is a pretty big job to convince those old people on such short notice that they ought to stop their ways and take up the ways of the student. When the student comes back he finds out that he must begin little by little to convince the older people that his way is the best. When students go back home they find conditions very much different from what they were in school. The boy doesn't find things to work with. A girl doesn't find the things to work with. They are poor; she can't keep her dress so nice and clean as she would like to.

I was very glad and very much impressed to see the older students get up and talk and tell their experiences since they left school; it has brought home to me a sort of message. I thought that if these older people can do the things that they have done, with such little education as they have, that you boys and you girls with the education you are getting in this school, ought to be able to do much more than the older people have done. Thank you.



I am only too sorry that I haven't any success to tell you, but I wish to tell you in a general way that I very much agree with the answer to the question that it is best to educate the Indians. I have sometimes heard that the returned student is not worth killing, because if he is not worth killing, he is worth saving. We have been trying to live the ideal life that our superintendent and teachers have taught us to live, and though some say that the returned student is not living up to his ideal life I would like to ask you who ever did live up to the ideal life? My dog is the only thing that I know of that lives the ideal life. He eats, sleeps and drinks, that is his idea of life.

During my life time I have seen marvelous changes. During the few years that we have had the returned students from this school we have been trying to live up to what we learn here. I am glad to say that the returned students are doing that, and you can see the answer, as my brother said. I want to show you a little home on the desert among the Papago. In that little home—it is not a very nice home, yet it is a home—that home has worked up to the ideal standards, considering the place out there. I was surprised to find that in the desert and when I inquired from what school that student had come the answer was that he came from the Phoenix school.



As I sat and wondered what message I might give you a multitude of subjects crowded before me and I hesitated, they all seemed so very important and so vastly different.

Perhaps the most serious thing in our physical life is death. The *Jessie Marago* death rate on the Pima reservation has been such this year as to cause many to think and ask what is the reason. Now, it is simply this; the race is growing weaker in physical health. Now this might be unavoidable owing to the fact that the Indians are undergoing a great change in their physical life, yet I wonder if we are, each and every one of us, doing our best to strengthen rather than weaken the race.

Now I want to say that I have never known of any old time Indian life but what it held in practice many excellent customs that might be an improvement on the white man's civilized way of living, as it pertains to the Indian. So it is with your tribal customs. As you enter into this new life that is being thrust upon you let me tell you to hold to those things, those customs and principles; and as you take upon yourselves this new life take only the good things and shun as you would poison all that is unworthy. It seems as if the unworthy things of life make a deeper impression upon us than the worthy and thus a race of humans will more easily adopt the unworthy things rather than shun them.



I cannot say very much about myself, because there is not much to say. I can say

this—I have always regretted that I have had so little education. I started out in 1893 and I got out in 1903. I wish I had gone to another school and got more education. I want to impress this point upon the students of this school. Stick to this school and get all the education that you can get. The best part of a person's life is that part spent in school. The days of school life are the best. I want to say this: When I graduated from the school in my oration I quoted this saying of Benjamin Franklin: "Diligence is the mother of good luck." Since I left school I have always tried to stick to that quotation, although I have found it hard at times. I have gone wrong; I have failed in life, but I am glad to say that it is possible that some of these students have a good idea and if they stick to their idea they are going to get to their feet every time they fall. It has been quite a long while since I left school, I felt pretty good when I left school. Of course I feel that I knew very little of the future life I was to lead, but I found out that experience was the best teacher of all. I have been at Sacaton as a dairyman, although I have had no experience in past years along that line but I am game enough to try any kind of work that I am put on to. No matter what kind of a job you are given you should try to do the best you know how.



Mr. Chairman: I am not an Apache but I will say a few words about myself.

The statement that has been made here by our friend, the last speaker, is a sad thing about what has been done to us about cutting us down to a small acreage of land. We have enemies of all kinds, and you know that as well as I do; we have enemies among our white brothers and we have enemies even among our own people from among different tribes and these enemies I'm going to say but little about. Those are wanting our land and have done what they have done to us, and we have not got much land left to us for our own use, but I am glad to say this that we have friends among the white people who are helping us along, and if it were not for these people the land which we have left would be smaller, if it had not been for their interest in us, and some of you know that they have worked all they could to secure the land for us. You know that the intention of the Government is to educate us so that we may go back and give what we get in school to the old people, and I am glad for the experiences that have been told here of those who are trying to do what they can to uplift their people. It is an encouragement to hear such experiences. I am sorry to say that there are some who are going the other way. They are trying to introduce the old way of living, dancing at night, singing at night. But if we do a little kindness, give a little help, even though it is small, it might spread out and influence and in that way we may come closer together. There are some who are sad because of the way they have lived their lives. They say: "The way I live is nobody's business. If I get hurt in doing this, nobody else will get hurt; just myself and nobody else." It is a sad thing to me that those people that I have just told you about would say: "Let us do this," which they know is wrong. They are going backward instead of pressing forward. I want to say that if we can do anything in the right kind of life so that we can help along instead of pushing back into our old way, try to lift people up, we should do so. I am glad that most of you are doing well.



THE NATIVE AMERICAN

Entered at Phoenix, Arizona, as Second Class Mail Matter

C. W. GOODMAN, Superintendent

An Illustrated Weekly Magazine, Devoted to Indian Education and Printed by Indian Student-Apprentices at the United States Indian Training School, Phoenix, Arizona

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A YEAR

OF LOCAL AND PERSONAL INTEREST.

Mr. Santeo was a visitor at the school early in the week.

☉☉☉

Dr. Delcher came over from Sacaton Wednesday to place Ahill Ramon, one the Pima boys, in the sanatorium.

☉☉☉

A generous supply of eggs was added to the bill of fare in the pupils' dining room Easter Sunday.

☉☉☉

Mr. Bartholomew came over from Sacaton Wednesday accompanied by his wife who left on the evening train for Hot Springs, Arkansas.

☉☉☉

Manuel Chullow of Santan has passed the week at the hospital on a visit to his son, Carl Lowe. Carl has been seriously sick for ten weeks and is still in a critical condition.

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Dr. Keck gave an illustrated talk to the pupils in the chapel Wednesday evening on eye diseases, particularly refraction and trachoma. A number of lantern slides showed the eye in various stages of disease. Dr. Keck is examining the eyes of all the pupils.

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Superintendent Thackery drove over from Sacaton Saturday in his new automobile bringing Mr. and Mrs. Levi Chubbuck who had been making a visit on the reservation. Dr. and Mrs. Delcher and son were also in the party which arrived in time to be present at the luncheon given for the Maricopa county teachers.

Mrs. Chiles' girls of the farm cottage were presented with a beautifully decorated basket of Easter eggs by Mrs Wilmot of Central Avenue.

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The Catholic boys and girls attended services at church in town Sunday morning escorted by Miss Adams.

☉☉☉

Daniel N. Thomas, a Pima Indian, of Sacaton, Arizona, who is learning the printing trade at Hampton Institute, was one of the speakers on the winning team in the recent Adams prize debate at the Hampton school.

☉☉☉

Little Miss Elizabeth Breid's fourth birthday was the occasion for thirty of her friends being entertained at the assistant superintendent's cottage last Saturday afternoon. Mrs. Breid was assisted by Mrs. Elliott and Miss Viets of the East Farm.

☉☉☉

Miss Gould gave an Easter party Wednesday evening to her pupils of the second grade and the little folks numbering over sixty had the time of their lives. They played on the lawn north of the club until dark when the scene of festivity was changed to the diningroom. Here James and Edgar had arranged a long table, attractively decorated, at which the refreshments were served. Big candy eggs were the prizes for the guessing contests which greatly amused the little folks.

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The industrial teachers cooperated with the academic department Saturday morning to entertain the visiting teachers and interesting demonstration work was noted all along the line.

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The profusion of roses and sweet peas added a charm to the floral decorations in the rooms and on the banquet tables Saturday.

☉☉☉

The members of the Arizona Printers and Publishers association visited the printing department of the school yesterday.

Teachers Entertained

The doors of the Indian school were thrown open last Saturday to the Maricopa County Teachers' association and the numbers in which the instructors arrived proved the appreciation of the school's invitation.

All the arrangements were in charge of Principal Scott and the academic teachers, and the chapel decorations as well as the girls' home where the luncheon was served showed the results of their artistic endeavors. More than 225 plates were laid. The *Arizona Republican* says in part: "The Maricopa County Teachers' association, 200 strong, held their monthly meeting Saturday at the United States Indian school. The subject discussed was geography. After the meeting a luncheon was served by the authorities of the Indian school and this was topped off by a military parade which aroused rounds and rounds of applause. Every teacher present voted the meeting at the Indian school the most enthusiastic, the best attended, the most interesting and the most enjoyable of the year. It is the last meeting this year and the spirit of sociability and helpfulness developed makes each and every teacher look forward with great anticipation for the return of the meeting next year.

"The business over, the teachers retired in a body to the dining hall where dozens of tables groaned under sumptuous plenty. The hall was beautifully decorated with asparagus. The luncheon was prepared by the club cooks and served by the students of the school. Everything was delicious. Everybody seemed to be waited on simultaneously. If Dr. Mayo were present he would have agreed that at the Indian school the cooking problem was solved.

"After the inner man was satisfied post-prandial speeches were delivered by Mr. Rummel, Superintendent Goodman and Principal Stabler, President Randall acting as toastmaster.

"Mr. Rummel read a poem, the refrain of which was: 'It is nobly good to teach the youth of this wild west.' In conclusion, Mr. Rummel extended the thanks of the association to the teachers and authorities of the Indian school for the hospitalities that were so kindly and generously extended.

"Superintendent Goodman spoke of his many years in the Indian Service. He rejoiced over the fact that Fernando Rodriguez, a student of the school, took second rank in scholarship at the Phoenix high school. Mr. Goodman quoted figures to prove that the Indian is going to the public schools in greater numbers year by year. Mr. Goodman appealed to the teachers to extend the hand of welcome to any red men knocking on the door of the public school.

"Principal Stabler spoke on the social side of the association. He said: "There ought to be cordial relation among us. We ought to know more of each other, for then we have a better opinion of each other. Our comradeship should be warm, true and honest. A teacher that builds himself up by throwing another down does not belong in the profession.

"The speeches over, the teachers went to the athletic field where from the bleachers they reviewed a military parade furnished by the Indian school corps. There were eight companies in line, about 400 students participating. Not a white man had a thing to do with the entire drill. Ricardo Padillo acted as major and Robert Burke as adjutant. Solomon Leupp was the drum major. As the companies swung into line the teachers applauded wildly. It was clear that the discipline appealed to the schoolmarm and pedagogues. As the teachers were filling the streets cars that took them to Phoenix many a kind word was heard in praise of the Indian school and the red men."

Baseball
Track

Athletics

Swimming
Tennis

Indians Win From Normals

If Saturday's opening game for the 1914 series for the *Republican* cup presented no other interesting features, the discovery of Arres, the classy 16-year-old Mission Indian pitcher, would make it worthy of a lengthy chronicle, for Arres was really and truly discovered Saturday when he held the hard-hitting Pedagogues to five hits and one run, struck out ten men and turned in and hit the only home run of the game.

Arres struck out three batters in a row in the second inning. Arres struck out three batters in a row in the seventh, after having allowed one hit. He fanned his trio so fast that the man who had got on the paths failed to unglue himself from first base.

A lightning-like double play in the ninth saved the Indians from a possible second score. Castle had hit and then took third on an overthrow. The second man up struck out, that was Downs. Hartranft was hit by a pitched ball. There was a man on first, one on third and one down. The natural consequence was a desperate double steal to score. Castle tried it once, but Austin tossed down to Yukku. Between them they had the runner out, but Yukku dropped the ball. Then drawing the throw his way, Hartranft tried mightily to get Castle across. Young Butler, the shortstop, crossed over and took the throw, which was rather wild, ignored Hartranft speeding for second and pegged home. Austin had Castle by enough to be sure. Then he slammed to Yukku, who held it and tagged Hartranft out easily on third base line.

The Indians have now started what will likely be their second successful campaign for the *Republican's* baseball trophy. The Normals have held the cup for the past two years, taking it away from the Braves in open competition after the first year. Now

that the Valley High School League has been formed and the Indians and Normals are out of it, there remain only the two teams to fight for the mug.

If the Redskins take it this season then each will have won it twice and the fifth series in the spring of 1915 will determine for all time the possessor of the cup.

	Indians									
Runs.....	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	x—	4
Hits.....	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	0	x—	10
	Normals									
Runs.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—	1
Hits.....	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1—	5
	R. H. E.									
Indians.....										4 10 3
Normals.....										1 5 6

Batteries—Arres and Austin; Foster and McCreary.
Braves—Anton, center field; Yukku, third base; Earl, second base; Austin, catcher; Tenijeth, first base; Reynolds, left field; Garcia, right field; Butler, shortstop; Arres, pitcher.

Pedagogues—Flannigan, shortstop; McComb, third base; McCreary, catcher; Castle, left field; Downs, right field; Hartranft, second base; Roberts, first base; Deal, center field; Foster, pitcher.—*Arizona Republican*.

Swimming Tank Filled

Mr. Klingerberg had the plunge filled so that the disciplinarian's department would present a good appearance to the visiting teachers Saturday, and some of the swimmers on the campus took advantage of this courtesy soon thereafter.

Normal Game at Tempe

The Indian school baseball team will journey to Tempe Saturday to play the strong Normal team the second game of the season which will probably be the last and deciding game for the possession of the cup for this year. If the Normals win, another game will be necessary and that will be played in Phoenix.

Literary Members Do Stunts

Monday evening was "stunt evening" at the Literary society and the program was accordingly varied from the ordinary literary numbers. When the curtain rose, a Pima boy astride a wooden horse gave an idea of the trend of the evening. There was also a Pima-Maricopa song. James Moses gave an artistic rope twirling with all the ease of a professional, and Ramon Garcia did some very good work, but hardly as finished as his rival for honors.

Lucy Medicinegrass showed her skill as a nurse and did a very neat arm bandage. A sextette from the band played two very good numbers, and "Blind Tom" would have recognized himself instantly had he seen the piano performance of Mr. Stacy. Easchief Clark did some clever juggling with a drum major's baton and William T. Moore was the magician of the bunch. John Winnerchy and Benedict Toahy were the native New Yorker and the tourist. Frank Butler with a hammer and tacks, some pieces of cloth and paper painted a ship that was so realistic the audience planned a summer sea voyage at once. The war dance of the Oklahoma boys ended the program.

Indian School at Sun Fete

Phoenix Indian school took its usual prominent part in that city's celebration on Thursday. Besides the band, rifle team and battalions, four floats were furnished by the school representing primitive Navaho life, Hopi life, the trades, and the academic department.

The *Arizona Republican* of Friday begins its account of the parade with the following compliment which we duly appreciate:

Yesterday was just Thursday every place but here. In Phoenix it was the day of the second annual Sun Fete pageant.

It was the day on which a crowd, estimated at 15,000, saw the march of the tradition preserving cohorts of Azteca through the streets of the city.

Rather shorter than last year's parade, but with just as much dazzle of colors, was this

feature procession. Again it is to award the best praise to the Indian boys and girls. Not only did the United States Indian school furnish all the Aztec characters, supply the Indian life floats and one of the bands but it put in the best display of evenly marching, well-drilled youngsters. When the two squads of Indian girls and boys broke into fours squads right at the first corner, took the side street that way and then bent into Washington forming company front, the military man had to say, "Ha, that was well executed."

Without the Indians there would have been lacking another valuable feature—the floats representing the dwellings and modes of dressing of the several Arizona tribes. From the brush hut of the Pima to the hogan of the Navajo, this section was complete. On the Pima float made by the Salt River Indians was a woman grinding real corn on a real metate, and cooking real tortillas from it. The Navajo float carried an Indian boy silversmith, and on the Hopi was a craftsman in leather embroidery.

Rev. Claude Jones of the Christian church of Phoenix added two very interesting features to the Sunday afternoon service at the school besides his address to the pupils. His choir of more than thirty provided excellent music and Miss Bernice Eggleston, one of the talented readers of Phoenix, gave a beautiful rendition of "The Vision of Sir Launfal."

We are glad to have Mr. and Mrs. Chubbuck with us this week. While Mr. Chubbuck has been here several times in the past several years it has been seven years since he was accompanied to the southwest by Mrs. Chubbuck. They left Thursday evening for Riverside, California, where Mr. Chubbuck, who is with the bureau of farm management under the Department of Agriculture, will make his headquarters for the present and where they will establish a temporary home. He has the district including Nevada, New Mexico, Arizona and California.

From Other Schools

Eufaula Boarding School, Eufaula, Okla. *By Special Correspondent.*

It is now the intention of the boarding school to present to the public the Indian operetta, "The Feast of the Red Corn," on Wednesday evening, April 29, weather permitting. The early presentation of the closing play is to help relieve the rushed condition of closing examinations, exhibit work, etc., usual at the close of the school year, and to furnish entertainment for the visitors of the Women's Federated Clubs which is to meet here at that time. We want the people to become acquainted with the school activities and to show them what the Creek girls are capable of doing. This is to be a campus play and all are cordially invited to attend—if our present plans materialize.

Miss Salina Carr, junior at this school, was appointed assistant primary teacher at the Presbyterian Sunday school recently.

Bird day was observed at the school in the chapel with the following program:

Doxology	
Prayer	
The Use and Care of Birds	Miss Pope
Song, "Spring"	School
Lincoln's Kindness to Birds	Miss Wright
The Origin of Birds (Indian legend)	Ida McIntosh
Piano solo, "The Cuckoo"	Hettie Sulphur
Recitation, "The Cock-Sparrow"	Wanda McIntosh
The Address of the Birds	Five little girls
Song, "Bob White"	Intermediate girls
Reading, "Bob White"	
Answered by the girls with the whistle of the bob white.	
Recitation, "The Mocking Bird"	Gertrude Posey
With music by Miss Botto	
Reading, "Why the Swallow's Breast is Red"	
(Indian legend) Salina Carr	
Story, "The Doves of Dandolo"	Miss Morley
Song, "The Polish May Song"	School

The Faculty Reading circle met with Misses Jordan and Campbell in the room of the latter on Thursday evening. The subject under discussion was Japan. Invitations were sent out on Japanese stationery. The programs were Japanese in design and contained this original verse:

"This very night we'll travel away,
Together we'll go in company gay,
To the land of kimonos and pretty bright things
And quaint styles and costumes where childhood sings.
To Old Japan we're going tonight
To view these things which are out of sight."

The girls are enjoying the beautiful days by playing ball. Two teams have been organized and the "rooters" for each side make the air resonant with their enthusiasm.

Miss Campbell's apartments were decorated and festooned with flowers and the alcove of green lattice work and vines with drapings of oriental design completed a beautiful effect. Roll call was as follows:

History of Japan	Miss Jordan
Topography of Japan	Mrs. McCrary
Products of Japan	Miss Botto
Earthquakes and Volcanoes	Miss Hendrix
Religion	Mrs. Owen
Army and Navy	Miss Morley
Educational Methods	Miss Cheshire
The First Treaty with the United States	Miss Northington
Japan and California	Miss Campbell
Peculiar Customs	Miss Pope
Japan and Russia	Mr. Campbell
Contributions Japan has made to the World	Miss Wright

The responses were especially interesting and instructive and evidenced deep study in the various topics. The teachers were dressed in the oriental garb which added to the effectiveness of the meeting.

A contest, "The Floral Wedding," was completed by names of flowers and Mr. Campbell proved himself most apt and received for his efforts a hammered brass desk piece of Japanese design. Refreshments consisting of raspberry freeze and marshmallow cake were then served. The appointments as far as possible carried out the subject. Dainty fans were given as favors. The evening was especially enjoyed inasmuch as Japan and her people are always interesting.

There remains but one more meeting for this year. This will be April 23 with Dr. Tolleson and Miss Hendrix. The subject will be "What to Eat."

Tucson Indian Training School

By Special Correspondent.

The Rev. John N. Steele, evangelist to the Indians from the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, held a series of meetings at the school during the past week. He spoke twice each day and the church service on Sunday afternoon closed his visit. The teachers and students have been greatly helped by his preaching.

The Presbytery of Phoenix held its spring meeting in Tucson from April 2 through April 4. The school had the pleasure of entertaining Rev. Dirk Lay of Sacaton and Rev. George Wilson of Indian Oasis during the Presbytery session. At the popular meeting on Friday evening the school choir furnished the music.

The special music was an anthem by the choir and a solo by Susie Jackson.

On Easter the choir gave excellent music both at Sunday school and at the church service.

School closes on Wednesday, May 6. Monday evening the music students will give their recital. Tuesday evening the school will give its annual closing entertainment.

Last Saturday the Indian school baseball team played the Tucson High school team. The Escuela team won the game by the score of 10 to 8. The school is justly proud of its victory since the high school the week before had won from the University of Arizona. Battery for the Training School team is Alfred E. Jackson and Vincent Garcia.

Flandreau, South Dakota

Weekly Review.

Mrs. Woodham resigned her position at the end of March and Thursday left for Chicago where she has been accepted as a student nurse in Jefferson Park hospital, and will take up a two years course in general nursing.

It is reported that Supt. John H. Scriven of Rosebud has resigned and will leave the service in a short time.

Rev. Edward Ashley of Cheyenne River has been appointed as general missionary among the Indians of South Dakota. He will continue to reside at his old home and travel over the state as needed. Dr. Ashley has been in mission work among the Indians for more than forty years, most of the time at Cheyenne River agency, and has a host of friends among the whites as well as among the Indians. His visits to Flandreau are welcomed and enjoyed.

Greeting From Haskell Y. M. C. A.

President Y. M. C. A., Phoenix Indian School:

We have been hearing good reports of your Young Men's Christian Association organization, and we are convinced that it is doing great work for the young Indian boys. I am sure your organization has a great purpose in view for the Indian race, that is, it has the aim of turning out real leaders for our race, besides developing them morally, physically and spiritually. Without doubt you have all realized the one great factor in the make-up of the red man lacking is that of Christianity and that should be our aim, to become thorough Christians, as we are the "Hope" of the Indian race.

The Haskell organization sends you its heartiest congratulations upon your good work, and

may it continue to grow and in time become one of the best organizations among the Indian schools.

You have our co-operation in trying to make the Y. M. C. A. as the great foundation for the solving of the great "Indian Problem."

In behalf of Haskell Y. M. C. A. we, the cabinet members, send you our best wishes for a most successful year. We are

Respectfully,

G. E. E. LINDQUIST	JAMES SMITH
JUBEL H. WILSON	L. L. GILLENWATER
BURRY WILSON	A. M. VENNE
WILLIAM WILLIAMS	JACOB H. DOXTATER
H. J. FLOOD	CHARLES SCOTT

Haskell Y. M. C. A. Cabinet

Children and Gardening.

The formation of a children's club for gardening and canning in northeast suburban Washington was recently announced in the news. The purpose is to interest and instruct children in the useful and important work of creating food, teaching them by practice certain fundamentals of gardening and promoting a habit of industry and thrift. The art of canning will be practiced with a view to having the children learn of the economy and comfort of food conservation. As an accompaniment to all this the children are to keep systematic accounts of expenditures and of income from the proceeds of their work. The thoughts of people in the cities are turning more and more to the cultivation of the land, and these thoughts, if persisted in and followed abidingly and intelligently, may lead to more healthful living and greater independence. The idea of gardening or of farming implanted in children may turn them into basic producers to their own good and comfort. School gardens are generally admitted to have been productive of benefits. Vacant lot gardening has given healthful work to large numbers of people and cut down the cost of living for a good many families. In the rural sections the boys' corn clubs and girls' tomato and canning clubs are teaching useful lessons to the older generations as well as the younger. There is room for vast improvement in the cultivation of American land even in the light of present knowledge of agriculture—a knowledge which is expanding and will continue to expand until the farming methods of the present will in a few years to come seem to the farmers of the future as crude, wasteful and inefficient as to the farmers of today seem the methods of their ancestors.—*Washington Star.*

Contributed by Pupils

Sixth Grade A

We are now beginning to get our exhibit papers ready for commencement.

We all enjoyed the "stunt" program last night. I think that the Indian war dancers were the best.

The swimming pool was filled last week and the boys thought they were to have a chance to swim.

We sixth grade A pupils are learning the nine parts of speech for our grammar lessons. We have to work hard because we are behind the other classes.

We sixth grade pupils are working some examples in arithmetic for exhibit work and Miss Hendrix said she was sorry that some of us could not work our problems.

In the school rooms we are studying hard so when examination comes we may be able to make our grades.

The Indian School band lead the procession of the Arizona Elks Tuesday afternoon for the opening of their convention.

The grass is about to be cut and we farm boys are ready for it.

The first game was played here last Saturday against the Tempe Normals and the Indians won the game. Next Saturday they are going to meet them at Tempe.

We sixth grade pupils are working hard on grammar studying about our principal parts of speech.

The sewing room girls are pretty nearly finished with the company B white uniforms, but they are starting on those for the other company now. They are anxious to finish them before commencement so they can wear them to parade.

We hospital girls are glad because there will not be many of the pupils come for eye treatment after they have been examined.

Dinah McLean made a lovely strawberry short cake last night for the nurse girls' table. We thank her very much but it makes us wish for more.

Fifth Grade C.

We are all proud of the way the boys played ball Saturday. The flying Hopi is all there with his speed and can run the bases. He also can chase the flies that come his way.

We fifth grade C pupils are going to read about "Things Spoken of as Persons" and the other is "The Farmer and His Sons."

We are glad to be in school again after our long vacation and hope that many of the children will try hard on their lessons because in a few more weeks the school will be closed again for the summer vacation.

Carl Lowe is about the same. We send him some sweet peas and roses once in a while in the evening.

Mr. Wade was so kind as to give the morning school girls some pretty roses.

Kate M. Mooney, one of our Supai girls, says that she likes to work at the laundry but says it was too hot for her.

The days are going very fast and soon we will have our final examination. I am very interested in all of my lessons. I am getting to be more interested in my arithmetic lessons than any other. I'll try my very best and get some good grades in my lessons.

The weather is getting hotter and the flowers are blooming. The grass on the ground looks beautiful and also the trees around the school.

Robert Stanley, who has been working at the dairy, has been changed to the farm and is driving the mail wagon.

Daniel Reed is getting to be a good farmer and Mr. Hammock is proud of him.

The fifth grade pupils are getting along better on their spelling this month. Harry Austin is the best speller in our grade.

Chief Supervisor Suicides

Press Dispatch to Muskogee Times-Democrat.

Washington, April 13.—E. P. Holcombe, chief inspector in the Indian Service and at one time prominently mentioned as a candidate for Commissioner of Indian Affairs, committed suicide by shooting at a local hotel late this afternoon. Holcombe recently conducted investigations in the Osage Nation which led to conspiracy indictments against a number of prominent Oklahomans by the Federal courts.

The campus flowers have never been prettier than this year and everybody is adhering strictly to the rules and not picking without the gardener's permission.

Easter Stories

William Smith, Second Grade A

Once upon a time far away in a country the chickens did not lay eggs very much, because they did not have enough to eat. And so before Easter the little birds said the children in the country would not have eggs the next day.

They said: "Let us call the little rabbit," and they said to the rabbit: "Tomorrow morning you come to us and we will each give one of our eggs." The little rabbit said: "The dog is barking; he will chase me back if I go up there." "Well, you come very early in the morning," the bird said.

So very early in the morning before it was light the little rabbit got up and went to every tree with a basket on his arm. Each little bird gave him one egg and the little rabbit went to every house. The children were asleep and the rabbit put one egg beside each pillow. In the morning the little children each one had a colored egg, because the little birds have all kinds of eggs.

Do you know why we keep Easterday? Because Jesus died and rose from his grave on that day. And he died for us.

Anily Isabel, Second Grade B

Once upon a time there lived a woman who had two children. They were very poor and Easter was coming, and the father and mother said: "What can we do for our children? We are poor; we have not much money."

And the next day the father and mother talked and talked. One said: "I know what we can do. We will go and get some eggs and color them very pretty and we will hide them in the bushes. And also we will have a great feast."

The next day was Easter and all people went to church, and when Sunday school was over the father and mother told their children to go and look in the bushes and see if they could find anything. All the children ran as fast as they could. One little girl peeped in a bush and out jumped a little rabbit; and there she saw some eggs, nice colored eggs. The little girl ran and showed them to her mamma and told her that the little rabbit gave her the pretty colored eggs. And that is why we always have rabbits at Easter time.

And then they all had a feast and the children went home with happy hearts to remember that Jesus arose from the grave on the first Easter morning.

UNITED STATES CIVIL-SERVICE EXAMINATION Engineer and Carpenter (Male)

MAY 6, 1914.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination for engineer and carpenter, for men only, on May 6, 1914, at the usual places. From the register of eligibles resulting from this examination certification will be made to fill a vacancy in the position of engineer at \$840 per annum at the Tohatchi Boarding School, Navajo Agency, Arizona, in the Indian Service, and vacancies as they may occur in positions requiring similar qualifications, unless it is found to be in the interest of the service to fill any vacancy by reinstatement, transfer, or promotion.

Persons who meet the requirements and desire this examination should at once apply for application form 304 to the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., or to the Secretary of the United States Civil Service Board at any place of examination. No application will be accepted unless properly executed, including the medical certificate, and filed with the Commission at Washington in time to arrange for the examination at the place selected by the applicant. In applying for this examination the exact title as given at the head of this announcement should be used.

The greatest single issue of the *Congressional Record* ever published was printed last week. It contains 186 pages, and the entire work of setting the type and printing was done in eight hours. Edward Nevils is in charge of the *Record* division of the Government Printing Office.

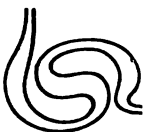
During the first three hours devoted to setting the type thirty-seven linotypes were at work, and then for four hours a battery of fifty machines, the entire capacity of the *Record* division of the Government Printing Office, was set to work.

It took exactly one hour to print the *Record*.
—*Washington Star*.



Commissioner Sells on the Liquor Traffic

BELIEVE that the greatest present menace to the American Indian is whiskey. It does more to destroy his constitution and invite the ravages of disease than anything else. It does more to demoralize him as a man, and frequently as a woman. It does more to make him an easy prey to the unscrupulous than everything else combined. Let us save the American Indian from the curse of whiskey!





PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON

"NOT FOR SCHOOL, BUT FOR LIFE"

THE NATIVE AMERICAN

Devoted to Indian Education

Volume 15

April 25, 1914

Number 17

The New York Indians

By Hon. Levi Chubbuck, Agriculturist, in Thirty-first Annual Report of Indian Rights Association



AN Indian problem in New York state? Yes, one of long standing, reaching back to colonial days, and it promises to remain unsolved for a long time to come unless there be an awakening of public conscience and a demand for its solution. To the writer the chief difficulty seems to be in a division of authority over the New York Indians between the state and Federal governments, each of which exercises only limited jurisdiction, leaving to the Indians a considerable measure of autonomous government, in accord with tribal law and regulation. Not infrequently these are radically opposed to the state laws and repressive of social and economic development.

The 1910 census shows that there are 6,046 Indians in the state of New York, about 200 of whom—the Montauks and Shinnecocks—live on Long Island. The Shinnecocks, of whom there are 150, have a reservation of 750 acres near Southampton, Long Island.

There are six other reservations in the state of New York: the St. Regis on the St. Lawrence river in the extreme northern part of the state, in which there are 14,640 acres; the Onondaga, with 6,100 acres and the Oneida, with 350 acres, near Syracuse; the Tonawanda with 7,549 acres; the Tuscarora with 6,249 acres; the Cattaraugus with 21,680 acres; the Oil Spring with 640 acres and the Allegany with 30,469 acres, all in the western part of the state. The total acreage in these reservations is 87,677.

Title in fee for this land runs back to the grant of the Massachusetts colony by the King of England, and became involved in the controversy between New York and Massachusetts growing out of a later grant to the New York colony that overlapped that of the Massachusetts colony. By a compromise between the two states, New York was given jurisdiction over the disputed area, while Massachusetts retained the pre-emption right to the lands occupied and claimed by the Indians. This pre-emption right was disposed of to Robert Morris and later was acquired by the Ogden Land company, which now claims to own the fee to much of the land at present included in the New York Indian reservations, particularly the Allegany and Cattaraugus, the Indians having only the right to occupancy and that so long as they maintain tribal relations. The Indians, however, claim the absolute ownership of the land subject only to the right of the Ogden Land company or its assigns to purchase whenever the Indians shall elect to sell. The Tonawanda reservation of 7,549 acres is an exception in that the Indians acquired the title to this by purchase and the title is held in trust by the comptroller of New York. The Tuscaroras also have absolute title in fee to their 6,249 acres.

On none of the reservations, excepting the Oneida, has there been any allotment of land in severalty. Individual Indians acquire and dispose of tracts of land among themselves, but the land still remains the property of the tribe.

The New York Indian problem is emphasized by the fact that the Indians are segregated from the rest of the population of the state by state statutes and allowed to main-

Commissioner's Letter

April 5, 1914.

To all Reservation Superintendents:

I greatly desire it to be understood throughout the service that the present administration of Indian Affairs is determined that every Indian shall have opportunity and encouragement to accomplish industrial betterments.

I want you to know that the magnitude of this undertaking is fully realized, and that while I do not think it can be accomplished in one summer nor that it can be done without hard work and some sacrifice on the part of all of us, I am firmly of the opinion that it can be, should be, and must be done.

I am not at all satisfied with the agricultural, stock and industrial conditions generally existing throughout the Indian country and I am determined that unceasing effort shall be put forth to bring about a radical and speedy change.

Primarily the opportunity for advancement among Indians is largely agricultural and stock raising. The Indians own the land and with proper encouragement can so develop their possessions as to insure ultimate self-support.

The farming season is at hand. Every farmer should at once become actively engaged in advising and teaching the Indians how to prepare the soil, the kind of seed to select, when and how to plant, grow and harvest, and the best use to be made of his crop when produced.

The Indians should be made to realize that the grazing lands of the United States are now almost entirely his own and that he has readily within his reach the possibility of becoming the cattle, horse, and sheep king of America.

All these things involve earnestness of purpose and close co-operation between the Indian Service employees and the Indians. To insure the best results every man charged

with such a responsibility as farmer or stockman must devote his time—every day of his time—in heart to heart association and hand to hand working in his particular sphere. It must be “a long pull, a strong pull and a pull altogether” as they say at sea.

I cannot refrain from calling attention to a situation that is very unsatisfactory. I have information from dependable sources and from all sections of the country that farmers in the Indian Service devote most of their time to work associated with the business end of the agencies; that our farmers, with a few notable exceptions, are not in fact practical and helpful as farmers; that they do not go out among the Indians on their farms as they should and as hereafter I earnestly desire them to do. It is almost discouraging to contemplate that after years of employment of men who have been especially charged with the work of advancing the farming interests of the Indians no more has been accomplished.

Commencing immediately I wish word to go down the line from the Indian Office in Washington to the agencies, and from the agency throughout every reservation and on to each allotment that every Indian Service farmer shall give his time to actual farming and that under no circumstances shall he continue, as so generally has been done, making the office work the first consideration and the promoting of the farm work of the Indians secondary. These things must be reversed.

Congress, the tax-paying public and the Indians have a right to expect full return for every dollar appropriated and such permanent industrial advancement of the Indians each year as will justify the maintenance of the force of farmers and stockmen now employed and give promise that eventually they may no longer be required.

Nor am I satisfied with the fact as I am now convinced that the superintendents, generally speaking, spend altogether too much time in the office attending to duties which properly belong to clerks, when the superintendent, to accomplish the best results, should be out in the field among the Indians looking into their home comforts, after health conditions and in close contact with them, giving personal attention to their farming, stock raising and other relationships that they may be encouraged to do for themselves the things that they cannot have done for them for an indefinite period of time.

Hereafter, the superintendent, in place of devoting three-fourths or more of his time to office duties, shall devote a very large part of his time among the Indians on the reservation.

I do not anticipate that the carrying out of these directions will bring about any appreciable congestion on the so-called "paper work" of the office. I believe the greater portion of the office work will be found to fit in with the field work so that it will be done in connection therewith and without hindrance to it.

Reservation employees should know the Indians and know them well; understand their condition and substantially aid them in their forward march toward self-support and equipment for citizenship.

Sincerely yours,

CATO SELLS,
Commissioner.

My Brother's Keeper

(Continued from page 225.)

Commissioner Sells declares that, with the responsibility of his official oath upon him, he would not touch a drop of any intoxicating liquor. This is a responsibility which should be realized by every person in authority, no matter who he is or where he is. The father cannot reasonably preach to his son against the use of liquor if he himself drinks it. The employer cannot in fairness forbid his employee the drink of whiskey which he himself takes.

Each man is his brother's keeper—each man knows in his heart that he is. He may haltingly ask the question, but he knows the answer before he speaks the words. He knows that he is the big brother to every weaker one than he. This principle was established when Cain was driven into the wilderness, banished for his crime—but more for his cowardly evasion. Recognition of this principle is a belief in every man's heart, no matter how zealously he may strive to disavow it.

The whole country is better for this letter of Commissioner Sells. It contains much excellent advice for the people in the Indian Department, but—more than that—it carries a sermon to every man in every station. It is another answer, specially well put, to the ancient question, "Am I my brother's keeper."

A Great Cherokee

Oklahoma has selected as one of its citizens to be honored by a statue in the National capitol, Sequoyah, or George Guess, a Cherokee Indian, born more than a century ago, who was a most remarkable man. He was the inventor of the Cherokee alphabet, by which in a short time he turned all of his tribe from illiterate savages to literates. By means of thirty-six characters and a few modifications thereon he was able to print the spoken speech of the Cherokees and it took an average of but three days for an aborigine to learn the system.

It was a notable achievement and Oklahoma does well to honor this man, who never lived permanently in what is now the state, but was looked upon as the prophet of the Cherokee tribe and was intimately concerned in its migration to the west.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Work has been started on the new quarters for the Cook Bible school on lots across the street from our school building. Light pressed brick is to be used in the main structures which will be a credit to the neighborhood.

THE NATIVE AMERICAN

Entered at Phoenix, Arizona, as Second Class Mail Matter

C. W. GOODMAN, Superintendent

An Illustrated Weekly Magazine, Devoted to Indian Education and Printed by Indian Student-Apprentices at the United States Indian Training School, Phoenix, Arizona

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A YEAR

OF LOCAL AND PERSONAL INTEREST.

We are in receipt of Sherman Institute's commencement invitation, the exercises to be held May 10 to 13 inclusive.

☪☪☪

Supt. H. J. McQuigg of San Xavier agency at Tucson was at the school over Sunday. He was accompanied by Mrs. McQuigg.

☪☪☪

An ice cream social was given on the lawn last Saturday evening and the proceeds will go toward an electric motor to be used for running an ice cream freezer.

☪☪☪

The weather man provided us with a cool snap Wednesday. Snow is reported in northern Arizona and Phoenix gets the chilly breeze from the mountain country.

☪☪☪

Chief Special Officer Larson of liquor suppression branch of the Indian Service was a caller at the school Thursday. Mr. Larson came to Phoenix on business connected with his department.

☪☪☪

Mrs. Thackery and son Harvey and Mr. Ward accompanied Superintendent Thackery over from Sacaton Monday. Mr. Thackery left on the evening train for Washington, D. C., where he was called on official business.

☪☪☪

Mrs. McLaughlin gave a party in the girls' sittingroom Wednesday evening for the pupils of her grade. The boys and girls spent an enjoyable evening. Refreshments of ice cream, cake and coffee were served. About a dozen employees were also present to enjoy Mrs. McLaughlin's hospitality.

Dr. Breid gave an illustrated talk in the chapel Wednesday evening on "The fly."

☪☪☪

Commencement is drawing near, the dates being May 10 to 15 inclusive.

☪☪☪

Mrs. Grinstead and Katherine were visitors at Mesa Tuesday and Wednesday.

☪☪☪

A large crowd of pupils and employees attended the baseball game at Tempe last Saturday afternoon.

☪☪☪

Easter greetings come from Mary Jack who left school last year for her home at Lovelocks, Nevada.

☪☪☪

Mrs. Nellie Davis of McDowell is now employed as assistant matron at the small boys' home. Her husband, Gilbert Davis, is employed at the Federal building in Phoenix.

☪☪☪

A number of the employees are planning to take advantage of the educational leave and also spend part of their annual vacation time in summer school work at various places.

☪☪☪

Misses Phoebe Elm, Esther Davis and Minnie Pike gave a party at the girls' sitting room Friday evening. Refreshments were served after the social.

☪☪☪

The Salt River reservation float won first prize in the parade last week and the check for forty dollars was sent to Superintendent Coe. A typical grass hut was one of the striking features of the Salt River float and the Indian woman grinding corn in the primitive method made a "true to life" picture which received much applause. Sacaton received the second prize and their float was also carried out in splendid detail, the wild-cat skins stretched on the back of the hogan and the pumpkins showing through the open door giving realistic touches of Pima life.

Indians Get Cup for Another Year

The Indians won the second game from the Normals at Tempe last Saturday by the score of 7 to 1. This game gives the Indians at least two out of three, therefore giving them the cup for this year.

Arres pitched for the Indians and again demonstrated his superiority by holding the heavy-hitting Normals to three hits and striking out eleven men.

The Indians started with a rush in the first inning. Anton was hit with a pitched ball and Yukku singled. Earl cleaned up with a two-base hit near centerfield. The whole team batted around once for a total of five scores. Austin was hit by a foul tip in the last inning and Butler went in behind the bat to receive the last ball pitched. The Indians played almost errorless ball and hit heavily.

Mr. Arnold of Tempe umpired and was competent and fair.

Sacaton Boy Seriously Injured

Andrew Manuel, a Sacaton school boy, sustained a serious fracture of the skull Thursday while on a picnic. He was brought to Phoenix by Dr. Delcher and Mr. Ward and taken to the Sisters' hospital where Dr. E. P. Palmer, assisted by Dr. Delcher and Dr. Breid, operated and removed the loose fragments of bone.

The boy was on a school picnic and wandered away from the others on a mountain climbing expedition. He was missed shortly and when found was in an unconscious condition resulting from a deep wound on the head.

Sanatorium Notes

Seth Oldman, John Barnes, Don Kochaquahi and Edmo Jeans were transferred this week from the sanatorium to the school.

Jerry Scoffer of Sacaton has returned home after a period spent at the sanatorium.

Thomas Mzicteno, a Potawatomi boy who spent the winter at the sanatorium left Saturday for his home at Mayetta, Kansas.

Hail to Arizona

Fifty years ago Friday Arizona was made a territory of the United States, and loyal Arizonans from desert to mountain spent at least a few moments in celebration of our beloved state's half century birthday.

At high noon the students of Phoenix Indian school lined up and with the employees joining in giving three cheers for Arizona as the whistle sounded the hour.

Congratulates Native American

Los Angeles, Cal., April 21, 1914.

Mr. E. W. Lawrence,
Phoenix Indian School.

Dear Sir: Mr. P. P. Greppin, who has just returned from a visit to Phoenix, has handed to me a copy of the magazine, and some other matter, published by your students.

It gives me pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of this literature which is not only very interesting but is evidence of the intelligence of the students and the good work that is being done by your school in the interests of the Indian boys and girls of your section, and I wish to compliment you upon the publication of this little magazine; it is indeed very neatly gotten up and reflects credit on your institution.

Wishing you continued success in your good work, I am

Very truly yours,

E. H. GREPPIN,

Manager, Blake, Moffit and Towne.

As Others See Us

THE NATIVE AMERICAN—Your story of the picnic, written by the pupil of the 4th grade, is very interesting. An occasional story of nature adds to the paper.—*Crimson and Gray*, Waitsburg, Washington.

NATIVE AMERICAN—Your little weekly paper which comes to us so often is extremely interesting. Especially so are the pictures of the Indians and their schools, and we are glad to hear that so much progress is being made.—*The Beacon*, Asbury Park, N. J.

tain a separate political status and that the status of the lands is such as to greatly hinder development and progress.

The state of New York is maintaining 34 schools, one of which is a boarding school, for Indian children, and there are two mission schools maintained for their benefit. Excellent work is being done in these schools, judging by what the writer saw on a recent visit, but in the opinion of those in charge of the work much of the good is nullified by conditions resulting from having a code of laws on the reservations different from that prevailing elsewhere in the state, entrusting the administration of these laws to the Indians regardless of whether they are efficiently or inefficiently, justly or unjustly enforced. The state and county officials hold aloof from Indian reservations and affairs on the plea that the Indian land pays no taxes and consequently the state cannot afford to enforce law on Indian reservations.

Economic progress will be hindered so long as land is held in tribal ownership, and the Ogden Land company claim, hanging as a cloud over much of the Indians' land, is an effectual bar to individual ownership in fee. The present distribution of the land seems to be very uneven. Considerable areas are being leased to and cultivated by white farmers, usually at very low rentals and under conditions that are a detriment to the land. Some good farming is done by the Indians, but for the most part the land is inefficiently handled. There are several thousand acres of excellent tillable land covered, for the most part, with brush and small timber, of which no use is made except as a source of a meager supply of firewood.

Formerly there was much fine timber on the reservation, which was the source of cash income from the sale of lumber, and of building material for home improvements, but the good milling timber is now gone. While it was available, many excellent sets of farm buildings were built, but as one rides through the reservations and sees many large well-built barns and houses in bad state of repair and notes the small returns the Indians are getting for their lands one can but ask what has the near future in store for these people? They have in their soil abundant resources if those are developed and conserved. There are individuals on all the reservations who are keeping up their buildings, erecting new ones and farming efficiently enough to prove what can be done.

The Oneidas furnish an illustration of the effect of owning land in severalty. Speaking of those who remained in New York (in 1822 and 1833 there were considerable emigrations of Oneidas to Wisconsin), Dr. F. B. Hough, in his monograph on the New York Indian, says: "Those who remained, having made commendable progress in civilization, the state has, from time to time, granted possessions in severalty to families as they appear proper subjects for this favor. Finally, in 1842, a treaty was held, by which a survey and partition of the remainder (except a mission and a church lot) was agreed upon. This transaction was confirmed by law at the next session, and these people have since enjoyed their lands as private owners, with full liberty to sell and convey the same as citizens. The office of attorney for the Oneidas was abolished after two years, and they have since enjoyed their separate estates, with increased motives for permanent improvements. The state continues to maintain two separate schools for their use. They are mostly Methodists and they have a good church. Their settlements present ample evidences of plenty and prosperity, with well-improved farms, good buildings, and an abundance of farm stock and improved agricultural implements. As a class they are an industrious, frugal and worthy people, most of them speaking the English language, and in their dress showing little that a stranger would notice, beyond their dusky features, as differing from the generality of people among whom they dwell."

Dr. Hough's monograph gives further interesting information as to agricultural developments one hundred years ago among the New York Indians.

My Brother's Keeper

The recent letter sent to Indian Service employees by Commissioner Cato Sells calling attention to their great responsibility in regard to the whiskey problem among the red men has brought forth considerable discussion throughout the country. One of the strongest articles which has come to our notice is an editorial in the *Daily Missoulian*, Missoula, Montana, as follows:

"Am I my brother's keeper?" It is a question which has been asked ever since the birth of man. Always it is asked by somebody who is seeking to evade responsibility. Always it is the alibi offered by those who dodge the issue. It is the cowardly defense of the guilty. The man who asks this question may be classified at once as not right.

A day or two ago the *Missoulian* printed an official letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. It was addressed personally to each of the six thousand employees of the bureau over which Mr. Sells presides in Washington. It was devoted to the consideration of the problem of suppressing the sale of liquor to Indians. Its tone was lofty and its plane was high. The letter should be read by every man and woman, by every boy and girl. For its scope is wider than the mere relation between booze and the red man. It takes in the whole question of personal responsibility; it is an able presentation of the whiskey problem.

"I believe," says the letter, "that the greatest present menace to the American Indian is whiskey. It does more to destroy his constitution and invite the ravages of disease than anything else. It does more to demoralize him as a man and, frequently, as a woman. It does more to make him an easy prey to the unscrupulous than everything else combined. If I say nothing more to you tonight that leaves an impression, let it be this one thought: Let us save the Ameri-

can Indian from the curse of whiskey."

Commissioner Sells does not ignore the question of responsibility, either. In the course of his letter, he says: "There is nothing that could induce me, since I have taken the oath of office as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to touch a single drop of any sort of intoxicating liquor, and this regardless of my attitude on the prohibition question."

There is the whole proposition. The primary purpose of the letter was, of course, to discuss with the employees of the Indian Service the question of suppressing the sale of liquor to the Indians. And it carries out that purpose admirably. But with that phase of the letter we have no concern this morning. We might comment upon what we know, here in Missoula, of the failure of the attempts at suppression and we might present the reasons, as they appear to us, for this failure. We might quote Judge Bourquin in connection with the use of stool-pigeons by the men who are working, ostensibly, toward bringing about this suppression.

But the paragraphs of the Sells letter which we have quoted stand out so conspicuously from all the rest, that they seem to us to have a broad bearing upon the general question of personal responsibility. And this is a great question in itself.

Commissioner Sells might, with propriety, have omitted the word Indian from the first quoted paragraph. All that he alleges in connection with the mixture of whiskey and Indian might have been said with equal truth regarding the results of the consumption of whiskey by any man, no matter what the color of his skin. And his plea to save the Indian from the curse of whiskey might, with equal propriety, have been made as to the saving of every man and woman, of every race and creed, from this very evil.

(Continued on page 229.)

From Other Schools

Truxton Canyon, Arizona

By Special Correspondent.

The new three-room cottage on the east side of the railroad is nearly completed. In the matter of building this school has been "going some" this year.

Our baseball team went to Kingman Saturday and on Sunday defeated the Kingman High school team, the first defeat that team has had during the season. The last inning was a whirlwind for our boys. They made a splendid appearance in their new suits which were made in the sewing room.

The cottage formerly occupied by the superintendent has been plastered and otherwise repaired and is now used as a residence for the physician. The hospital is now used as a hospital instead of a physician's residence as it has been used in the past.

Dr. Riggs has just completed the work of removing adenoids and enlarged tonsils from all pupils in whom they were found.

A few days ago Dinah Suminimo had the misfortune to have her finger mashed in a door. It was necessary to amputate it at the first joint. The wound is healing nicely.

Two new croquet courts have been made for the use of the pupils. The court for the employees has been improved and is now in first class condition. We are developing some expert players.

The chicken industry this year is in charge of Frank Peacore who is taking great interest in it.

The superintendent and Mr. Hart, the engineer, went to Kingman on Monday to attend to school business and incidentally to attend Masonic lodge.

Chemawa, Oregon

Chemawa American.

Thursday, April 19, was "clean-up" day at Chemawa and everything was rubbed and scrubbed until there was an evidence of polish on all sides.

Special Agent Brown of the Indian Office, Washington, D. C., arrived in Chemawa on March 30 and remained with us for a week or such a matter. Mr. Brown proved himself an able and affable gentleman and made many friends during his brief visit with us.

Miss Bessie K. May arrived at Chemawa recently and entered upon her duties as matron for the McBride Hall girls. Miss May at one time was employed at the Tulalip (Wash.) school and has had such experience in the service as to make her a valuable person to Chemawa. We extend a cordial welcome to her.

Toledo, Iowa

Mesquakie Booster.

Eighteen patients have reported already and a number of applications are on file.

With a capacity limited to about seventy and equipped to handle this number we would be glad to have superintendents arrange to send their patients at once.

Col. R. M. Pringle of the construction force is visiting the sanatorium for the purpose of looking over improvements recently completed by contractors and to make plans for the remodeling of the present heating plant.

Stewart, Nevada

Nevada American.

Mr. Gehringer is busy each evening after supper drilling the large girls. The girls enjoy it very much and are doing remarkably well. Mr. Gehringer was a drillmaster in the regular army for a number of years and is very efficient in the work.

Lower Brule, South Dakota

Brule Rustler.

Miss Pearl Bartholomeau, assistant matron at Tomah, Wisconsin, has joined the Rustlers and is to be our new laundress.

Tom McDonald had quite an accident recently on the way home from town. His rig got on fire. When he tried to put out the fire the horses ran away and when he tried to stop the horses the fire got away. He had a bigger smoke than he figured on when he first lighted his cigarette.

Tim Ferguson has been recommended for promotion from the position of stableman to that of superintendent of live-stock. Tim has been earning about twice the pay he has been drawing for a year or more. A fellow like that is sure to get a good thing.

Contributed by Pupils

Seventh Grade A

The farmers are now cutting down the barley and alfalfa and we will soon be hauling hay. Francisco George says he will put up a better stack than last year.

A week ago Monday night we all enjoyed a stunt program which took place instead of a regular literary program.

Fay Mitchell, who is working on the new tank, is missed very much by the seventh grade A pupils.

Today we are having examination in grammar, both in the eighth and seventh A grades.

Seventh Grade B

The devils of the print shop are busy picking mulberries for the pie makers to make pies for the hungry "pi-makers."

The school took part in the Sun Fete parade last week. Everybody seems to have enjoyed that long parade.

The baseball team and the boys who went with the ball team enjoyed a nice automobile ride.

We seventh grade pupils will have our final examination in arithmetic Tuesday and Wednesday. We hope to make passing grades.

Most of the seventh grade B pupils are in the Y. P. B. contest, which is to be held in the chapel some time during commencement week. We hope to hear good speeches from them.

The friends of Seth Oldman are glad to see him back from East Farm.

Charles Wilson said he was going to train up for the five-mile run for next week.

The girls of the Y. W. C. A. held their meeting Sunday evening as usual at the girls' home.

We are all anxious for the coming temperance contest.

The girls and boys are all glad because the team has won two games already and now are hoping to win the third game from the Normals.

We feel that summer is here for Miss Gaither is getting the outing list.

Fifth Grade B.

The boys have had their eyes examined by Dr. Keck at the hospital this week.

We were very glad to see Harry Austin again. He has been sick for several days.

We fifth grade B pupils are coloring the maps of South America.

The girls are enjoying the bright evenings and they are starting up some baseball again and hope they will show up a good team before long.

We fifth grade B pupils are now studying about the Pilgrims and Miss Garton says we will write stories about them. I hope some of us will have some good stories.

The band boys went to Tempe on the old band wagon Saturday to play for the baseball game. On the way they had a good supper.

The farm boys have started mowing on the northwest field and the barley north of the slaughter house.

Three boys were sent from East Farm to this school. We were glad to see them.

The painter boys are painting the steps of the schoolhouse and employees' building and at the disciplinarian's office.

Mr. Wade is now giving away flowers to all who ask him for some.

Scott Eldridge is now practicing hard on his trombone and we hope he will give a solo soon.

Isaac Jose is training for a five-mile runner. He says he is as good an officer as he is a runner.

The band boys had lots of fun on their way to Tempe last Saturday and coming home in the same way. They got here at 8 o'clock in the evening and were glad they did not miss the ice cream social.

James Eldridge is practicing running every evening for commencement. He runs from the school to the East Farm and back in fifteen minutes. We hope to see him win in the two-mile race.

Amy S. Welch says she likes to work at the domestic science because she wants to learn how to cook.

The carpenter boys are busy helping build a dining room for the East Farm pupils. Hope we will finish it some time next month.

Louisa Adams is getting to be the best cook we have at the cottage.

Camping Out

Maya Dominguez, Mission, 5th grade A.

Once upon a time on a hot day in July six of us went out camping. We went to a place called Squirrel Inn. We placed our tent under two pine trees. Near by there was a fishing pond where we could go and spend some of our time. The first day we were putting up swings and getting all our things in order.

The next morning when we got up we were disappointed because it was cloudy and we thought that if we should stay everything would get wet because the water would run in the tent. But as noon came the clouds were going away. In the afternoon we went to climb the mountains and two of the girls got lost and so they returned to the camping place.

We camped there for a week. We enjoyed ourselves every day. We would find something new to do every day. Once when Uncle Joe went out hunting he said he saw a bear going to the river to drink, so after that we were always afraid to go to the river alone. He used to call us cowards, which made us feel ashamed. When Saturday came we were all ready to go home. In the morning we started on our way back and reached there some time in the afternoon.

John Porter, Digger, 5th grade A.

One morning in July we decided to go camping. There were five of us agreed to go together. We packed our things, such as our blankets and cooking articles and dishes.

Soon we got ready and started off on our long walk which was about fifty miles. We took no food with us, only salt, for we knew we could not get along without that very well.

On our way we shot some game for our lunch and we walked on until the darkness came upon us. And then we picked out a place by the spring for our camping place that night.

There we built a fire and cooked our supper and ate it, although we were not good cooks, but we were thankful for what we had. We were all tired and were glad to roll ourselves in our blankets and go to sleep.

When we woke the next morning one of the boys had shot a big wild turkey and he was roasting it by the fire. He had two forked sticks on each side of the fire and one long one thrust through the body of the bird. And he

turned it around until it was brown. Then we made a good meal out of it.

After breakfast we started off on our journey again through the woods. It was a fine morning to walk.

We traveled all the next day and the next, then on the third day about noon we got to the place we intended to camp. We made our camp. We made our camp out of brushes for we did not have any tent with us. In a little while we had made a nice little hut.

We rested that afternoon for we were very tired and after supper we went to sleep in our camp which was without a roof.

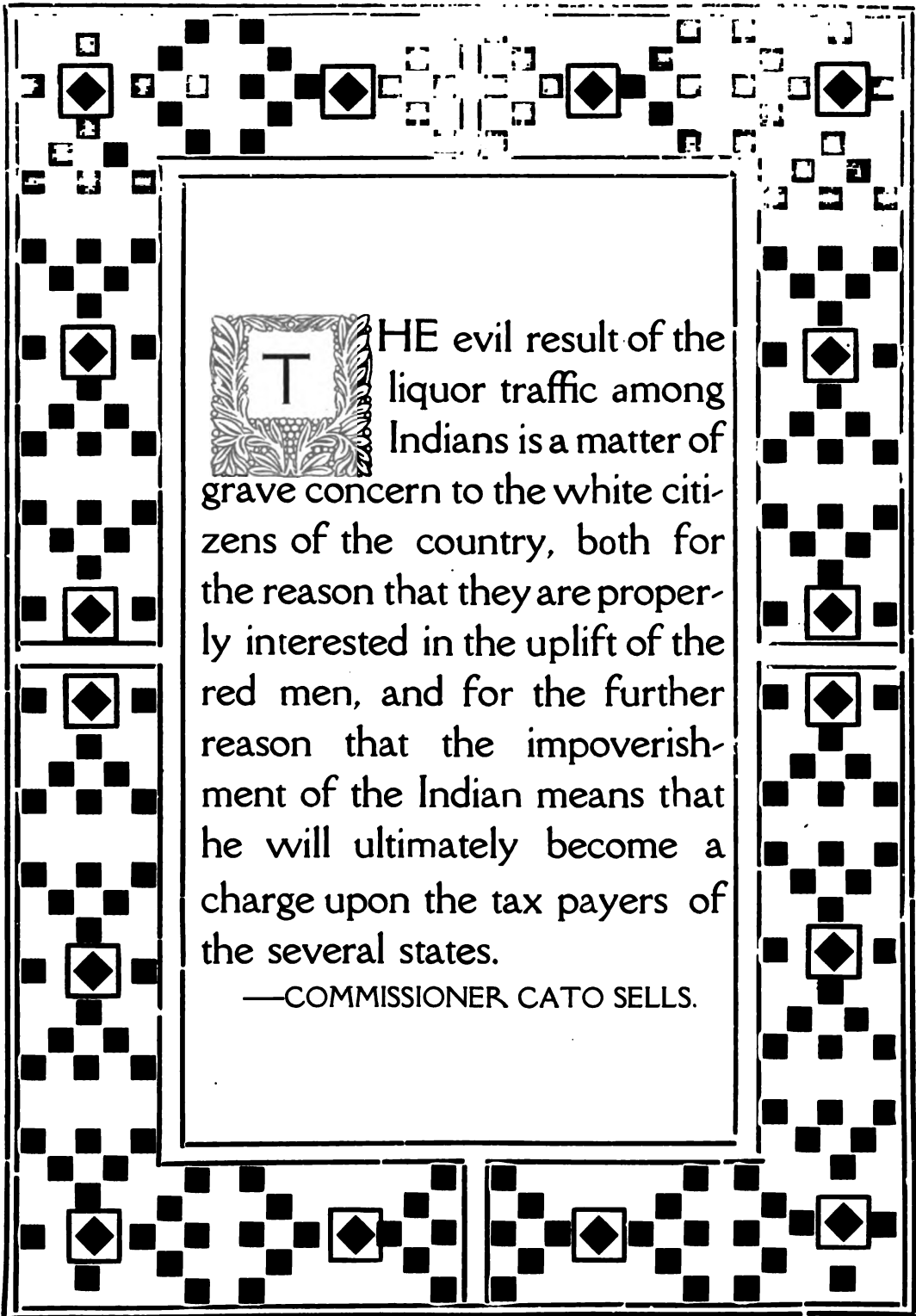
We spent our time enjoying ourselves by fishing and hunting every day. Sometimes we would go out swimming in the lake which was near our camp. We stayed there for one month and then went home and told our story about our life in the woods. Everybody thought that they would like to go the next time.

Liquor Barred in Navy

The sweeping order of Secretary of the Navy Daniels, abolishing not only the traditional "wine mess" of the officers, but all alcoholic liquors from every ship and shore station of the navy, which order was published in full in a recent *Union Signal*, constitutes one of the most notable victories ever won by the temperance forces. The order was issued upon the recommendation of Surgeon General Braisted.

Secretary Daniels has declared that he had "largely in mind the question of efficiency" when he issued the order mentioned. "If I had not felt so," he said, "I should never have issued it. The fact is, that on the modern battleship, there is so much machinery, electrical and steam, that it is of the greatest importance that those in charge of it be not exposed to any opportunity of being in the slightest degree influenced by alcohol. The old days of the sailor-man have gone by. The modern navy is a navy of machinery, and alcohol and machinery do not go together."

According to eastern papers, a lawsuit in a single brewery in Massachusetts develops the fact that this one concern has spent \$100,000 in the last ten years in contributions to fight prohibition.—*Union Signal*.



THE evil result of the liquor traffic among Indians is a matter of grave concern to the white citizens of the country, both for the reason that they are properly interested in the uplift of the red men, and for the further reason that the impoverishment of the Indian means that he will ultimately become a charge upon the tax payers of the several states.

—COMMISSIONER CATO SELLS.



BATTALION DRILL AT PHOENIX INDIAN SCHOOL

"NOT FOR SCHOOL, BUT FOR LIFE"

THE NATIVE AMERICAN

Devoted to Indian Education

Volume 15

May 2, 1914

Number 18

The Medicine Man and the Christian Religion

Address of William Peters, Pima, Graduate Charles H. Cook Bible School, Phoenix, Arizona, April 8, 1914.



AS Christian workers and teachers of the Christian religion, it is necessary to know some things with which we will come in contact so as to prepare ourselves to meet them. The Christian worker among the Indians of any tribe will find one strong influential antagonist and this is the medicine man. His aim is to destroy the teachings of the Christian worker. He is like the liquor dealer; he fights and fights because his trade is at stake, caring nothing whatever for the souls that go to perdition through his influence.

A medicine man was once asked why he kept on fooling the people when the Christian religion and the Lord Jesus Christ show his trade to be a work of the devil, and that the medicine man himself will have to face God and answer for his soul-damning influence. He said the following words: "I know that, but it brings good pay." I am not surprised at the answer any more than at the answer of the liquor dealer. He indulges in the practice until it becomes a part of his life to dig down into other people's pockets.

There are many ways by which a man can become a medicine man, and if you want to be one I will induct you into the profession and you can put up your shingle tomorrow. One of the ways is by dreams and trances. If the youth is visited by some animal or bird personified in the dream, and if this keeps up until the youth grows to manhood, he is said to be endued with magic power. He is shown in the dream how to treat certain forms of disease, but he must not practice until he grows to manhood or is told to practice by the strange night visitor. During this dreaming period he is looked upon with awe because of the magic power which he is supposed to have. He takes advantage of this and at times uses words to nurse the thought of being looked up to as a man of power. If then he performs some sleight of hand tricks his power as a medicine man becomes at once established and he fools the people to his own advantage and gain.

The treatment consists in singing songs over the sick and in the use of other things such as eagle feathers, rattles and tobacco, to aid in diagnosing the case. The medicine men claim to be able to see through the body by their power. The modern physician is away behind in this for he has to use the X-rays and the medicine man does not.

Now as to the influence which this man exerts over the tribe, one can not fully understand it unless he has been among them and worked for a considerable time. Indians will not always tell why they do things so unreasonable to the sick or act so unreasonably to the Christian worker. When you trace it you will find that the medicine man is at the back of it.

A few years ago there was a strange story set forth by somebody among the Indians which seemed to hinder the progress of the gospel. I studied this out until it was shown

to have come from three men and not strange to say they were all medicine men. One of these medicine men struck a good profitable business among the Maricopa Indians and the two rivals' business was rather poor among the Pima. So they put their heads together and did some business planning.

It was during the time when all—Christians and heathen—had one common trouble about their land being taken away by the land grafters. This was what the medicine men said: "Before there were any churches and the Indians believed not in the gospel we had our own ways and the white men did not trouble us. They let us alone and we lived in peace. But ever since the gospel and the churches came the white men have been troubling us. They want money; they want our land. Now forsake the churches and do not have anything to do with the missionaries. Let the churches go and take up our glorious dances and Indian ways and the white man will let us alone." There was an awakening of the old life all over the reservations and many of our Christian Indians fell. The progress of the gospel seemed to be at a halt. All kinds of evils were charged to the Christian religion by the medicine men. A scourge of measles broke out at that time and the medicine men said it was caused by the Christians who were once medicine men themselves, and one elder had to leave the reservation for a time because of the accusation against him.

The belief that the medicine men can cure diseases is so strong that even some of our returned students, who ought to know better, believed it. One is not surprised at their firm grip on the people when you think of the centuries gone by during which the medicine men were the only men that held out hope to the sick, the only men that promised happiness to the benighted race, the only men that claimed the power over certain forces of nature.

Now as to the Christian religion among the Indians and the medicine men themselves, it is not necessary, especially to this audience, to relate what it can do. It is no longer a question with you and me as to what it has done or what it can do. Suffice it to say that here we stand, nine Pima men in the Cook Bible school. I am not boasting of the fact that we have more members in the school than other tribes, but I do glory in the power of the Christian religion that prompted us to learn more of this religion that we may be better prepared to go and meet our responsibilities to our own people. We feel the weight of the burden resting heavier and heavier as we are taught the duty we owe to our God and our people. God help us to bear it faithfully.



Returned Student Club

The following constitution and by-laws of a returned students' organization in the north is sent out by Supervisor Dagenett for the purpose of assisting in the formation of other societies throughout the country for the improvement of the returned students:

The idea prompting the organization of this club is set forth in the preamble of the constitution, thus: "To inculcate and practice the principles of self help; to promote the welfare of its members and the returned students; to quicken and broaden the spirit of patriotism; to cultivate good fellowship, and fair play; act squarely towards all mankind and more especially to our fellow members; to organize a club or society and provide for its government; this constitution is ordained." The name of the Club is the "RETURNED STUDENTS' CLUB," and the object of this organization is to promote the social and moral uplift of its membership; to assist all worthy returned students to obtain employment and to encourage thrift and proper living.

The conditions of membership are as follows:

ARTICLE 3.

Section 1. Any member of this or any other reservation who has attended school and has taken up the problem of making his or her own way in the world shall be eligible for active membership.

Section 2. Employees of the schools and agency are eligible for social members and shall have all the privileges of membership except holding office and voting.

Section 3. Any member of this club may propose a person for membership at any regular meeting. The club shall then determine his admission by three-fourths of the legal votes cast.

Section 4. Charter members of this club shall be those entitled to membership who

shall sign this constitution at the meeting when the same is adopted.

Section 5. Any person not included in sections 1 and 2 may be elected an honorary member by an unanimous vote of the members at a regular meeting. Such honorary member shall be entitled to all the privileges of a member except holding office and voting and shall not be compelled to pay dues.

The constitution provides for officers, their election, term of office, etc. The by-laws include meetings, quorum, membership, initiation fees, dues, fines, etc. In conclusion the by-laws state: "It is particularly enjoined that the members of the club treat each other with due courtesy and respect; and that all discussions be conducted with candor, moderation and open generosity; and that all personal allusions and sarcastic language, by which a fellow member's feelings may be hurt be done away with and carefully avoided.

The object of this organization is worthy and all returned students of good character are urgently invited to become members of the club. It is hoped to interest all future returned students and to conduct the affairs of the club in such a manner as will bestow honors upon its members.

W. C. T. U. Contest

A medal contest arranged by Mrs. Broadhead in connection with the W. C. T. U. work among Indians is to be held at the school during commencement week. The date set is May 12 and six boys and girls will take part—Annie Eschief, Annie T. Moore, Emma Clark, Johnson McAfee, Antonio Martinez and Harold Kee Thompson.

Over 100 of our boys and girls have signed the pledge and those who go to their homes will take pledge cards with them and endeavor to help the work on the reservations.

THE NATIVE AMERICAN

Entered at Phoenix, Arizona, as Second Class Mail Matter

C. W. GOODMAN, Superintendent

An Illustrated Weekly Magazine, Devoted to Indian Education and Printed by Indian Student-Apprentices at the United States Indian Training School, Phoenix, Arizona

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A YEAR

Of Local and Personal Interest

Dr. and Mrs. Dameron of Phoenix were guests of Miss Monroe at the club Wednesday.

x

Mrs. Catherine M. Short arrived from Parker early in the week and took a temporary position as assistant nurse at the sanatorium.

x

A letter was received last week from Ada T. Fredericks, who is now working at Winslow. She is much improved in health and has been for some time in the same home and says she is appreciating what she learned at Phoenix Indian school.

x

Joshua Morris, who has been employed at the school farm since he graduated, has resigned to take a place on a ranch west of Phoenix at better wages. Joshua is a good worker and we hope he will like ostrich farming and give good satisfaction to his new employer.

x

Mrs. Helena Munn of Phoenix spent the day visiting the school Wednesday and was the guest of Miss White at the club at noon. Mrs. Munn taught for eighteen years in the public schools of Ohio and was greatly interested in the academic department of the Indian school.

x

Andrew Manuel, the Pima boy who was brought over last week from Sacaton and operated on at the hospital in Phoenix, died several hours after the operation. His injuries were sustained by a fall while mountain climbing. The body was taken back to Sacaton for burial.

Mrs. Merryman of Phoenix was a guest of the farm cottage girls at dinner Friday evening.

x

Several interesting tennis matches have been played on our courts in the last week between employees and town racket wielders, and the school record has remained good, to say the least.

x

Mr. and Mrs. Jose Lewis entertained their daughter Louisa Lewis, and two other Phoenix outing girls, Lupe Aragon and Isabelle Apkaw, at the club Sunday evening for supper.

x

From the Y. M. C. A. of the Rapid City Indian school, South Dakota, come greetings to the Phoenix branch. The boys signing are Paul Presho, Robert Embry, Mark R. Eagle, Samuel E. Hawk, Benjamin B. Fox, Thomas S. Elk.

x

Supt. August F. Duclos of the Fort Mohave Indian school arrived Wednesday morning with Mary Smith, a Mohave girl, whom he placed in the sanatorium for treatment. Mr. Duclos was at one time superintendent of industries at Phoenix and still finds old friends on the campus whom he worked with some years ago.

x

A number of guests were noticed at the club Sunday noon. Mrs. Wilmot and brother, Mr. Hines of Central avenue, were guests of Mrs. Corwin; Mr. Moncravy took dinner with Mr. Stacy; Miss Bidwell's guest was Miss Elvira Pike of the East Farm; Miss Esther Davis was the guest of Mrs. Posey, and Mrs. Gilbert Davis took dinner with her husband who boards at the club.

x

State Chemist Meserve of Tucson was a caller at the school early this week. Dr. Meserve is a son of Supt. Charles Meserve formerly connected with the Indian Service and now president of Shaw university.

Bethel Choir Repeats Easter Cantata

The school was afforded a treat Sunday afternoon when Rev. J. Allen Ray of Bethel Methodist church filled his appointment by bringing out the chorus choir of his church to give their beautiful Easter cantata. Both the solo and chorus work was excellent and was enjoyed by pupils and employees of the Indian school. Mrs. C. M. Gandy is the director responsible for the program, and Mrs. J. Allen Ray the accompanist.

The personnel of the choir was as follows:

Sopranos—Miss Elsa Mayham, Mrs. R. M. Tafel, Mrs. S. P. Span, Mrs. Ethyl Bates, Mrs. W. C. Wilhite, Mrs. J. E. Tannehill, Mrs. C. E. Tannehill, Miss Opal Tannehill, Miss Harriet Stewart, Mrs. H. S. Bennett, Miss Maievontaine Howard and Mrs. M. J. Norton.

Altos—Mrs. C. M. Gandy, Mrs. Lewis Diller, Mrs. Harry Ours, Mrs. W. J. Stevens, Miss Lilly Morrell, Mrs. Doty, Miss Ethel Brown and Mrs. B. S. Escher.

Tenors—Dr. Reginald Stroud, D. F. Jansen, C. D. Burges and J. Allen Ray.

Bassos—L. G. Mower, W. J. Stevens, R. J. Brice, J. E. Tannehill, Lewis Hedgpath and M. J. Norton.

Indians and Tuberculosis

Dr. John N. Alley, superintendent of the United States sanatorium for Indians at Fort Lapwai, Idaho, says he is convinced, after a study of the causes of death among the Nez Perce Indians for the last ten years, that 90 per cent of all the deaths are due directly or indirectly to tuberculosis. In the hundred years that have elapsed since the historic expedition of Lewis and Clarke to the northwest, the Nez Perce tribe has diminished from 8,000 to 1,300. The present tuberculosis death rate is about forty per thousand living or two and one-half times the rate in the United States as a whole. Dr. Alley traces the cause of the decimation to the change in the mode of living of the Indians from the open air life of the plains to the sedentary, settled life of the reservation. The latter has brought with it the danger of house

infection which was automatically eliminated in the earlier days. "Ventilation," says Dr. Alley, "is completely foreign to an Indian's nature. It is with great difficulty that you can get them to pay any heed to this important part of sanitation. I have known twenty or thirty to gather in a small room where an advanced case of tuberculosis has been housed for months, and to close all the doors and windows, even plugging up the keyholes."

In a recent report of the Office of Indian Affairs, Commissioner Sells points out that there are approximately 25,000 Indians in the United States suffering from tuberculosis, and that the available government facilities for their care will not exceed 3,000 beds.

As Others See Us.

THE NATIVE AMERICAN, Phoenix, Ariz., is a weekly that we are always glad to receive. It is rather plain, though.—*The Academy Record*, San Antonio Texas.

The NATIVE AMERICAN is one we like—and there are others.—*Brule Rustler*.

Silent Thirty-two Years

(Continued from page 241)

second time. learning more details of his case. A petition for his pardon was at once prepared and placed in the hands of Commissioner Sells, and it is more than probable that before the summer has come to the Montana plains and melted the snows from the top of the mountains where he hunted years ago, Spope will be back with his people. There he will find the wife he has not seen since she was a young woman and the two daughters, who were babies when the palefaces came and took him away.

Isaac McQuallis of Sacaton was brought to Phoenix Thursday by Dr. Delcher and re-enters the sanatorium.

Jose Rice, Sam Wilson and Dwight Campbell of McDowell have come to work on the new buildings at the sanatorium.

Silent 32 Years



REALIZING the story of "A Man Without a Country," the following story of the Blackfoot Indian Sphinx who had remained silent for thirty-two years was told in the *Washington Evening Star* of April 18.

As a result of the information gained through the feminine intuition and interpretation of a shy little half-blood Indian woman, Spo-pe, once a warrior of the Blackfoot tribe, but for years a prisoner among the criminal insane at the hospital, has come back from the tomb of self-imposed silence in which he has dwelt for more than three decades, and Commissioner Cato Sells of the Bureau of Indian Affairs has taken active steps to procure a pardon and freedom for the brave who, for an act of pious atonement, as he believed, has been lost to his people.

For thirty-two years Spo-pe has been a prisoner among the criminal insane at St. Elizabeth. During that whole long span of years no word had passed his lips until last Sunday, when the crooning, coaxing syllables of this little woman, herself half a Blackfoot, roused the dormant memories and unlocked the gates of silence. Words such as the squaws of her people use when they tell the stories of the old days before the coming of the paleface, the baby talk of the wigwams, the folklore of a vanishing race, the language of copper-colored mothers to their dusky babies at twilight; these were the utterances that revived in Spo-pe, the man who was dead and who is alive, the memories of the long ago and brought back to him from its sepulchre the mind, the speech, that the silent years had almost effaced.

It was through the members of a delegation of Sioux Indians who recently visited

the hospital that this little woman, her husband and others of a Blackfoot delegation now in Washington learned that a member of their tribe, nameless and with his identity sunk beneath the mantle of silence with which he had enveloped himself, was an inmate of the institution. These Sioux, visiting a member of their own tribe at St. Elizabeth, saw old Spo-pe and asked: "Who is that Indian?"

When they questioned Spo-pe himself the old warrior opened his lips in the first semi-intelligible speech to which he had given utterance, so far as his guards know, since he was brought to the hospital. But long disuse had robbed his tongue of its power to shape words, and the questioners could only make out the syllables "Ba-fo."

To the guards and attendants the sounds meant nothing, save that the silent Indian had at last tried to speak. But to the Indians the syllables meant "Blackfoot," and they carried word to the members of a party of Blackfoot Indians now in Washington endeavoring to obtain payment for lands the government took from the tribe years ago. In the party are James Perrine, Charles W. Buck, Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Clark and others, and to Mrs. Clark, half Blackfoot of blood, is due the calling back of Spo-pe from the silence of more than a quarter of a century.

When the members of the party learned that one of their tribe was an inmate of the hospital they immediately decided to learn, if possible, who he was. None of them had the slightest inkling as to the identity of the brave; the name of Spo-pe is not even a memory to any save a few. A. R. Serven and A. C. J. Farrel, local attorneys acting for the Blackfoot Indians in their claim against the government, accompanied the delegation which visited the hospital last Sunday to investigate the story that had been brought to them by the Sioux.

At the institution first one, then another, of the visitors spoke to the old Indian. In the swinging, rolling, sonorous dialect of the tribe they questioned him, but his eyes merely showed attention and his only replies were broken syllables and parts of words. So long had he maintained his stoic muteness that even the memory of his own language had vanished.

Then the visitors tried the sign language, the common medium of communication between Indians of all tribes; but this, too, failed to rouse the dormant faculties of expression, and the Indian merely shook his head.

Then the shy little woman, pushing the men aside, came forward. Dropping the speech of the men, she began to speak in the "little people's talk" of the Blackfoot—the simple little words that only the mothers know and speak to the children beside the wigwam fire.

In the talk of the little people Mrs. Clark told the old man her Indian name. She told him of the villages; she spoke of the rivers, and of the mountains. She spoke of the buffalo, long vanished from the plains the Blackfoot used to roam, and of the deer and the bears in the hills. Then she asked his own name, and unhesitatingly he spoke it: "Spo-pe."

The little woman, her face close to that of the aged warrior, continued asking, asking, asking; question after question came from her lips in the crooning accents of a mother talking to her babe, and over and over she repeated his name.

"Spo-pe," she crooned, "you are Spo-pe, the warrior, the mighty hunter. You are Spo-pe, the man who walked the mountains. You are Spo-pe, the hunter who killed the buffalo. Spo-po, what of the deer you hunted? Spo-pe, remember the bears in the mountains. Spo-pe, did you kill the bears?"

From the sphynx-like brave came the question, at this:

"Where is Three Bears?"

It was the first question he had asked in all his long years at the hospital. At the

words a member of the party, started out of his Indian stolidity, exclaimed:

"He died twenty-six years ago."

But the words meant nothing to Spo-pe. The death sign he knew, however, and he understood when his visitor counted twenty-six snows. Thus he learned of the death of his brother.

By this time Dr. Glick and others of the hospital staff were in eager attention. As Dr. Glick declared, they were witnesses of the most wonderful scene a student of psychology may hope to observe—the return of a human mind, the rebirth of memory, restoration of the coordination of the faculties. And as the man of science watched, always the voice of the little woman crooned on, sweet and soft as the notes of a meadow lark, persuasive as the tender voice of a mother, calling, calling to the mind of Spo-pe to come back from the empty void, calling to Spo-pe to return to the land of those who live.

The talk of the little children at last awakened the dormant faculties; the years of silence rolled away, and before the party left Spo-pe, no longer silent, was talking in full flood, the barriers of forgetfulness broken down by the crooning syllables of the little half-breed woman. Then the Blackfeet learned from his lips the story their fathers and mothers used to tell—the story of Spo-pe, the fearless, the tireless, the hunter and warrior, the pious avenger.

* * *

It was thirty-five years ago that Spo-pe committed the deed which caused his sentence, a deed of vengeance against the pale-face soldiers who had wiped out a village and killed his mother, but the victim was an innocent fur trader. The soldiers came again and took him and he was imprisoned for life, taken first to Detroit. Believing his silence an indication of insanity, Spo-pe was removed to St. Elizabeth.

The *Star* continues:

Wednesday the Blackfeet, accompanied by Robert J. Hamilton, another member of the tribe, visited Spo-pe at the hospital for the

(Continued on page 239)

From Other Schools

Lower Brule, South Dakota.

Brule Rustler.

Miss Pearl Bartholomeau, assistant matron at Tomah, Wisconsin, has joined the Rustlers and is to be our new laundress.

Mr. S. Olop, superintendent of construction, left for Rosebud on the 8th. We look for his return here soon.

Mrs. Harriet M. Humphreys left on the 5th on sick leave for Omaha. She has not been entirely well since the burning of the girls' building.

Dr. Louis Polon, of New York City, has been appointed physician here but has not yet reported for duty. In the meantime Dr. Alcott of Reliance has been making regular trips to the school and agency.

Miss Mary A. Smith resigned from the position of laundress here March 31st and has gone to her home in Wisconsin to take care of her aged mother.

Ganado, Arizona

By Special Correspondent.

Miss Sarah E. Cochrane chaperoned a party of school girls to Gallup, New Mexico. The party consisted of Nazbah Clitsoe, Dade Curley, Zonnie Megalito, Zonnie Silvers and Yenebah Morgan. They left Friday, April 10, and returned Wednesday, April 15, visiting also the Rehoboth Navaho Mission, near Gallup, and had a pleasant visit.

Rev. C. N. Platt is engaged in preparing to erect the water plant for the dormitory and hospital which when completed will save much labor and be a great convenience as well as providing safety in case of fire.

A. G. Watt, government well driller of Chin Lee, was a recent visitor at Ganado and while here purchased an auto from Mr. Hubbell.

S. Denver, government farmer at the Cornfields, removed there with his family from Fort Defiance Monday.

Guy Clarke was a visitor at Fort Defiance Monday and Tuesday.

Misses Ellen Jones and Sarah E. Cochrane expect to spend a month's vacation in and near Los Angeles, starting for that city about May 5.

Pine Ridge, South Dakota

Oglala Light.

The work of completing the industrial building is rapidly progressing under Carpenters Beaver and Phillips.

Supervisor William R. Rosenkrans suddenly dropped in on us on the 26th of the month. He has come to the agency on special business and wanted to know if we have done anything at the school since he was here two years ago. He was agreeably surprised to find our plant added to and enlarged as it has been.

Miss Emily Guthrie was transferred from the Rosebud Boarding school as teacher, and she arrived here the first of the month and went on duty in the primary room.

Friends of Dr. Simmons, who was one of the reservation physicians here a couple of years ago, will be sorry to hear of his death at his home in Illinois.

Dr. Charles F. Ensign, who was physician for Porcupine and Wounded Knee districts, was recently transferred and promoted to Lower Brule, South Dakota.

William Vlaundry, Jr., who a few years ago was assistant engineer at the boarding school, is now the engineer at Tongue River, Montana, and is getting along fine.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Fuller from Fort Bidwell, California, are now regular employees at No. 26 day school.

Allotting Agent C. H. Bates, after spending the winter in Yankton, South Dakota, has returned and expects to start the allotting crew to work the first of April.

Work is being rapidly pushed on the employees' cottages. The heating plants for each cottage recently arrived. As soon as the weather permits the plastering will be done.

About one hundred of our Sioux "braves" left during the month with three of the wild west shows, the 101 Ranch, the Weideman wild west show and the Sells-Floto show.

There are about 600 pupils enrolled in the twenty-eight day schools on this reservation. Twenty or more is the enrollment at the new school No. 30, which opened February 1. Mr. and Mrs. William E. G. Humphries from Oklahoma have been assigned to this school.

Contributed by Pupils

Eighth Grade

The eighth grade pupils are all busy thinking about our examinations that we are to have. We will probably be all done by next week, as we are going to have two this week, arithmetic and spelling.

On Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays the band is to have long practice. The boys are enjoying the way they have arranged to practice.

We are all anxiously waiting for the temperance contest which is to be held commencement week.

We are all studying hard on our lessons so that we may get good grades when we have examination.

We are going to have an examination in history in Miss Garton's room.

We are studying about the history of Arizona in Miss Phelps' room. It is very interesting to us.

The senior class went to school all day last week as they had to write their compositions for commencement.

We senior girls are now busy making our graduating dresses and hope to get them made soon.

We were sorry to hear that our team was defeated Saturday when they played with the Phoenix team.

We seniors are going to write about Arizona. Each of us will get one topic.

Vera J. Osif, a former pupil of this school, was here last Saturday visiting her sister and friends. She said that she was getting along very nicely at Mesa where she is working.

We are all looking forward for commencement week and we hope to do some good work.

Fifth Grade A

We fifth grade A pupils are now studying about the countries of Spain and Portugal.

We are glad to see our friend John Matthews around the campus. He told me that he would be at Sherman next year.

Morris Alexander, one of our blacksmith boys, was sent to East Farm on account of his poor health last week.

Mr. Grinstead was drilling the rifle company last Monday evening. He says he is going to drill them on Mondays, Tuesdays and Fridays.

Grant Zalawr, one of the tailors, is now working on the new band uniforms and hopes to get done before he goes out to work in town.

The rifle company is now learning battle formations.

We girls were very sorry to have Iva Baker and Cuca Pallan go to the East Farm.

We sewing room girls are now beginning on the company E girls' uniforms and we hope to get them out before commencement.

We are glad that vacation is coming near. We hope to do better next year in our studies.

John Barnes is back in our class again after a stay at the East Farm and we hope that he will keep up with the class.

A letter was received from William E. Rivers, a former pupil of this school, stating that he is well and he also states that wheat and barley are ready for cutting.

We fifth grade A pupils are studying about Spain and Portugal. We learned that these states were far behind the other states in Europe on account of the people being non-progressive.

The commencement exercises will be next month on the fifteenth and both boys and girls are looking forward to having a good time and to welcoming our visitors.

Sixth Grade B.

John Heap of Birds has been on the sick list this week.

The painters are busy painting in the wagon shop.

Everybody is glad because commencement is coming for it is the time the school enjoys.

Some of the classes are having examinations this week. The sixth grade B will have an examination in spelling Thursday.

Frank Whitman expects to play ball with the Maroons this summer again.

Our base ball team was defeated Saturday afternoon by the Phoenix Solons by the score 11 to 5.

William Pawnee is doing nicely in the school band this year. The "happy bunch" wishes him to be with them if they go to San Diego, California.

The farm boys are busy mowing and hauling hay and they will soon put up a good stack for next fall. They hauled four loads Monday.

Barring Rum Lessens Car Accidents

"Workmen frequenting drinking places coming to or going from their work will be replaced by non-drinking men as rapidly as possible."

"That notice, posted in the American Car and Foundry Company's plant at Berwick, Pa., has resulted in a marked decrease in accidents among the 5000 men employed there," reports the *North American* of Philadelphia.

"We did not until the last three months recognize that the drinking habit was responsible for a lot of our accidents," said W. S. Johnson, general superintendent. "We had a general awakening in this town through the efforts of the evangelist, Dr. Stough. Since the beginning of his campaign against 'booze' the accidents in our plant have been reduced over thirty per cent."

Knew the Place

There is an amusing story told by the bishop of Yukon, who is now on a visit to this country.

He once made a long journey to visit a remote tribe of Indians, hardly any of whom had ever seen a white man before. One of the members of the expedition took with him a gramophone, thinking it would interest the Indians. It did! When it was set going they all gathered around it in wonder. They were rather frightened to go too near while it was talking and singing, but when the record was finished they crowded up to make a closer inspection.

Finally an old chief, getting down on his knees and peering into the trumpet whence the mysterious voice had come, muttered:

"Where him come from?"

"Far, far away," was the reply; from a place called Chicago."

"Ugh!" grunted the chief. "Canned white man!"—*Pearson's Weekly*.

Why Raise Stock

A prominent banker said that the country's prosperity is measured by the amount of fine stock on the farm. Bankers sometimes are right.

The business farmer is studying stock raising for two reasons—and the first is direct profits. The high price of meats has opened a way for the farmer to market his surplus grain and forage with less waste and more profit. The country is crying for more beef.

A good dairy always has been profitable on the farm. A cream or butter check is as handy as a monthly salary.

Hogs are the greatest machines ever invented for converting grain into gold—so it is said.

The American people are just learning to eat mutton and the business farmer is getting ready to feed it to them. When you consider that a small flock of sheep will thrive on what goes to waste on the average farm there is no question about the limited production of mutton being profitable.

Now for the other side.

The business farmer wants to maintain the fertility of his land. He wants to do better than that—he wants to increase it. He wants to raise larger crops every year, then hand the land down to his children in good condition.—*The Furrow*.

OUR VISIT TO THE PRINT SHOP

Dottie Webber, Pima, 8th Grade

One Friday evening Miss Bullard and the girls from the Industrial Cottage took a walk and on coming back we passed the print shop. The girls said that one of them wanted to go in the shop to work or maybe wanted to see somebody. We all agreed so Miss Bullard asked the boss if he would receive callers and he said "sure," so we went in, first feeling kind of bashful.

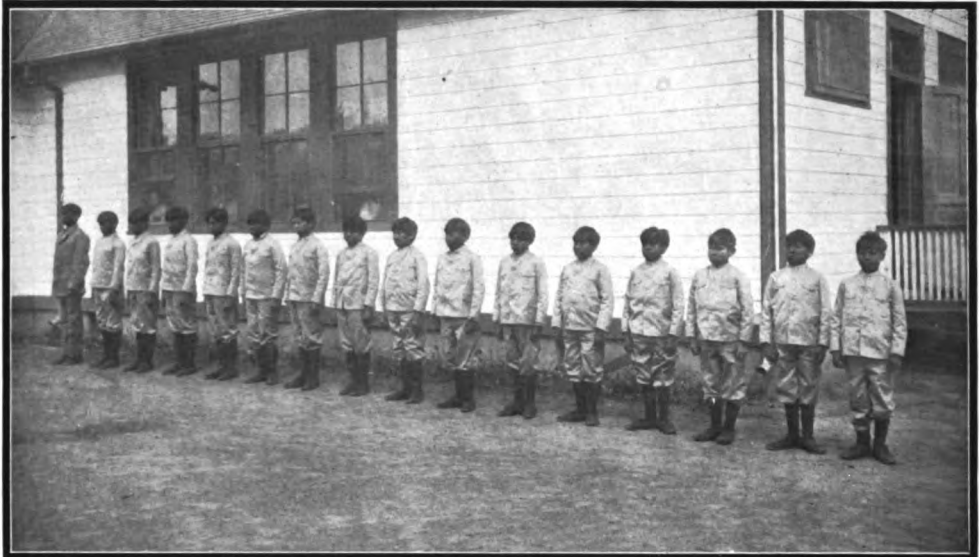
The boys were busy so we went around looking at their work. We were also shown the "type lice". After staying there a while we noticed that our teacher was gone. I heard the boys say something about pies and we knew why she was gone. She and one of the boys had gone for them. Besides the pies they brought some cakes and buttered rolls, adding to what lunch the printer boys had. After the boys were through with the coffee the best time came for we were all eating with good appetites. James Bent was the coffee-maker and Charles Laws the waiter.

We surely enjoyed the evening and we thank the boys and Mr. Lawrence for the good time.

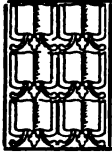
READ!

GATHER the knowledge of thy
life's vocation
Where'er thou find'st a glean-
ing ne'er so poor:
Read thou! Thy lesson shall in
Time's probation,
Ripen thy mind, which, fruiting,
shall secure
Thy place in honor, peaceful and
assured.
This day is thine, but night comes
quickly on:
Though pleasure must have way,
be not allured
From Wisdom's pages ere thy
day be done.

A. H. McQuilkin, in the Inland Printer.



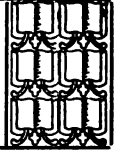
MILITARY DRILL, BISHOP INDIAN SCHOOL, CALIFORNIA.



"NOT FOR SCHOOL, BUT FOR LIFE"

THE NATIVE AMERICAN

Devoted to Indian Education



Volume 15

May 9, 1914

Number 19

Commencement

Sunday 3:20 p. m. Baccalaureate sermon.
MAY 10

Tuesday 8:00 p. m. Entertainment.
May 12

Wednesday 2:00 p. m. Inspection of quarters.
May 13

Thursday 2:00 to 4:00 p. m. Academic and industrial demonstrations.
May 14

6:00 p. m. Military drill.
7:45 p. m. Reception and band concert.

Friday 9:00 a. m. Field sports.
6:00 to 8:00 p. m. Academic and industrial display in schoolhouse.

Band concert.
8:15 p. m. Commencement exercises.

Summer Institutes

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,

In The Field

April 27, 1914.

To Supervisors, Superintendents and Instructors:

Definite arrangements have been made to hold institutes for employees of all departments of Indian schools as indicated in the following schedule:

Chilocco, Oklahoma, July 6 to July 18; Flandreau, South Dakota, July 20 to August 1; Sherman Institute, California, July 20 to August 1; Tomah, Wisconsin, August 3 to August 15; Chemawa, Oregon, August 3 to August 15; Santa Fe, New Mexico, August 17 to August 29.

The Santa Fe, New Mexico, institute is to be held during the last two weeks of August in connection with a four weeks' summer school to be conducted by the New Mexico Institute of Science and Education; hence the change of date.

Courses of study are being prepared, instructors and lecturers are being carefully selected and all local arrangements for the accommodation of those who attend are being planned so as to assure a successful series of institutes. The charge for meals and lodging will not exceed \$1.00 per day at any institute and at most places will not be more than 75 cents per day. More complete information with reference to courses of instruction, lectures, conferences, etc., will be given in the final announcement, which will be issued as soon as possible.

Respectfully,

H. B. PEAIRS,
Supervisor of Schools.

The rifle company had a sham battle Monday evening under direction of Major Grinstead and charged in turn the main office and the bandstand. The boys halted for nothing, but "fought" their way across the campus like true heroes.

United States Civil Service Examination *Sawyer and Marine Gasoline Engineer* (Male)

June 8, 1914.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination for sawyer and marine gasoline engineer, for men only. From the register of eligibles resulting from this examination certification will be made to fill a vacancy in this position at \$900 per annum in the Indian Service, Leech Lake agency, Minnesota, and vacancies as they may occur in positions requiring similar qualifications, unless it is found to be in the interest of the service to fill any vacancy by reinstatement, transfer or promotion.

Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on the following subjects, which will have the relative weights indicated: Physical ability, experience as marine gasoline engineer and experience as sawmiller.

The appointee in this position will be required to operate a gasoline launch on Leech Lake, Minnesota, and a sawmill cutting about 150,000 feet of logs per annum. Applicants must have had experience both as sawyer and as marine gasoline engineer.

Applicants for the Indian Service must execute their applications in their own handwriting and be able to speak the English language, and must be in good health. They must attach to their applications statements showing the number in their families and the number that will require accommodations at the Indian school or agency in case they receive appointment.

Applicants must have reached their twentieth but not their fiftieth birthday on the date of the examination.

For further information, write Civil Service Commission, Washington D. C.

Mrs. Gill entertained Miss Elva Blount of Chicago and Mrs. Frank Blount of Phoenix this week.

J. W. Moore entertained George Byers and Miss Laura Williams of Phoenix, Sunday.

The Indians' Gifts

The Indian pupils at Hampton Institute recently gave an outdoor pageant called "Gifts to the Nation," and the following paragraph is taken from the story told by Arthur Harris, Mohave-Apache, who graduated from Phoenix in 1910:

"Once, only Indians lived in this land. Then came strangers across the Great Water. No land had they; we gave them of our land. No food had they; we gave them of our corn. The strangers are become many and they fill all the country. They dig gold—from my mountains; they build houses—of the trees of my forest; they rear cities of my stones and rocks; they make fine garments—from the hides and wool of animals that eat my grass. None of the things that make their riches did they bring with them from beyond the Great Water. All comes from my land—the land the Great Mystery gave unto the Indians!"

Tuberculosis Fighters Discuss Methods

Leaders in the antituberculosis campaign from all parts of the United States assembled at the opening session of the tenth annual meeting of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

Among the significant subjects discussed in the two days' session probably one of the most important was a discussion before the advisory council on the question of the medical examination of employees at which time papers were presented showing the regular inspection of all employees in large industrial corporations in Chicago and elsewhere has helped to increase efficiency and has proven "good business."

Important topics discussed before the sociological section of the meeting included "The Family and Tuberculosis," taking up questions of childhood infection, pre-natal and early care of children, and those dealing with the school child; the difficult problem of what to do with cases discharged from tuberculosis sanatoria, with reports of investigations which will be the basis for interesting experiments to be tried in New

York and Philadelphia in the employment of consumptives in the white goods trades; and the relation of public health problems, both state and municipal, to tuberculosis.

Among the most interesting papers before the pathological section were several significant reports dealing with the most recent experiments in attempts to immunize cattle against tuberculosis. The clinical section of the association discussed some of the latest methods of the treatment of tuberculosis particularly the use of artificial pneumothorax and other forms of pulmonary surgery.

The president of the association is Dr. John H. Lowman of Cleveland. The chairmen of the various sections are Dr. Theodore B. Sachs of Chicago, advisory council; Dr. Louis V. Hamman of Baltimore, clinical section; Dr. Paul Lewis of Philadelphia, pathological section and Dr. R. H. Bishop, Jr. of Cleveland, sociological section.

To Do Missionary Work

William Peters of Gila Crossing and Calvin Emerson of Salt River were callers at the school last week. Both were students at the Cook Bible school last year, Mr. Peters being a graduate of that school, and both will be engaged in missionary work during the summer on the reservations.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mette called on Miss Keck on Thursday. Mrs. Mette, formerly Miss Mabel Hooper, has been a teacher in the public schools of Tucson for two years, curtailing this year's work to be married on the sixth of this month. After a trip to the Grand Canyon and a summer in their old homes at Calumet and Hancock, Michigan, they will return to Arizona, making their home at Globe.

Mr. and Mrs. Hoke Smith and daughter, Lolita, of Whiteriver, Arizona, arrived yesterday and after a visit with Mrs. Smith's relatives at Lehi will return to Phoenix for commencement. They are both graduates of Phoenix and Mrs. Smith's youngest sister, Juana Valenzueala, is a member of this year's class.

THE NATIVE AMERICAN

Entered at Phoenix, Arizona, as Second Class Mail Matter

C. W. GOODMAN, Superintendent

An Illustrated Weekly Magazine, Devoted to Indian Education and Printed by Indian Student-Apprentices at the United States Indian Training School, Phoenix, Arizona

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A YEAR

Items of Local and Personal Interest

Dr. Sims of Gila Crossing was a caller at the school Saturday.

x

Mrs. Perkins was at Tempe with friends over Sunday.

x

The Salvation Army conducted the afternoon service at the school last Sunday.

x

Susie Thomas, one of the outing girls, is at the school hospital for several weeks' treatment.

x

Dr. Keck has completed his examination of the vision of the school pupils. Forty cases were refracted.

x

Mr. Holzwarth was at the club building one evening this week to register all those who will be old enough to vote at the next election.

x

Superintendent Coe of Salt River came in Thursday morning and took home with him Dr. Marden, Dr. Keck and Miss Bidwell who looked after some eye work at that agency.

x

Mrs. Minnie M. Willis of Hoopa Valley school, California, has been transferred to the Carson school at Stewart, Nevada, as matron.

x

Miss Rice gave a party on the school lawn Wednesday evening for the pupils of her grade and a few friends on the campus. A very pleasant time is reported.

A new piano recently arrived for use at the East Farm sanatorium, and the girls who are taking music lessons are much pleased with the instrument.

x

Mrs. T. F. Percival and Miss Ruth Perciva have gone to Prescott where they will spend the summer. On account of Mrs. Percival's health they left earlier this year than usual and it is hoped that the higher altitude may prove beneficial.

x

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Jensen left Sunday morning for Chicago where they expect to locate. Mr. Jensen has been chief engineer at the school for several years. Besides his trade, Mr. Jensen is a photographer and violinist of no mean ability and will be missed at the school.

x

Dr. Delcher of Sacaton brought a patient to Phoenix on Friday, an Indian woman who is to go to the state asylum. Dr. Delcher and Dr. Marden attended the hearing before the superior court. Insanity is rare among the Pima Indians. Two cases have had to be sent to the asylum during the present year, the first in several years.

x

The Tucson Indian Training school closed Tuesday, May 5, for its summer vacation. An additional appropriation of \$5,000 has been made by the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions and this amount will be expended on the irrigating system, heating apparatus and bathrooms and making the plant more sanitary in every way.

x

Mrs. Minnie Estabrook of Hoopa Valley arrived in Phoenix this week en route to Tucson, where she will be outing matron for the Papago girls. She spent several days with Miss Chingren, the Phoenix outing matron, gathering ideas as to the work which she will undertake in her new home, and on Tuesday the two ladies spent the afternoon visiting this school.

Mr. Wiley's detail has been working on the swimming pool this week.

x

Miss Keck has a batch of seven kittens in her domestic science classrooms.

x

Mr. Grinstead made a trip to Wickenburg on business early in the week.

x

Isaac James is now industrial teacher at Tohatchi, New Mexico.

x

Mida Narsa Brown, one of the outing girls, has gone to Flagstaff for the summer.

x

The printers have organized a baseball team and are ready to play teams from any other details on the grounds.

x

Mrs. Moon gave a party on the lawn Thursday for her laundry workers and all present enjoyed the evening greatly.

x

Miss Alma McAfee, a graduate of the class of 1906 and sister of Johnson McAfee, one of the school pupils, has been staying at the hospital the past week for treatment.

x

The Sunday School classmates of Teddy and Willie Goodman were entertained Wednesday evening on the lawn adjoining the superintendent's cottage and the young folks spent a jolly time.

Notes on the Coming Week

The first event of commencement week at the Phoenix Indian school will be Sunday afternoon at 3:20 o'clock when the baccalaureate sermon will be given by Rev. Henry Martyn Campbell of the Presbyterian church. The service will be held in front of the girls' home and special music will be furnished by the choir.

On Monday the industrial work will be carried on as usual in all departments and in the afternoon the academic department will have a rehearsal of the demonstration work to be given later in the week.

Baseball and tennis tournaments for pupils are being arranged for Tuesday both morning and afternoon. In the evening the W. C. T. U. medal contest will take place in the chapel.

Inspection of quarters is always an interesting hour for the pupils, as this is the annual period when "one-half the school sees how the other half lives." Wednesday is the day for "visiting" this year.

Demonstration day is the day the school is "at home" to the public and visitors may get a better idea of the work of the school than at any other time of the year. From 2 until 4 o'clock both academic and industrial departments will be open. The military drill at 6 o'clock, followed by band concert and senior reception, makes Thursday a full day.

An interesting program of field sports has been arranged for Friday morning at 9 o'clock. The crowning event of the week, however, takes place at 8:15 in the evening when the graduating exercises of the class of 1914 will be held in front of the employees' club. Fourteen pupils will receive their diplomas.

The address to graduates will be delivered by Col. George LeRoy Brown, U. S. A., of the department of military science, University of Arizona. Colonel Brown has been intimately associated with Indian educational work for many years.

Commencement at Sacaton

Sacaton boarding school has been celebrating commencement this week and Phoenix school was with our neighbor in spirit, though unable to accomplish the intervening forty-five miles of space in body.

The Farm Cottage girls visited the printing office last Friday night.

Senator Vest's Famous Tribute

One of the most eloquent tributes ever paid to the dog was delivered by Senator Vest of Missouri some years ago and although it has been published in *Our Dumb Animals* several times since we are reprinting it once more in response to many requests. The distinguished senator was attending court in a country town and while waiting for the trial of a case in which he was interested was urged by the attorneys in a dog case to help them. Voluminous evidence was introduced to show that the defendant had shot the dog in malice, while other evidence went to show that the dog had attacked defendant. Vest took no part in the trial and was not disposed to speak. The attorneys, however, urged him to speak. Being thus urged he arose and said:

"Gentlemen of the jury: The best friend a man has in the world may turn against him and become his enemy. His son or daughter that he has reared with loving care may prove ungrateful. Those who are nearest and dearest to us, those whom we trust with our happiness and our good name, may become traitors to their faith. The money that a man has he may lose. It flies away from him, perhaps when he needs it most. A man's reputation may be sacrificed in a moment of ill-considered action. The people who are prone to fall on their knees to do us honor when success is with us, may be the first to throw the stone of malice when failure settles its cloud upon our heads. The one absolutely unselfish friend a man can have in this selfish world, the one that never deserts him, the one that never proves ungrateful or treacherous, is his dog. A man's dog stands by him in prosperity and in poverty, in health and in sickness. He will sleep on the cold ground, when the wintry winds blow and the snow drives fiercely, if only he may be near his master's side. He will kiss the hand that has no food to offer; he will lick the wounds and sores that come in encounter with the roughness of the world. He guards the sleep of

his pauper master as if he were a prince. When all other friends desert, he remains. When riches take wings and reputation falls to pieces he is as constant in his love as the sun in its journeys through the heavens. If fortune drives the master forth an outcast in the world, friendless and homeless, the faithful dog asks no higher privilege than that of accompanying him, to guard against danger, to fight against his enemies, and when the last scene of all comes, and death takes the master in its embrace, and his body is laid away in the cold ground, no matter what other friends pursue their way, there by the graveside will the noble dog be found, his head between his paws, his eyes sad, but open in alert watchfulness, faithful and true even to death."

Then Vest sat down. He had spoken in a low voice, without a gesture. He made no reference to the evidence or the merits of the case. When he finished judge and jury were wiping their eyes. The jury filed out, but soon returned with a verdict of \$500 for the plaintiff, whose dog was shot; and it was said that one of the jurors wanted to hang the defendant.—*Our Dumb Animals*

Birthday Party

Lucinda Ike, one of the hospital girls, gave a party Tuesday evening at the Farm Cottage in honor of her twenty-first birthday. A large cake made by the hostess with one lone candle rising from the figures 20 frosted on the cake adorned the center of the table. A very enjoyable evening was spent in which the following participated: Dinah McLean, Cecelia Puella, Lucy Medicinegrass, Jean Seyounema, Thomas James, Charles Cedar-tree, Fred Quail, Eschief Clark and Benedict Toahy.

The painters have been painting the lavatories in the manual training building this week.

Work has been started on taking down the wooden water tank at the power house as the new steel tank is now being used.

From Other Schools

Bishop, California

By Special Correspondent.

The Indian school gave an entertainment at the Bishop opera house the evening of March 20 for the benefit of the school band. The receipts were \$290. A year ago the school gave a similar entertainment from which was realized \$251.

Forty-two pupils of the school had part in the following program:

Officer of the Day March	Indian school band
Overture	Orchestra
Explanatory Address	Supt. Ross L. Spalsbury
Music	Prof. T. C. Knoles
	Orchestra

Moving Pictures

dean of the department of history of Southern California university. He spoke of the value of the Indians from an economic standpoint and the part that each element of society plays in shaping the whole regardless of how much or how little direct contact there may be between diverse elements. It was a strong plea to the white people of the community to assist in every way in the education of the Indian if for no better reason than self-interest.

All the local papers commented at some length on the entertainment. The *Owens Valley Herald* said:

Bishop was captured by the Indians on Friday evening, March 20. The battle was not



INDIAN CLUB DRILL, BISHOP INDIAN SCHOOL, CALIFORNIA

Music	Grand march and Indian club drill	Orchestra
	The Old Woman Who Lived in a Shoe	
	Introducing children's games	Orchestra
Music	Military drill	16 boys and 16 girls
	Vocal duet	Kate and Lena Turner
	Two-part song	Old Indians and children
Music		Indian school band
	Moving pictures	
Music	Dance of maidens	Orchestra

accompanied by the war songs of the past but was won by the arts of peace, as exemplified by Principal George Simeral of the Bishop Indian school. Under that gentleman's direction the pupils of the school put on an entertainment at the Bishop opera house which was pleasing in every way and which won for both the principal and pupils much praise.

Perhaps the most interesting features of the program were the military drills and marches in which thirty-two young boys and girls took part. Their work showed the result of careful training and discipline. George

Perhaps the most valuable feature of the program, the one that will result in more lasting good to the Indians of this valley than any other, was the address of Dr. T. C. Knoles,

Collins, a young Indian who received his education at Carlisle university, trained the children. The "Dance of the Maidens," performed by eight young women, was well done and called for an encore. The music for this dance was procured especially for the occasion. An amusing number was the "Old Woman Who Lived in the Shoe." This number introduced a number of children's games and demonstrated that the Indian child, contrary to the usual belief, has a very strong sense of humor. The Indian school band, for whose benefit the entertainment was given, played a number of pieces and played them well, in time and harmony. There was a duet by two dusky maidens, Kate and Lena Turner.

One of the most interesting parts of the program was the exhibition of Indian club swinging by both boys and girls.

The costumes worn by the girls were made by them and were excellent specimens of needlework.

Supt. Ross L. Spalsbury, before the opening of the entertainment, explained the work of the Government in educating and caring for the Indians and thanked the people of Bishop for their support. Prof. T. C. Knoles delivered an address in which he pointed out the duty of the white people toward the Indian in the matter of education and religious training. The entertainment was largely attended, the receipts being nearly \$300. A portion of this was used in furnishing wearing apparel for those taking part and there will be about \$200 left for the band when all expenses have been paid.

Pueblo Bonita School, Crownpoint, New Mexico

By Special Correspondent.

Contractor C. E. Via has already drilled 425 feet in the test for artesian water at the school.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Rolette recently arrived. Mr. Rolette is the new assistant clerk transferred from the Kiowa agency, Oklahoma.

Samuel J. McLean has re-entered the service here in the new position of blacksmith.

Charley McGinn has taken up the duties of temporary farmer. Preparation for farming is now going on at the artesian well. The analysis of the water shows that it contains no ingredient detrimental to plant life.

Ben E. Harvey, Indian trader at Cornfield, Arizona, came in for a short visit with his many friends. Mrs. Harvey is here for a two weeks' visit with Mrs. Stacher.

A district school has been established at Crownpoint and school began April 1 with Dorothy Schellhase of Springer, New Mexico, as teacher.

T. W. Hall, contractor for the construction of the three dormitories, has the excavation done on the first building and is ready to begin the foundation.

The Indians have made a good start on the stone laundry and the stone for the barn is now being dressed.

The band is practicing faithfully. It should be in fine trim for the Fourth of July.

A baseball game was called on Saturday at 2:30 p. m. between two picked teams. Would give the score but lack of space forbids. Pictures and special music was the feature on that evening after which a pie social was given by the ladies of Crownpoint for the benefit of the baseball team. The sum of \$34 was realized.

Rev. Mr. Muyskens has received a call elsewhere but all hope that he will not sever his connection with the mission work here.

J. C. Clark of Santa Fe, representing the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance company, visited here recently in the interest of his company.

The health of the school is good except for an epidemic of sore throat.

Roland Curry, one of the stockmen of this agency, expects to leave and says that he is going to Mexico.

Shuster and Boyd, new traders, are now doing business. They will be connected with the agency by telephone which they are now installing.

More sidewalk will soon be built.

Mrs. A. Arnold is still confined to the hospital in Albuquerque but is some improved.

Porterville Day School, White Earth, Minnesota

By Special Correspondent.

Our first batch of chickens, 175 in number, are now two weeks old and doing fine. According to custom, the pupils set the small incubator, each child furnishing one dozen eggs. Last year some of the little ones insisted on sleeping with the chicks.

Nature study is dealing with "Germination" these days; plenty of material in the seed boxes.

A most interesting meeting of the educators of White Earth reservation convened for a two day session, April 17. It was a get-together-and-get-acquainted-sort of affair in which members of the reservation joined in with the

topics concerning education which are of interest to all parties. It was so successful that another will be called in the near future.

We were inclined to mount the topmost rail of the garden fence and crow when we were informed that the entire eighth grade had passed the state examination. All are now eligible for any high school in the state.

Like all other communities the lawless element of this township comprises only about 5 percent of the population; the big majority, growing weary of the disorders growing out of liberal interpretation of the liquor decisions, have concluded to handle the situation themselves. Scott J. Porter, Indian police, was elected constable. The teacher of this school was selected as justice of the peace. No one has been prosecuted but our resident bootlegger has ceased to operate in this vicinity.

Coachella, California

Coachella Valley News.

A large addition to the irrigation systems on the Coachella Valley Indian reservations is scheduled for the near future. Thirty-five thousand dollars may be expended in new wells and pumping facilities. The government officials show great faith in the future of this valley and believe it a favorable location for development work for the benefit of the Indians.

C. A. Pedersen has been stationed in the valley with headquarters at Martinez as agency farmer in general charge of the valley reservations under the supervision of Superintendent Coggeshall of Banning.

With the co-operation of Professor Swingle, of the bureau of plant industry, several hundred offshoots have been secured for planting at the reservation nursery at Martinez, which will later be issued to the Indians. They will never be allowed to sell the offshoots but may sell their fruit.

A thorough experiment will be made with Egyptian cotton on the agency farm this year. The Indians will pick the cotton there and watch its culture close at hand. They will also be extensively employed in cotton culture on the ranches of the valley and next year probably will take up its culture for themselves on a large scale.

Mr. Pedersen will encourage fruit culture among the Indians, including apricots, almonds, grapefruit and other small fruits that are adaptable to this locality.

A radical change has been made in the policy of the Indian Service officials in regard to distributing gratuitously among Indians. Here-

after horses and trees furnished will be under agreements for annual payments without interest. The younger generation of Indians are more capable of self-support and more business-like. To encourage this spirit of self-dependence the officials have discontinued in a large measure the granting of free aid to those Indians able to reimburse the government for what they have received.

Mr. Pedersen is instructed to encourage especially the culture of dates and cotton. Large numbers of offshoots will be set out this year in the government nursery at Martinez. Mr. Pedersen has had many years of experience and will be a competent expert to be in charge of the Indian farms. Professor Drummond, the arboriculturist of the bureau of plant industry, stationed in the valley, is rendering every assistance to the development of the reservation. His advice and suggestions are found to be very valuable.

The last season the Indian Service has issued to the Indians at Banning 12,000 fruit trees, all under contract for yearly payment to reimburse the government. These funds will be turned over and over year by year. The officials will do the same here as soon as sufficient water is developed and the Indians manifest sufficient interest to grasp their opportunities.

Alcohol and Society

If the use of alcohol were a personal matter and its effects beginning and ending with the individual the plea of personal liberty might be effective in letting each man decide on his relation to it. But the sale of alcohol has its public relations. If the operations of an inebriate or even those of a moderate drinker are so conducted as to endanger others the whole matter becomes a concern of the public.

A drunken man is everywhere a social nuisance. Under most circumstances he is a source of bodily danger to his family and to the public at large. In all lands drinking places are sources of danger. They lead children to drink, they make drunkards, they are the potent direct cause of the spread of poverty, crime, disease, feeble-mindedness and insanity.

This is true of such places the world over—the wine rooms of Italy, Spain and France as well as the vodka shops of Russia, the rum-holes of London or the dives of New York. Thus far nobody has designed a permanently respectable method of selling liquor as a beverage.—From address of David Starr Jordan, president Leland Stanford University, before N. E. A.

Contributed by Pupils

Seventh Grade A.

The farm boys are very busy this week putting up hay.

A new big diningroom has been erected at the East Farm sanatorium and will be completed soon.

The rifle companies are now drilling on battle formations and are having sham battles and on commencement week we are going to shoot some blank cartridges.

Next week is commencement which we all look forward to for vacation and sports.

Sunday afternoon the Salvation Army conducted the services. We are always glad to have them come.

Seventh Grade B

We are still busy with our examinations. We hope all the seventh grade B pupils will be promoted to the junior class so we will hear many good speeches in the declamation contest next year.

Two teams of baseball players made up of girls will probably play on the athletic field sports day, next Friday. Be on the watch out.

I believe Annie Eschief will win the prize in the temperance contest next week. She says her piece just fine when practicing.

We are all hard at work with our examinations in different rooms.

The friends of Minnie Patton are glad to know she is coming home this summer.

The commencement exercises will be held next week.

We seventh B pupils had our examination on history this morning in Miss Garton's room.

The rifle company is getting in good shape for the battle exercises next week.

The farm cottage and hospital girls visited the print shop last Friday evening where Mrs. Chiles was shown the "type lice." She was very much interested in them and says they were worth seeing.

The new steel tank is ready for use now. It will hold more water than the old one did.

The details have changed and the boys on the schoolhouse detail are glad to be back at their work again.

We seventh grade B pupils are coloring maps which are to be sent to the Department at Washington, D. C.

Everybody looks forward for commencement next week. We are all expecting to meet our friends again.

We enjoyed the talks given by Mr. Logie and Mr. Broadhead at the Y. M. C. A. meeting about the missionary work among the Indians in Arizona.

Fifth Grade B

Last evening Miss Mayham took part of the girls for a walk. We went down Central street and passed the Osborn school and walked up the car track back to the Indian school. We girls thank her very much for her kindness.

I am very glad that vacation is coming soon but I am not going home. I'll stay and work in town although my enrollment is out.

A letter was received from Miss Brownlee at Parker stating that she is going to take the largest girls to San Diego for the summer.

A letter was received from one of the Wallapai boys stating that some of the Truxton Canyon Indian school boys are going to Rocky Ford, Colorado, this summer during their vacation. I hope they'll have a good time.

Some time ago I received a letter from one of our schoolmates at Truxton Canyon saying that the boys at that school are going to play ball against the high school down at Kingman.

Company A of the first battalion is now drilling three times a week.

We were sorry to see Mr. Jensen and his family leave on Sunday morning.

John McNary is now working at the wagon shop again. He says that he likes it better there than at the disciplinarian's office.

We farm boys are glad to have Charles McNary on the farm.

Philip Enas said he is going to put a good stack behind the barn.

Miss Mayham says that she wants two baseball teams picked out from the girls to play on commencement week.

After commencement we have only four weeks of school and then vacation comes. We all hope to have a good time.



GRADUATING CLASS

ANTON, LUKE (*Pima*)

ANTONE, DORA (*Pima*)

BEARDSLEY, AMY (*Pueblo*)

BURKE, JOSEPH (*Pima*)

BURKE, ROBERT (*Pima*)

CHEMAVELA, PEARL (*Maricopa*)

HUGHES, MARTHA (*Pima*)

JOHNSON, ELIZA, (*Pima*)

MCARTHUR, NELLIE (*Pima*)

MEDICINEGRASS, LUCY (*Arapaho*)

SHUNK, HELEN (*Sioux*)

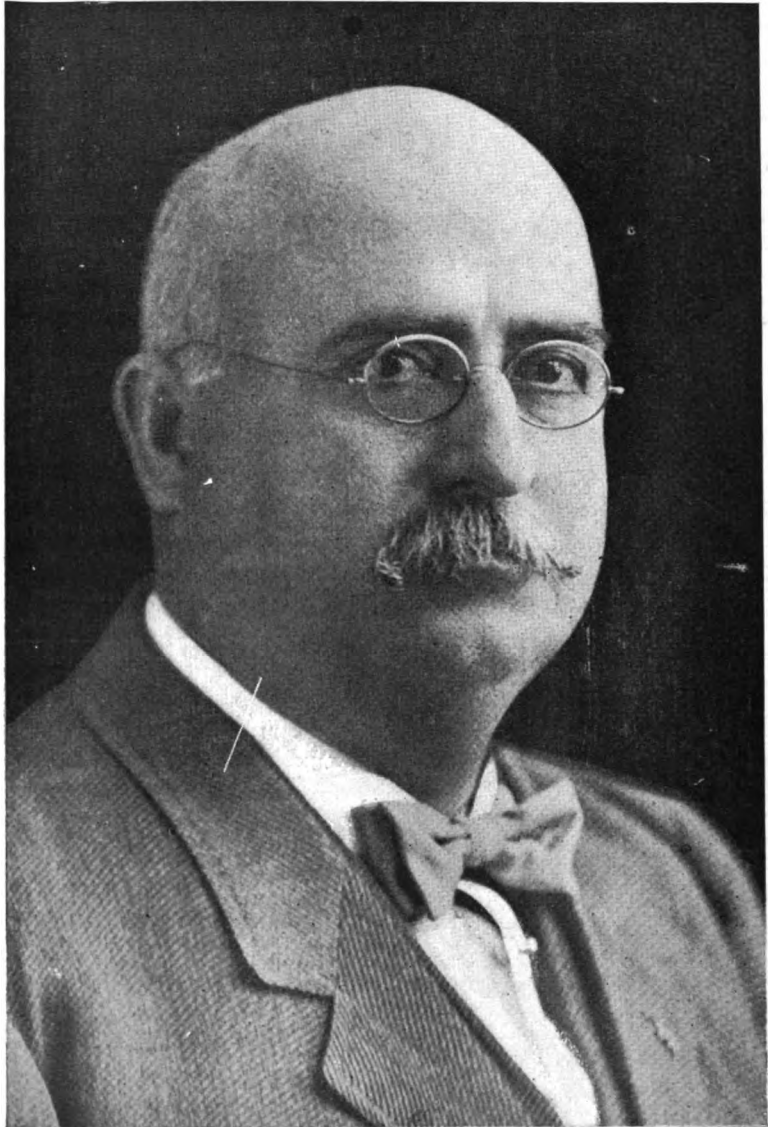
SIOW, BESSIE (*Pueblo*)

VALENZUELLA, JUANA (*Pima*)

WEBBER, DOTTIE (*Pima*)

CLASS COLORS,
PINK AND GREEN.
CLASS MOTTO,
PUT THE CREED INTO THE DEED.





GOVERNOR G. W. P. HUNT.

"NOT FOR SCHOOL, BUT FOR LIFE"

THE NATIVE AMERICAN

Devoted to Indian Education


Volume 15

May 16, 1914

Number 20

Salutory.

By Robert Burke, Pima, Eighth Grade.

 **T**O the many friends and visitors who are gathered here for the pleasure of witnessing this occasion, we extend a hearty welcome. To the superintendent and the employees who have been so long diligently striving to bring us up to this standard, we express our thanks. To the fellow students who are so patiently working their way up and to my dear classmates who have striven so earnestly to be among those who have taken the upward step in the advancement and development of our race, I extend my greetings.



CLUB BUILDING, IN FRONT OF WHICH COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES WERE HELD.

Tonight we have come together to celebrate our past achievements and to contemplate the possibilities of the future.

We assemble before you as a class for our last public exercises in this school. We assemble as examples and products of this school and we feel that we have given our best efforts to accomplish the things that this school requires of us.

To this school we owe a great debt which we can never pay, except in one way, and

that is to be and to do for our race and country as the school has done for us. It has taught us to be true and loyal to all things. It has laid the foundation for good citizenship. It has held up to us the idea embodied in our motto, and we have learned that it is wise always to put the creed into the deed, as action is better than words in all walks of life. This school stands for advancement, progress of our race. Its teachings have become guiding principles in our lives.

Dear classmates, with the guidance and teachings we have received here, we are about to assume the duties and responsibilities of life. We are soon to take our place on the great battlefield of life with few to encourage us and many to discourage us. But do not be discouraged because of the few, for there is One who will respond to our calls in time of need.

Do not despise the little things, and the humble beginnings, for these are the foundations of excellence and success. We shall be regarded by what we represent and will be measured by what we do, so let us daily strive to realize the teachings we have received here. Through the influences of this school may we have the intelligence, courage and strength of character to perform our duties well. If we do this, then we have performed the highest service to our people and to our country.

And to you who come after us in school, you are to be congratulated for having accepted the privileges you are receiving here. While you are making use of your rare opportunities, we have for you this kindly advice. Be true to your school and to your better selves, stick to your studies and your duties in school, or the time will come when you will regret that you have not done so. Make the best of your chances. And when you come to the place where the class of the Pink and Green is tonight, you will be proud of what you have accomplished, proud to stand and face the world. And by your attainments, may you be able to withstand the hardships and obstacles of life.



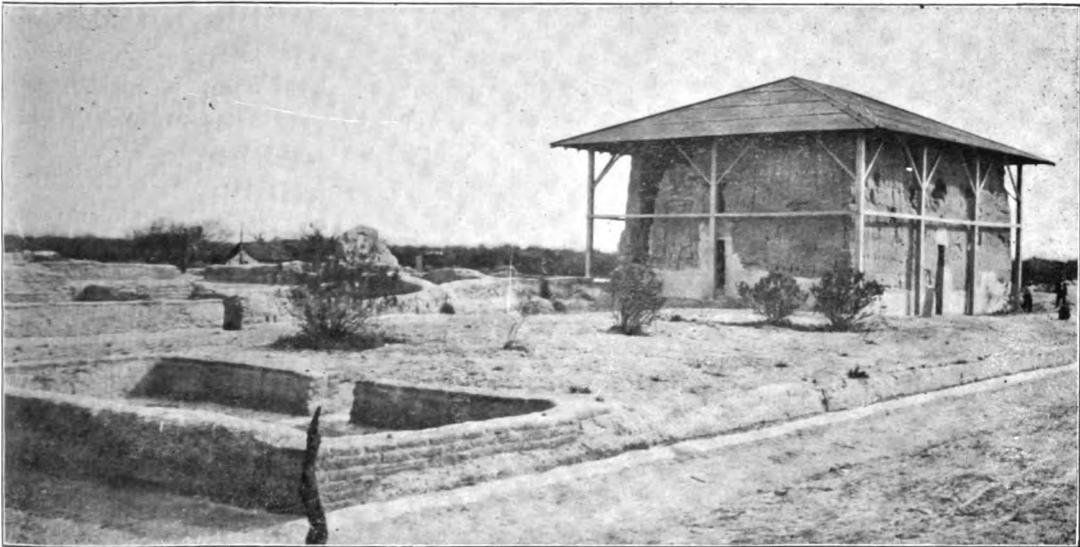
The Casa Grande Ruin

By Eliza Johnson, Pima, Eighth Grade.

The Casa Grande ruin is situated near the left bank of the Gila river about twelve miles from the present town of Florence, Arizona.

This ruin is known by the Spanish name Casa Grande and in the English language it would mean the "Great House." This name Casa Grande was given by Father Kino who discovered it in the year 1694. Before the ruin was named Casa Grande it was called Casa Montezuma or the House of Montezuma, but in later years this name has passed out of use and it is now known among both Americans and Mexicans as Casa Grande, the name given by Father Kino.

The Pima Indians who dwell in the neighborhood claim Casa Grande as the dwelling of one of their ancient chiefs and designated it by several names, as *Vaakior* or Old House, *Civanavaaki* or Old House of the Chief. Some think that this ruin is older than the pres-



CASA GRANDE RUIN.

ent pueblos or the cliff dwellings, but the Pima Indians claim that it is not so old as ruins of the same character which are situated near Phoenix on Salt river.

Some of the Pima had a superstitious fear about Casa Grande so that no one dares to sleep or camp near this place especially at night. It is believed by some of the Indians that at times flames are seen and even women are seen passing by. Of course this is only their imagination.

The Casa Grande ruin is situated between two stations, the nearest being the town of Florence which is about twelve miles, and the other being the Casa Grande station on the Southern Pacific railroad about eighteen miles distant. But of course from both of these stations it can be reached by carriages or autos.

If one wishes to visit this ruin and wishes to return the same day he can easily make it. There are hotels and livery stables in both towns but the visitor will have to provide his own food while at the ruin. There is plenty of good water.

After leaving Florence the road to Casa Grande follows the left bank of the Gila westward, crossing a level stretch of land skirting for a few miles the base of a low gravelly

mesa. The first little group of Indian huts that is seen on the left side of the road are houses built in the old style and inhabited by Papago Indians. The road farther westward finally passes through a cluster of houses known as Adamsville, formerly called Sanford's Mill an old Mexican settlement. This settlement consists of a double row of roofless houses built of adobe.

Although Adamsville is one of the dead towns of Arizona, there is still a Mexican family living in a fairly well preserved room on the west end of the village. This settlement was once an important station on the stage coach route between Tucson and Phoenix. It was also a flourishing town.

Leaving Adamsville we travel for about two or three miles and finally get to the ruin. For quite a distance one can see the red roof of the Casa Grande ruins which was put up by the government as a means of protection. The work of excavating the ruins was done mainly by the Pima Indians living on the adjacent reservation. The work extended from 1906 to 1908. While doing this work it not only gave them employment but also increased their self-respect by stimulating a lasting interest in their land and history. The question, "Who built Casa Grande?" has often been asked, and the answer generally comes from the Pima Indians dwelling in the neighborhood: "The Hohokam," or ancients.

The house forms a rectangle facing the four cardinal points and round about it there are ruins indicating a fence or wall which surrounded the house and other buildings. This extends north and south 420 feet and east and west 260 feet. The walls surrounding the "Great House" and other nearby clusters are called compounds.

The visitor will be much interested in seeing the "Great House" and its surrounding wall, the nearby clusters of other buildings, the clan houses, the ancient canals and many other things which the ancients used.

Through these compounds there are doorways and the visitor can go both in and out just as the ancients used to do.

Mr. Pinckley, the present custodian of Casa Grande, has made a valuable collection, now installed at the ruin, which can be inspected by visitors.

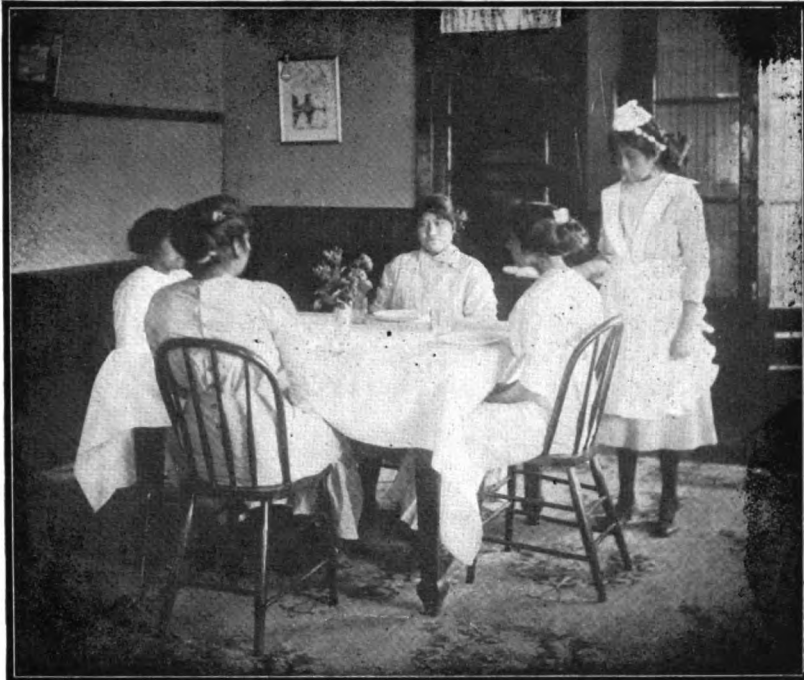
I am sure the visitor will have learned something worth remembering after leaving the Casa Grande ruin.



Bread Making

By Martha Hughes, Pima, Eighth Grade,

Bread is a most important article of food. It was used as one of the earliest foods of man long before history was written. There have been found stones for grinding meal; not only stones but even bread itself was found formed in round cakes. Wheat was ground between two stones, then mixed with water into dough and baked. Wheat and bread have been found in the prehistoric dwellings of man in different parts of the world. In ancient Rome there were many bakeries and not only the baking of bread was done there, but grain was also pounded and sifted ready for use. One of the oldest bakeries standing today is in the city of Vienna, and it is said that not a day has passed since 1585 that bread has not been baked in the house.



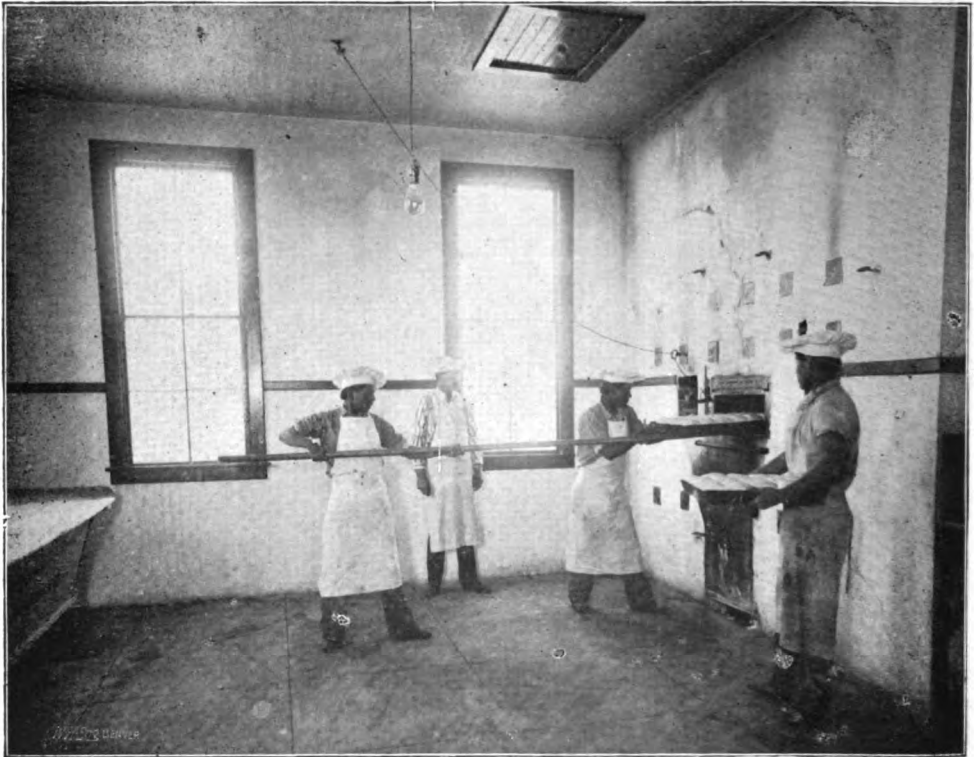
DOMESTIC SCIENCE GIRLS "AT HOME."

There are many different kinds of bread baked in different parts of the world. Each nation has its own peculiar kind of bread. The *flat brot* used in Norway, the *cassava* bread of the West Indies, the *tortillas* of Mexico, the hard rye cakes of Sweden which are baked twice a year, the black bread of Germany and the oat cakes of Scotland are familiar examples.

Every girl should learn to make good bread. Good bread should be nutritious, palatable and digestible. It should be light and porous. Flour and liquid are the necessary ingredients of bread, but most people use salt for flavoring and yeast for lightening. The best bread is made from hard wheat flour. The next best is made from rye. Wheat properly chewed becomes a gummy mass showing the presence of gluten. Wheat contains from 12 to 14 per cent of gluten, and this is an important aid in making the bread light.

Flour that is rich in gluten makes the best bread. Bread was first made without leaven, heavy and solid. Later yeast was discovered. Yeast is a living plant.

When mixed with the dough to a proper stiffness and kept at the right temperature its growth causes a fermentation and the gas produced lightens the bread. Yeast bread finally came into use throughout the civilized world. Then baking powder was invented which is used for making biscuits with sweet milk or water. If sour milk is used soda must be the lightening agent. There are three forms of yeast used in the household—liquid, compressed and dry. Dry yeast is used in the long process of bread making, and compressed or liquid yeast in the short process. Liquid yeast is made in the home with water, potato, sugar and yeast to start the fermenting process. Compressed yeast is a product of the distillery. The top of the fermenting liquor is skimmed off, washed, strained and mixed with a small amount of starch. Then it is pressed into large cakes for the bakery



BAKERY, PHOENIX INDIAN SCHOOL

and small square cakes for home use. Cornmeal added to the fermenting liquid till stiff and then dried gives dry yeast.

In the long process of bread making a small amount of the yeast is added and the bread is allowed to rise over night usually and the rest of it is finished in the morning. Some think the long fermenting develops a better flavor. In the short process the bread is set in the morning and baked in six or eight hours.

All materials and utensils should be on the table ready for use. The flour should be sifted and measured, the milk measured and put to scald, and a cake of yeast broken and covered with lukewarm water. We use one quart of milk, three quarts of flour, one table-

spoon of butter, one tablespoon of sugar, one teaspoon of salt and one cake of yeast. The milk is now scalded and the butter, sugar and salt added. Cool to blood heat. Then add the dissolved yeast and stir and beat in one-half the flour. Set in a warm place till well raised but be careful not to over-heat. Then add the rest of the flour. Clean down the bowl, turn the dough on the board and knead it until smooth. Put it in the greased bowl and set in a warm place to rise again. After it has doubled its size turn it out on the board and knead it again until the holes in the dough become small. Divide it into loaves, shape



DININGROOM, PHOENIX INDIAN SCHOOL.

and put in greased bread pans and set in a warm place to rise again. When doubled in size once more bake in a hot oven about one hour. The oven should be hot—and not too hot, for if it is it browns the crust too soon and prevents further rising or causes a heavy streak. To tell when bread is baked press on the side: if it springs back it is done. When the loaves are taken from the oven turn them on a rack to cool. Bread should be kept in a tin can or stone jar and never wrapped in a cloth. Bread is a most important part of our diet and we should be willing to give it the most careful and thoughtful attention.



THE NATIVE AMERICAN

Entered at Phoenix, Arizona, as Second Class Mail Matter

C. W. GOODMAN, Superintendent

An Illustrated Weekly Magazine, Devoted to Indian Education and Printed by Indian Student-Apprentices at the United States Indian Training School, Phoenix, Arizona

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A YEAR

The pupils enjoyed a general social on the lawn Wednesday evening.

x

Dr. and Mrs. Sims and children of Gila Crossing came in Friday and were present at the commencement exercises.

x

Mrs. Lillian E. Johnson, teacher of the Gila Crossing day school, was a caller on the campus this morning.

x

Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Barnd of Maricopa day school came in Thursday in time to enjoy the academic and industrial demonstrations.

x

Superintendent Goodman returned home Tuesday evening from a trip including Oklahoma and New Mexico points.

x

William Whitman and Peter Porter, two of our former graduates, came over from Sacaton early in the week to enjoy our commencement events.

x

Supt. C. E. Coe and family, Mr. and Mrs. Linderman and Miss Gabey's of Salt River were present at the military drill and senior reception Thursday evening.

x

We were glad to welcome so many of our former graduates and pupils during the week. It is indeed gratifying to have these bright, progressive looking young men and women return for a visit to the scenes of their school days and mingle with the boys and girls who are preparing for a similar future.

Among the members of the governor's party on Thursday afternoon and Friday evening were Adjutant General Charles W. Harris and Capt. A. C. Taylor.

x

Miss Ernestine Venne arrived Sunday morning from Palo Alto, California, and will remain for a month or two the guest of her brother, P. A. Venne, and wife. Miss Venne is a Carlisle graduate.

x

Col. George LeRoy Brown, U. S. A., retired, arrived Wednesday evening from Tucson, where he is instructor in military science at the university, and was a guest at the school for two days prior to delivering the address to the graduating class on Friday evening.

x

The outing girls and boys of Phoenix, chaperoned by their matron, Miss Chingren, gave their annual picnic last Saturday afternoon at Eastlake Park. There were more than seventy present and a splendid time is reported. Games and contests afforded much amusement and a bountiful supper was spread.

x

Rev. H. M. Campbell of the First Presbyterian church of Phoenix delivered the sermon to graduates last Sunday afternoon. His remarks were appropriate to the occasion and his advice helpful to the class of young people soon to take up the responsibilities of life. Special music was furnished by the choir and school.

x

Carl Lowe who has been critically sick for thirteen weeks is no better, and it is feared the outlook for his improvement is very poor. He has had, to care for him, one nurse during the day and another nurse at night right along. Carl's many friends among the teachers and pupils have kept his sick-room bright with flowers, and he is remembered daily by some token of regard and friendship. Carl Lowe is one of the most highly respected young men at this school.

W. C. T. U. Medal Contest

The oratorical medal contest under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. which was held at the Phoenix Indian school Tuesday night was a very successful and interesting event. The interest shown by the audience was an evidence of a strong appreciation of the orations of the Indian students.

There were six contestants, three boys and three girls. The medal was won by Johnson McAfee and the second prize, a dainty enamelled Y. P. B. pin, by Annie Easchief, both members of the Pima tribe.

One of the enjoyable features of the evening was the music under the direction of Mr. Stacy. A beautifully rendered violin solo by William T. Moore and a song by the school choir boys were much appreciated. Several temperance songs were sung by the school.

A strong interest in temperance has been shown at the school during the year, over one hundred of the students having signed the pledge.

Hon. Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has sent word down the line that stress must be laid on the subject of temperance throughout the entire Indian Service. As Mr. Sells is at present in the west we wish he might have been in Phoenix last night.

Mrs. F. B. Stevens, superintendent of the young people's temperance work, made an excellent address at the beginning of the exercises and Rev. J. Harvey Deere, D. D., on behalf of the judges, Mrs. LaChance and Mr. Langston, in a graceful speech, presented the prizes.—*Arizona Republican*.

Following is the program given Tuesday evening:

Song, The Fight is On	Chorus
Invocation, Rev. George Logie	
Address, Mrs. Stevens	
A Plea for the Children	Annie Easchief
Prohibition and Personal Liberty	Harold Kee Thompson
Song, The Battle Hymn of Temperance,	School
How the Gospel Came to Jim Oaks,	Emma Clark

The Greatest Evil	Antonio Martinez
Song, You are Drifting	Choir Boys
Little Saint Martha	Annie T. Moore
The Saloon Must Be Destroyed	Johnson McAfee
Violin solo, Melody in F,	William T. Moore
Decision of judges and presentation of medal.	School
America	Judges
Rev. J. Harvey Deere, D.D.	Mrs. I LaChance
Judge J. H. Langston	

All of the boys and girls did exceedingly well and it was no easy task for the judges to select the best two speakers. They were drilled by different teachers at the Indian school and Mrs. Brodhead, who arranged the contest, and were certainly a credit to themselves and the ones who so patiently and carefully worked with them.

Senior Reception

One of the pleasant events of the week was the reception on Thursday evening given by the employees in honor of the senior class. The sittingroom at the girls' home was prettily lighted and decorated and a punch table presided over by Misses Hendrix, Garton and Phelps made the alcove an attractive nook. The orchestra furnished several favorite numbers and the vocal duet by Miss Mayham and Mrs. C. M. Gandy with piano duet accompaniment by Mrs. J. Allen Ray and Miss White was very pretty.

Besides the seniors and employees and their families there were present the juniors and the commencement visitors. The reception committee was composed of Superintendent and Mrs. Goodman, Dr. and Mrs. Breid, and Mr. and Mrs. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Grinstead, Mrs. Owsley and Miss Gaither.

Hospital Notes

Alma McAfee, a graduate of this school in the class of 1906, and Jennie Roberts, a former student here, are at the hospital for general treatment.

Dr. and Mrs. Marden entertained Dr. Sims and family at dinner Friday evening.

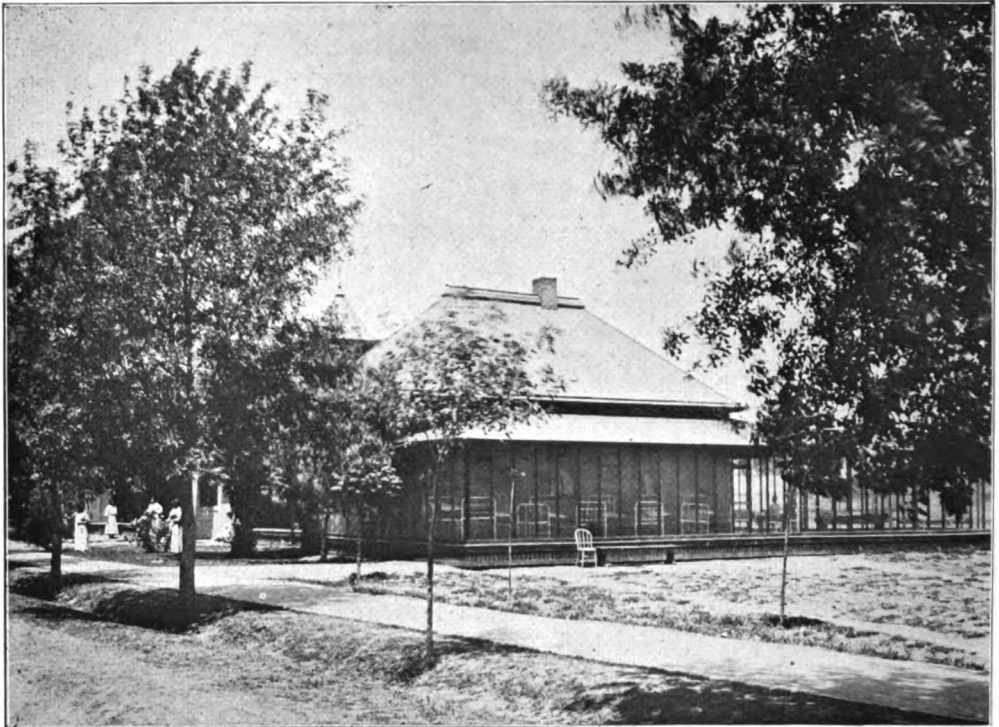
Rev. Mr. Brodhead and Rev. Mr. Logie were callers at the hospital this week.

Care of the Sick

By Lucy Medicinegrass, Arapaho, Eighth Grade.

Nursing, so far as the science of it is concerned, is a combination of many other sciences. In one form or another nursing is as old as the human family. Since the very dawn of creation there have always been ills in human life to be ministered to.

The nurse needs to have an elementary knowledge of anatomy and physiology if she is to intelligently care for the human body. She must have some knowledge of the properties and action of the common drugs since she is constantly handling them. She must understand dietetics and cookery to a certain extent and needs a general understanding of household sanitation and improved methods of practical service.



EXTERIOR OF HOSPITAL, PHOENIX INDIAN SCHOOL.

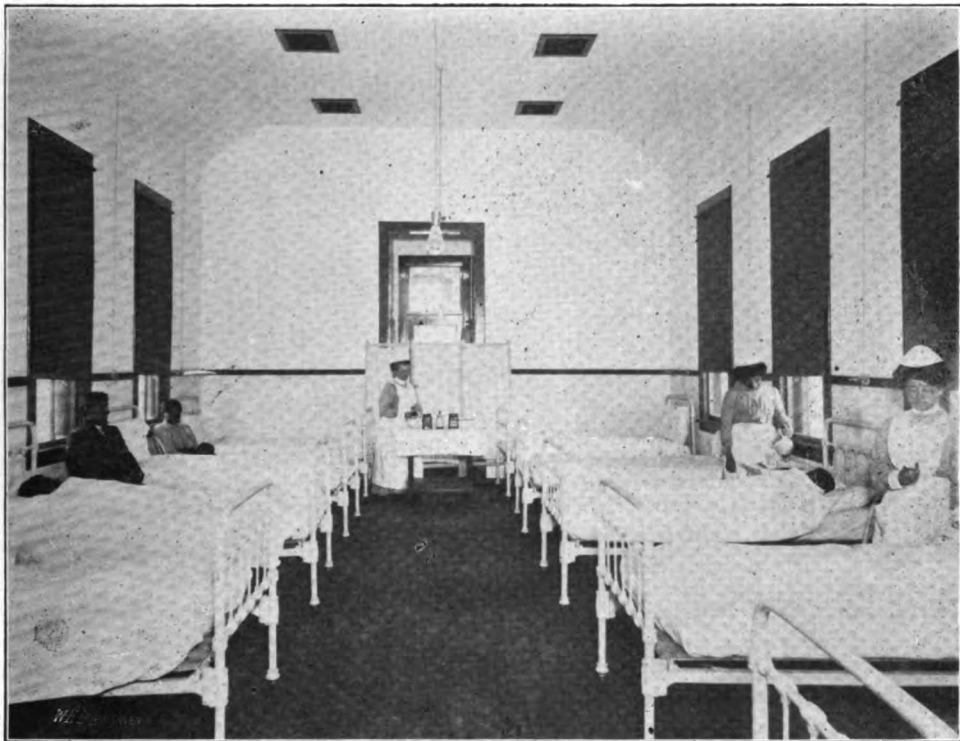
"In time of peace prepare for war," is a good rule, so in time of health prepare for sickness. Even if serious illness does not come, a wise home nurse will always be caring for health and will find that certain appliances are very useful such as fountain syringe, bed pan, rubber sheet, boxes of bandages, a medium sized tray, sanitary cups and a home medicine cupboard for drugs.

Most diseases are caused by germs, flies and lack of proper care. But it matters not what the patient's trouble may be, there are two very necessary things to be done in the beginning in the care of an invalid. When a patient is taken to the hospital or the home the first duty of the nurse is to see that the sick room is clean, in order, and well ventilated. Second, she prepares a nice clean bed to secure rest and quietness for the patient's whole

body, and tends to the cleanliness of his body and clothing. After these simple duties are done then the doctor or nurse is free to inquire what the patient's trouble may be. For instance, he may complain of a bad headache or some other ailment. His temperature, pulse and respiration are taken. If he is found with a high temperature he is given medicines under the doctor's order.

For meals he is given light diet such as milk, toast, eggs, broth. During the time the patient is confined to bed the nurse gives every attention to his comfort so that he may be kept comfortable and in a condition favorable for recovery.

In cases where an invalid wakes up early, a hot nourishing drink may be given. This gives him an appetite before his regular breakfast is served. His temperature, pulse and respiration are taken after he is wide awake. Then during the afternoon and evening his temperature is taken again.



BOYS' WARD, PHOENIX INDIAN SCHOOL HOSPITAL.

After his morning temperature is taken his face and hands are washed, his teeth and mouth cleaned, his hair brushed and his bedding straightened. He is now ready for breakfast. The nurse goes and fixes his tray, making it as appetizing as possible. The tray is simple but clean and food well prepared. After the tray is ready she takes it with the food nice and hot and places it on the table, draws it up close enough so that it may be easy for him to eat. If he is weak the nurse tends to the feeding.

After he has had his breakfast he is allowed to rest awhile. Then follows a cleansing both with soap and water, an alcohol rub, the places he lies on powdered, and the bedding changed. If the weather is cold extra blankets are put over him; if hot, the blankets are taken off. While being given the bath, draft is avoided.

Bath being done the room is aired, cleaned and mopped if needed, then is dusted with a damp cloth. In the meantime medicines are attended to as ordered.

The cleaning is done and the patient is now ready for the rest. During his resting period the nurse sees that annoyances of all kinds are avoided. In the afternoon he is comforted from the kind of weather the day may be; nourishments and medicines are given as ordered.

Getting ready for the night comes next. All the things needed should be in readiness, bedtime nourishments attended to, the bed straightened, crumbs brushed off, and pillows shaken; then the room is well ventilated and he is ready for sleep.

During his sleep every attention to comfort the patient is given. The nurse does not have to be told if the patient is cold or hot but should slip her hand under his bed covers occasionally and find out if the patient is comfortable especially at the feet. If his feet are



EAST FARM SANATORIUM.

cold, hot water bags are used, but the water should not be too hot or left too cold till it is of no use. A delirious patient should never be left alone. In this kind of case bedside notes are taken and reported to the doctor. The points which are usually recorded are the temperature, pulse, respiration, sleep, diet, discharges from the bowels and urine, and medicines taken by the patient.

Each disease has its own changes which are placed in the column for remarks. For a patient the daily treatment is gradually increased until the nurse is made happy by his recovery.



Agriculture among the Pima.

By Dottie Webber, Pima, Eighth Grade.

The Pima Indians of long ago understood agriculture. They did not practice rotation of crops, the soil being rich from the silt of the overflow of the rivers. Irrigation was practiced for unknown centuries. Each family cultivated from one to five acres, their farms being rectangular and fenced with willow wattling, tops of mesquite trees and various kinds of brush. Their canals and ditches were dug with digging sticks and wooden shovels.

They raised cotton, corn, wheat, squash, muskmelons and watermelons. The corn, squash, muskmelons and watermelons were planted in the same way. The seeds were put in holes dug with the digging stick about twelve inches apart and the wheat was planted with a wooden plow made from the mesquite tree.

The hours of labor on a small farm were longer than today. All the farm work was done with wooden implements that these Indians had, but they still increased in their work and amount of products raised.



COTTON FIELD ON PUPIL'S TEN-ACRE TRACT, SACATON, ARIZONA.

The work of clearing the fields, planting and irrigating were the works of the men, and women harvested the crops, carrying them in their *kia has* or the burden basket. The men threshed the wheat with horses after these animals were introduced, but before that the women beat out the grain with straight sticks. All the crops except the wheat were carried in these baskets. The wheat was carried in a square cloth with the ends tied together in such a way that the grain could not fall out and was thrown on the back of a horse and taken by the men to the storehouse, saving enough to last them till the next harvest time. Wheat was used in many different ways. The women took the wheat, ground it on the *metate* or grinding stone and made into tortillas. It was also roasted and ground. This is called *pinole* which is used extensively among the Indians today and which every Pima boy and girl likes. The corn was also used in the same way.

The Pima Indians had many great difficulties in the olden times but they withstood them well. In the year 1859 Mr. St. John was sent among these Indians as a special agent

with a supply of seeds and agricultural implements and that year they sold over 10,000 bushels of wheat to the mail company. In the year 1862 they sold twice as much to the government.

Since farm implements have been brought to these Indians they have done more work on the farm and have begun to raise more wheat, although some corn is raised. The government has furnished them barbed wire and the old brush fence is torn down or burned, every Indian having a barbed wire fence. I have seen the old-time fence but I suppose it was there as a remembrance.

A Pima farmer to this day does all he can to make his farm look as well as possible. He may not yet have all the different kinds of implements but he does the best he can with what he has. He raises the different kinds of crops, takes care of them, and if his crops fail he does not give up but goes to work and raises more.

Any Pima boy who goes home if he does not follow the trade he learned at school be-

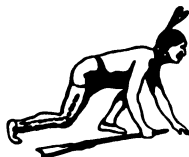


PIMA CLEARING OUT THEIR DITCHES AT BLACKWATER, ARIZONA.

comes a farmer and takes care of his land. He has received more knowledge of agriculture while at school and now he has come to practice what he knows about the farm.

There are a great many returned students who have made a success in life by farming. They earn their living by raising wheat and cotton. Cotton is increasing in production and will soon become the most important crop.

The Pima Indians are an industrious tribe and take kindly to farming and with sufficient water would become not only self-supporting but prosperous.



Valedictory

By Nellie McArthur, Pima, Eighth Grade.

We are about to step out into life and as a class we here express our gratitude to our teachers and members of the faculty for all they have done for us during these years of our school life. We have tried to improve every opportunity and now that we have arrived at the parting of the ways, before taking the turn, we look back upon the things we are leaving behind us. We regret that we will no longer be with you here. On our journey through life we will try to retain what little education we have received. Through all these years we have spent here as a class we have learned to admire each other and have enjoyed ourselves together in social affairs.



SITTINGROOM, GIRLS' BUILDING.

Now the time has come to say farewell, as we stand at the gate of life not knowing which turn we are going to take, but it is hoped that we shall all take the right turn and accomplish something out in the world.

We have tried to set good examples for those who come after us. We have every reason to be thankful for what the school has done for us and as we take the last full measure of its benefits we bid it a fond farewell and starting out we will carry along with us memories of the dear old school and friends and teachers who have been our guides through these years of preparation.

We have tried hard to profit by the experiences of student life, and standing at the entrance of the untried future we recognize the truth and guided by it we will make the

start. We have learned a great many things while here and when we go out into the world we will carry to our people the benefits derived at the school.

As time rolls on, dear schoolmates, we will think about you as we journey along, and hope that some day you will reach the goal of success which we now advise you all to be aiming at through all the years of your school life, and as you advance in years you will realize that the education you received while attending the Indian school at Phoenix is what uplifted you.



OFFICERS, GIRLS' BATTALION.

When we think of our departure from this school with all its beautiful surroundings and advantages our hearts fail us, but firmly grasping the rod of strong will and remembering that there are duties lying before us and calling us to come, so dear friends, teachers and school-mates, responding to the call we leave you all bidding you farewell.

With our class colors "Pink and Green" waving we will start life's journey and wherever we may be and whatever we do we will try to follow our motto: "Put the Creed into the Deed."



Military Events

The military drill and parade given Thursday evening at six o'clock under Major Grinstead's direction was conceded to be the most interesting one he has commanded. The movements were different from previous years and were exceedingly well done. Company C, with Calvin Atchavit as captain, won the pennant in the first battalion, and the second battalion pennant was won by Company B, with Marianna Rhodes, captain. Colonel Brown was the judge in both events.

A new feature was the battle exercise with blank cartridges. Company A, first battalion, charged the intrenched enemy with much spirit and the grandstand cheered loudly when the last foe fell.

Our Exhibits

The academic and industrial displays at the school building Friday evening attracted much favorable comment from the visitors who crowded the halls both before and after the exercises.

There was on exhibit some very excellent work from schoolroom and shop and it would be hard to select one as being better than another. New ideas worked out greet us each year and prove the interest of instructor and pupil.

Field Sports

On Friday morning at nine o'clock the annual field events took place and the different contests waged hotly. There were potato races, girls' quarter-mile walking race, 100-yard race for boys and girls, centipede races, baseball-throwing, tug of war between employees and Company A (won by the latter) and a girls' baseball game.

Governor Hunt Visits School

The school was honored this week by the presence of Arizona's chief executive. Governor Hunt and his staff spent several hours Thursday viewing the academic and industrial demonstrations. On Friday evening he arrived in time to make a visit to the school

building and was greatly interested in the exhibit work. Following this he attended the graduating exercises and was one of the first to congratulate the class of 1914.

The governor will be with us again next Friday evening when he will give a lecture in the school auditorium on prison reform. All employees and their families and our neighbors are invited to be present.

Demonstration Day

Thursday afternoon from 2 to 4 o'clock the academic and industrial demonstration was put on and every department was a hive of interesting industry. A large number of visitors passed through the buildings and watched with eager attention the skillful work of the Indian boys and girls under the efficient direction of their instructors.

Governor Appreciates Cake

The domestic science department, which has been so ably supervised by Miss Keck, received many compliments, and Jean Seyounema and Mrs. Chiles, teacher at the Farm Cottage, feel especially happy over the following letter:

May 16, 1914.

My dear Miss Seyounema:

I desire to express my thanks to you for the delicious cake prepared by you and presented to me by the superintendent during my visit at the school yesterday.

Several of my friends have enjoyed it with me, and we feel that it speaks well for your own ability as well as that of your good teacher, and I congratulate you both, as well as the school, on being able to demonstrate so agreeably the good work that is being done in the teaching and training of your race. Very sincerely yours,

GEO. W. P. HUNT,
Governor of Arizona.

In this issue is an advertisement for bids for the new girls' industrial building. Plans have been received from the Indian Office for this new structure and the work ought to be well under way when school opens in the fall.

Commencement Exercises

On Friday evening an immense crowd gathered in front of the club building to witness the graduation of the class of 1914. Eleven girls and three boys had completed the course required by the Phoenix Indian school and were ready to receive the certificates which entitle them to be known as graduates of this institution.

The long veranda was prettily decorated with palms, pepper branches and white oleanders and the members of the class, representatives of the school and speakers of the evening were grouped on either side of the center. To their left sat the choir and on the east end of the porch was the band.

Following the overture, the invocation was delivered by Victor Manuel of the class of 1906. Robert Burke extended the class greeting in good voice and manner, making a pleasing opening number.

Eliza Johnson told of the Casa Grande ruins, stimulating with this bit of history an interest in the Pima forefathers.

"Breadmaking" was an interesting demonstration given by Martha Hughes, and the cleverness with which she presented the bread in different stages was a delight to the audience.

Lucy Medicinegrass read a paper on "Care of the Sick" which proved her training at the school hospital. "Agriculture among the Pima" was the subject of a practical talk by Dottie Webber.

The valedictory was given by Nellie McArthur who voiced the sentiment of her class in a farewell to the school and a word of encouragement to those who are following year by year. Three numbers were well rendered by the chorus during the evening.

The address was given by Col. George LeRoy Brown, U. S. A., retired. Colonel Brown was one of the pioneers in the Indian work, having assisted Colonel Pratt in the organization of the first Indian school, and having served as Indian agent a number of years ago among the northern tribes.

His deep interest in the race and his spirit

of brotherliness toward the red man were evinced in his earnest remarks, and the class of 1914 was happy to have had the privilege of receiving their diplomas at his hands.

Printers Clean Up the Campus

The printing force of the NATIVE AMERICAN shop took two days off during commencement week to show the people that they were not only good printers or printer's devils but were also good ball players when in good spirits.

On Tuesday afternoon the painters descended the roofs with their paint and brushes and strolled to the ball grounds where the printers "pied them up" by a score of 11 to 9.

The farmers having heard of the slaughter threw aside their plows and hastened to revenge the painters on Friday afternoon but found that "Doc" Quail, being warmed up by feeding a press, was in good shape and smeared their faces with ink and captured the game by a score of 14 to 0. The score by innings of the two games follows:

	1	2	3	4	5	
Printers.....	7	2	0	2	0	11
Painters.....	3	0	0	4	2	9
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Printers.....	0	4	1	1	3	4
Farmers.....	0	0	0	0	0	0

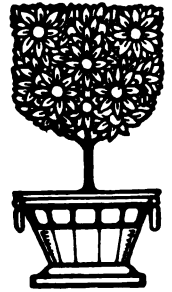
PROPOSALS FOR BRICK INDUSTRIAL BUILDING. Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., May 5, 1914. Sealed proposals, plainly marked on the outside of the envelope: "Proposals for Brick Industrial Building, Phoenix Indian School, Arizona," and addressed to the "Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.," will be received at the Indian Office until 2 p. m. of June 8, 1914, for furnishing materials and labor for the construction of a girls' brick industrial building at the Phoenix Indian School, Arizona, in strict accordance with the plans, specifications and instructions to bidder which may be examined at the office of the paper periodical in which this advertisement appears, the United States Indian warehouses at Chicago, Illinois, St. Louis, Missouri, Omaha, Nebraska, and San Francisco, California, the Builders Exchange, St. Paul, Minnesota, and at the Phoenix Indian School. For further information apply to the Superintendent of the Phoenix Indian School, Phoenix, Arizona,

CATO SELLS, Commissioner.



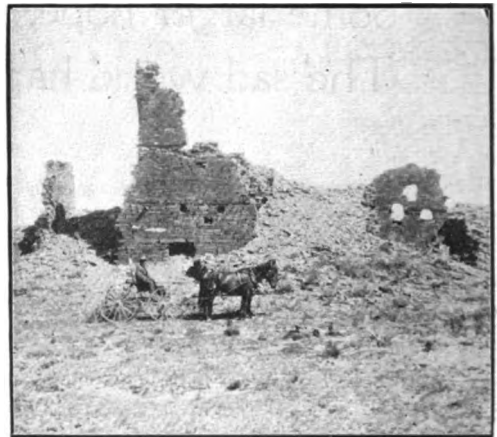
Adrift on Time's returnless tide,
As waves that follow waves, we glide.
God grant we leave upon the shore
Some waif of good it lacked before;
Some seed or flower or plant of worth,
Some added beauty to the earth;
Some larger hope, some thought to make
The sad world happier for its sake.

—J. G. WHITTIER

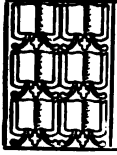




RED MOON SCHOOL, OKLAHOMA.



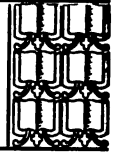
AZTEC RUINS NEAR CROWNPPOINT, NEW MEXICO.



"NOT FOR SCHOOL, BUT FOR LIFE"

THE NATIVE AMERICAN

Devoted to Indian Education



Volume 15

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Number 21

PANAMA CANAL

BY JOSEPH BURKE, PIMA, EIGHTH GRADE.



PANAMA is an isthmus or a strip of land that connects North America and South America. The distance across this neck of land is about 50 miles and its elevation is over 300 feet at one point.

The people were interested in constructing a canal across this isthmus as early as 1520. The first desire for building such a canal was by the Spanish, because they wanted to reach their new possessions in Peru and Chile more easily. And not only the Spanish but other European countries have attempted at different times to construct a canal across the Isthmus of Panama.

The real history of the Panama canal dates from 1878 for in that year the survey was made locating the canal in its present route. A concession was given to Lieutenant Weyes by Colombia, who owned this land, to construct a canal across the isthmus.

In the year following under the direction of Ferdinand De Lesseps, who had constructed the Suez canal, a company of engineers met in Paris. This French company proposed to cut a sea level canal, 29½ feet deep, from 72 to 78 feet wide at the bottom and from 92 to 164 feet wide at the surface. It was to be 46.09 miles long including the harbors, or 43.02 miles long without the harbors. De Lesseps estimated that the cost would be about \$127,000,000. But at the close of 1888 the company went into the hands of a receiver, after having spent \$200,000,000, and completed about one-third of the work.

A new company was then organized. It abandoned the sea level plan and substituted a series of locks. But in a few years it stopped working because it did not have enough money to carry on the work.

The French spent over \$220,000,000 in trying to construct this canal and at last were glad to offer their right of way and machinery to the United States for \$40,000,000.

This matter was laid before Congress and a treaty was drawn up offering Colombia \$10,000,000 and an annuity of \$250,000 a year for nine years following the ratification of the treaty. But Colombia after a long debate rejected the offer.

In a short time Panama withdrew from Colombia and became a republic. In two years their constitution was adopted and the United States immediately recognized the new government. Panama then sent to the United States Senate a treaty providing for the construction of the canal. This was ratified by the United States, February 24, 1904.

The President then appointed a committee of seven members, the chairman and chief engineer being Col. George Goethals of the United States army. This committee decided on a lock canal as the French had planned. A dam has been built across the lower end of the Chagres river so it will rise and rise until it is 85 feet above either ocean. It will form a lake 165 square miles in area and can flow into the Atlantic ocean through the

locks at Gatun and to the Pacific through the locks at Pedro Miguel and Miraflores. The water of the Gatun lake not needed in passing ships through the locks goes to the Atlantic ocean through a spillway.

The lock gates are the most interesting part of the canal. There are 46 of them, each having two leaves, and their total weight is 58,000 tons. These locks vary in size from 47 to 82 feet in height and it takes not less than 6,000,000 rivets to put them together.

There are three tiers of locks at Gatun on the Atlantic side, and two tiers at Miraflores, and one at Pedro Miguel on the Pacific side. Each tier of the locks will lift a vessel 28 feet. The length of each lock is 1,000 feet; the width 110 feet. The total lift by locks from sea level to level of Gatun lake is 85 feet.

The task of digging this canal is a tremendous undertaking. In the work of excavating the United States is using 100 great steam shovels and 18 dredges. It is necessary to remove 215,000,000 cubic yards of material besides the 30,000,000 cubic yards which has come in from slides. The material from the slides alone is enough to build a wall 7 feet thick, 7 feet high, reaching from New York to San Francisco. It would fill a million and a half big Lidgerwood cars enough to make a string of 12,000 miles. These figures show that the mere getting rid of this surplus material is no mean job. When it is finished it will be 41½ miles from shore to shore, or 50 miles from deep water to deep water. The minimum depth of the canal is 41 feet.

A vessel passes through the canal on the Atlantic side at sea level to Gatun. Then it goes up a flight of three steps to Gatun lake and continues at that level for 3½ miles; then down one step at Pedro Miguel to Miraflores lake, which is 55 feet above sea level; thence through the Miraflores lock. The canal from there to the Pacific is at sea level again. One of the interesting processes is that when a vessel passes the lower lock gates they are closed behind it and water is let into that box or lock chamber from the lock above until the same level of water exists in the lower and middle locks, the ship being lifted 28½ feet. After that the gate separating the lower and middle lock will be opened and the ship will pass into the second lock, the gates closed behind it and the processes repeated, the ship being lifted another 28½ feet. The operation repeated once more will cause the ship to float out on the level of Gatun lake. No ship will be allowed to go through the locks under its own steam. Electric locomotives which are very powerful will be used to draw the ships through the locks.

The Panama canal will be opened for use January 1, 1915. This work of constructing the canal cost \$375,000,000. It will change the commercial and travel routes of the world. It will stimulate commerce and bring the people into closer relationship.

The Panama canal will shorten the routes between New York and Yokohama by 3,750 miles; between New York and Shanghai about 2,000 miles; between New York and Australia 3,500 miles. It will also reduce the distance from Europe to western North America by more than 5,000 miles; and from Europe to western South America 3,000 miles. One of the most important results of opening the Panama canal will doubtless be the increase of our domestic trade between the eastern and the western sections of the United States. This trade is already very large.

It seems probable that the Panama canal will carry most of the freight passing between the eastern coast of the United States and the western coast of Latin America and that the shorter distance and lower rates which it offers will greatly increase that trade.

To Colonel Goethals and his assistants belongs the credit of the successful construction of this canal, the greatest feat of engineering the world has ever seen.

INDIANS FROM THE TIME OF COLUMBUS TO THE PRESENT DAY

BY JUANA VALENZUELLA, PIMA, EIGHTH GRADE.



THE name Indian was first given by Columbus to the tribes inhabiting the American continent at the time of its discovery, because he thought that the land was a part of India. To science these tribes are usually known as the American or red race. Their chief characteristics are long, black, straight hair, scanty beard, heavy brows, receding forehead, dull and sleepy eyes, wide nose, full compressed lips, and a broad face with high cheek bones. They vary in size and shape, are frequently tall and symmetrical and they generally have small, well proportioned hands and feet.

The Indians were distributed over the whole of the western continent. It is supposed that in the whole of America there were about 12,000,000 Indians, of which less than half were to be found in North America. At the time of Columbus' discovery of America, it was believed that there were about 200,000 Indians residing east of the Mississippi river. In 1913 there were 330,639 in the entire United States. These Indians lived in villages, each tribe by itself, in dwellings peculiar to the tribe.

Among the Pueblo Indians in the southwestern part of the United States the houses were then as now built of mud and crowded together one above another upon the plain or were built in caves in the sides of high cliffs. In the lake regions circular huts of bark split in broad slabs were built, and in the east and south the wigwams were of the same material but were built more in a rectangular shape.

The Indians of the plains who traveled about more than the tribes of the east built temporary tepees or wigwams of poles over which they stretched skins of large animals. They always had one house larger than others for this was where the chiefs met for council and around it was an open space where the Indians met for worship or amusement.

The every day dress of the Indian consisted of little clothing, some tribes going almost naked. From the skins of animals, fibrous plants and bark of trees these Indians constructed the few garments which were necessary. The Pueblo Indians in the southwest made serviceable garments.

In times of ceremony most of the tribes dressed with showy garments bedecked with shells, teeth, feathers and other bright objects. Enormous headdresses of feathers and brilliant necklaces, metal ornaments, earrings and bracelets were also a part of this full dress costume.

The Indians tattooed themselves and always before going to war or engaging in any other undertaking they would paint their faces and bodies with bright colors in fanciful designs, which showed to which tribe they belonged, and also their purpose in painting themselves.

Now as for their good times, they had games of all kinds, such as we have now. They played ball, ran races, danced, feasted, went on hunting and fishing trips, told stories and many times neighboring tribes joined in exciting contests. They sang on all occasions, but their music was coarse and rude. They had rude drums, whistles, rattles and flutes, all of which were more noisy than musical. Betting and gambling were most common among them. They sometimes lost all their possessions when luck was against them.

The highest ambition of a youth was to be a great warrior, for the tribe celebrated the deeds of its leaders and kept a record of their valiant doings. The Indians were in instances

(Continued on page 284)

THE NATIVE AMERICAN

Entered at Phoenix, Arizona, as Second Class Mail Matter

C. W. GOODMAN, Superintendent

An Illustrated Weekly Magazine, Devoted to Indian Education and Printed by Indian Student-Apprentices at the United States Indian Training School, Phoenix, Arizona

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A YEAR

Supervisor Charles L. Davis is now in charge at Rosebud, South Dakota.

Schoolroom and shop are busy preparing exhibit work for the San Francisco exposition.

The Sisters brought out the pupils from the parochial school Sunday morning for mass.

Hugh Patton of Sacaton drove over Tuesday in his machine to bring his daughter Ruth to the sanatorium.

R. A. Ward, clerk in charge at Sacaton during Superintendent Thackery's extended absence in Washington, was over on business Tuesday.

Mrs. Ethel S. Dickson and daughter arrived the first of the week from Whiteriver, Arizona. Mrs. Dickson has been transferred to this school as cook.

John Whitwell, principal of the literary department at Carlisle, has been promoted and transferred to Cushman school, Tacoma, Washington, as assistant superintendent.

Mrs. F. P. Burnett was the guest of Mrs. Florence Perkins over Sunday, leaving Tuesday for California with her husband who until recently has been postmaster at Globe, Arizona. Mr. and Mrs. Burnett are seeking a new location and it is possible that they will return to Salt river valley, or at least this section of Arizona. They were at one time connected with the Indian Service at Rice and San Carlos.

Dr. and Mrs. George O. Keck stopped here this week enroute from Sacaton to Camp Verde where the doctor will look after the eye work among the Mohave-Apache Indians for a few weeks.

The Native American

A large number of boys and girls are going outing this summer.

Edgar Robinson, one of the club cooks, leaves today for Caliente springs where he will take the baths and recuperate for a few weeks.

Mrs. Carrie Fowler of Cheyenne, Wyoming, was the guest of her sister, Miss Almira Fowler, on Tuesday and Wednesday. She has spent the past two months in Los Angeles, and returns home by way of Boulder, Colorado, where her son is attending the university.

A number of visitors were at the club for Sunday dinner. Mrs. McLaughlin entertained Mr. and Mrs. Elliott and Miss Viets from the East Farm sanatorium; Miss Allen's guests were Mrs. J. C. Young and son Lomax and Mr. Turner, all from Wenona, Ill., Miss Allen's old home. Others noted were Dr. and Mrs. Breid and Elizabeth and Miss Esther Rhodes.

Colonel George LeRoy Brown of Tucson university, who was with us during commencement, was so pleased with the work of boys in the military drills that he offers for next year two gold medals, one for the best drilled boy and one for the best drilled girl, taking also into consideration their conduct in classroom and work and play. The school greatly appreciates the colonel's interest thus manifested, and the added incentive should bring out still further the work of the Indian school cadets.

Governor George W. P. Hunt of Arizona gave his lecture on prison reform at the school Friday evening. Arizona, the last state in the union, has under Governor Hunt's administration been the first state in prison reform, and it was a privilege to hear the Governor's own ideas on the subject, and to learn of some of his interesting experiences in "making over" character. He works on the plan that crime is the result of mental or physical deficiencies, or of faulty environment, and that the criminal tendencies can be eradicated or at least checked by improved conditions.

Phoenix Loses Favorite Pupil

After an illness of fourteen weeks Carl Lowe passed away Sunday evening. Carl had been a pupil of this school since a small boy. Practically his whole life has been passed here, and by his excellent character and amiable disposition he won a place in the esteem of employees and pupils that has possibly never been held by any other pupil.

He was adjutant to Major Grinstead and was a valuable assistant at the disciplinarian's office. When a dependable, steady hand was needed for anything, Carl Lowe could always be relied upon. His habits were irreproachable. He was a strong Christian influence among the student body and at the time of his death was president of the school Y. M. C. A.

On Tuesday evening a memorial service was held at the auditorium and that his life, though so short, had not been lived in vain was attested by the words of tribute from his associates. Mr Creighton, Mr. Brodhead and Mr. Jantzen, all of whom knew him in his religious connections, spoke of his splendid character. Johnson McAfee expressed the sentiment of his schoolmates simply and earnestly and in one of his sentences he expressed a volume of tribute—"When Carl was in charge of us as disciplinarian we boys respected him." Although he was one of the boys his authority was not questioned because they "respected him." No one could know Carl Lowe without respecting him. Miss Mayham sang Marston's beautiful arrangement of "I'm a Pilgrim, I'm a Stranger" and the entire service brought out the fact that though dead he lives with us in his influence.

Dr. Marden accompanied the remains to Sacaton, burial taking place at Lower Santan, the reservation home of the deceased.

Plans for educational leaves and summer vacations were being given due consideration the past week. California seems to be the favored place so far as the academic teachers are concerned.

Service News

(Muskogee Times-Democrat)

Washington, May 16.—President Wilson has excepted from competitive examination six inspectors who are to act as the immediate and confidential representatives of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. They must, however, possess such qualifications for their work as the Civil Service Commission, which approves their exception, may prescribe after consultation with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The President says this order was issued because of the great responsibility imposed upon the Commissioner in the administration of affairs of 300,000 Indians with property worth nearly a billion dollars, and requiring 6,000 employees and property for administration purposes and school uses valued at nearly thirty million dollars.

"These vast human and material interests of a dependent people," the President says, "are committed to the care and oversight of the Secretary of the Interior under the immediate direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who needs a corps of inspectors immediately responsible to him in the discovery of fraud and malfeasance."

* * *

Washington, May 14.—Changes in Indian Service in Oklahoma were announced today as follows: Ralph H. Stanion, the present superintendent at Otoe agency, becomes superintendent of Pawnee agency. George M. Hoyo, now Indian farmer at Cheyenne-Arapaho agency, succeeds Mr. Stanion at Otoe. Walter G. West is transferred from superintendency of Cantonment agency to the Southern Ute and William H. Wisdom, a clerk at Cantonment, is named to succeed Mr. West as superintendent at that reservation.

Miss Keck went to Sacaton Friday morning for the purpose of visiting the day schools in connection with the preparation of her work for the summer. She will be one of the institute instructors for the west, being detailed to Riverside, Santa Fe and Chemawa.

INDIANS FROM THE TIME OF COLUMBUS THE PRESENT DAY

(Continued from page 281)

courageous to a degree. They wore no armor, but fought savagely with bows and arrows or knives, hatchets and spears of stone. The Indians were cruel and usually scalped and put their captives to death, sometimes with cruel torture.

Flint and pipestone were used by the Indians in making most of their implements such as knives, spears, sewing needles and pipes. Some tribes made pottery from clay, and other tribes constructed household utensils with marvelous skill. Baskets of graceful shape with beautiful designs and woven so closely as to be waterproof were made.

They understood the art of preserving skins and making fine leather. All these industries were mostly in the hands of women, for the men considered it a disgrace to labor

Now what has been said so far about the Indians and their ways was at the time when Columbus first discovered America, but since then there has been a remarkable change in their conditions. The first attempt to educate the American Indian was made by John Eliot in 1646, and the years immediately following. Eliot was followed by others but the differences between the Indians and the whites leading to King Philip's war and other Indian wars, destroyed all the results of their work and nothing of importance was attempted for more than a century.

There was no attempt on the part of the Government after the Revolutionary war to educate the Indian, but the Cherokees and Creeks in Georgia were influenced by a number of white people who settled among them to adopt some of the ways of civilization and many of the Indians learned to read and write and organized their tribes on a plan similar to that of the United States Government. They made excellent progress towards civilization and during Jackson's administration they were all removed to Indian Territory.

The first appropriation by Congress for Indian education was in 1819, and the sum appropriated was \$10,000. From that time to the present it has been increased until now it exceeds \$4,000,000. All this money now appropriated is devoted to the support of Government schools.

These schools are of three classes—day schools, reservation boarding schools and non-reservation boarding schools. There are about 223 day schools now supported by the Government. They are located near the homes of the Indians so that both the old and young are brought under the influences of the school. These schools enroll between five and six thousand pupils. The reservation boarding schools are established on the reservations and open to the children of both sexes. About 114 of them are maintained and they enroll about 12,000 pupils. These institutions are located in Arizona, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Minnesota and on reservations in other states.

The nonreservation schools are institutions providing learning of higher order. The most noted of these is the Carlisle Indian school in Pennsylvania which has enrollment of about 1,000. The next in importance are Haskell Institute, at Lawrence, Kansas, and our own school at Phoenix, Arizona, each having an enrollment of about 800. There are other schools at Chilocco, Oklahoma; Riverside, California; Chemawa, Oregon, and smaller ones scattered throughout the west. In some of these schools what is known as the outing plan is practiced. The students are placed in white families during the year, where they earn good wages and attend public schools and are brought under the family influence. The purpose of the schools is to teach the Indians the English language and to bring them under the influence of civilization.

Besides the different Indian schools which are supported by the Government, there are other schools and these are the schools of the five civilized tribes of Oklahoma, the Cherokees, Chickasaws, Choctaws, Creeks and Seminoles.

Indeed there has been a great change since the discovery of America by Columbus. It has been stated that there are now in the United States 305,000 Indians of which 150,000 are full bloods; 200,000 of them live on allotments and there are 40,000 voters; 8,700 are employed in the Indian Service and 58,000 children are in school.

Such an expenditure of money, time and labor can not fail in its results. But we find today on many reservations pitiful relics of the old, crude, primitive life that Columbus found on our shores. It is to be remembered that these evidences of the past exist only among the aged Indians whom the long arm of education and civilization failed to reach in time to save. It is in the younger generation that those interested in the Indian find their hope and workers among them the pay for their labors. Could the average white citizen, whose idea of the Indian is I fear a mental picture of a long haired, blanketed savage brandishing a tomahawk, get a bird's-eye view of the various parts of our country now inhabited by the "poor Lo," he would find those sections dotted with attractive houses where young Indians and their legal wives live in a quiet and wholesome civilization, raising promising families of children and supporting them by the plying of the trades that good Uncle Sam has put into their hands.

To come near, a few weeks ago there was held at this school a returned students' conference when the school opened its doors to all Indians who had ever been to school, no matter where or for how short a time. A "horde" poured in to take advantage of the welcome. But no such horde as long-haired, scantily-clothed bucks and unkempt squaws here, but an assembly of intelligent young people, well dressed, clean and dignified husbands and wives and children, all showing the effects of the years of training—mental, moral and physical—that have been impressed upon them.



ART AMONG THE INDIANS

BY BESSIE SIOW, PUEBLO, EIGHTH GRADE.



WHEN discussing art in Indian schools the question which confronts us is whether it is worth while to devote time in developing the artistic side of the Indian, or to teach him to make beautiful things, when at the same time he needs the utilitarian education. There is so much in the plainer and more practical and useful things for him to learn. He needs to know more of what is useful and which will fit him to become useful in the future. So it

may be considered a waste of time in trying to develop the artistic side of the Indian.

But has the Indian a taste for the beautiful? For answer we invite you to look back into Indian history. The Indian is essentially artistic, for long before we have any definite history he had practiced textile art. Textile art is one of the most ancient known, dating back to the very beginning of culture. This early art among the Indians as practiced for use was free from ornamentation and beauty. Chief among the Indian handicrafts is basketry, the most expressive vehicle of the tribes' individuality. Moreover, it is his most useful handicraft, serving him from the cradle to the grave. Ages before people had pottery to cook in, the basket was used. It was coated over with clay by the woman and used to cook in.

Nature furnished the leaves, twigs and the fiber of the rude yucca plant for making these things that were needed, such as cradles, nets, mats and baskets.

While the Indian man hunted and fished the Indian woman was ever the conservator of industry and thrift; the manufacturer, through simple homely processes, brought the raw products of nature into useful and sometimes beautiful forms, and thoroughly did she master the intricacies of weaving. Originally both food and water were carried in baskets. But how could water be carried in baskets, one would ask. No danger of breaking a pitcher at an Indian well. The basket is woven tightly and is coated over with gum of the pinon pine.

The finely woven decorations represent in symbolic conventionalized form those familiar natural objects so dear to the Indian heart—mountains, streams, lakes, trees, sea-waves, for example—objects with which the particular tribe has close association. These are the subjects such as ever stir the Indian artist's imagination. Into all these primitive home-made articles beauty slowly found greater and greater expression in form, color and design and today the basket is a thing of beauty in its construction.

More grace and beauty has been added since its beginning. Directly from basketry was pottery evolved. Like the basket, it was at first rudely made. It was originally found among the Pueblo Indians west of the Mississippi river. Rudely shaped pottery was found in graves and ruins of the ancient cliff dwellings. But as years wore on the making of pottery was improved in structure and beauty.

Needle work was not in use at these early times, but before needles came into use the Indians used thorns and sharp twigs to join things together such as leaves, skins, and tissues. The quills of the porcupine were also used by the Indian women to embroider the household articles made of skins and bark. Afterwards the needle came into use. The work they did was to sew feathers, shells, and beads on skins or on garments to ornament themselves. Needlework was very much improved as time went on, and beadwork was one of the things they did the most. Today some of the prettiest designs are in bead work. Beautiful things are made out of beads such as belts, bands and baskets. Perhaps it is because the Indian who is educated has more beautiful ideas in making these beautiful designs. Thus from its rude beginning this work has developed into one of the beautiful arts.

Blanket weaving is another useful art among the Indians. There also was a rude beginning of the blanket. The weaver wove because clothes were needed, but it was rudely done. The Indian carded his own wool from his own sheep and made it into yarn, and dyed this yarn with what few colorings he could get from the native plants. They did not have any bright, pretty colors then, so the weaver just had to do without them. But afterward when the white men came they brought with them dyes that pleased the Indian better. These were bright colors, and so the Indians bought them and made use of them. With these they dyed their yarns in all different colors and wove them into blankets, but the most attractive blankets are dyed with native plants. Today many blankets can be seen in some American homes which were planned and woven by the Indian women of the southwest. This work is one of the most practical occupations among the Navaho Indians. Some blankets are also made among the Zuni and Hopi Indians. You go into some of the trading posts of this southwest and you see there all these beautiful, handsomely made blankets in all different designs, all planned and made by some artistic Indian weaver. This is indeed another of the Indian's beautiful handicrafts.

So we may note that from the rudest beginnings of these arts practiced by the Indians are today the most beautiful specimens of art developed. We also can see in this brief study of the development of art among the tribes, that even in his most savage state, there was in the Indian the love of nature and of the beautiful in all things. And as he came in

touch with other people and minds of other nations he saw suggestions for improvement even before the white man undertook his education.

So should not some time be given in our schools to bringing out and developing this talent which has struggled through all these ages to find expression? Can it not be a means of more rapid development of culture and refinement? We know beauty has always had a refining influence and that beauty of environment calls forth the beautiful in character.

Is it not barely possible that we may add more and more to the world of art; that we may even produce masters whose work might find its way into the galleries of famous pictures? This may never come true, but at least we believe we will be better for trying to help make the world beautiful.

FROM OTHER SCHOOLS

Employees at Red Moon School, Hammon, Oklahoma.

By Special Correspondent.

Willis E. Dunn.....	Superintendent
Mrs. Lizzie P. McCorquodale.....	Matron
Miss Margaret I. Hamil.....	Teacher
Earl Giffin.....	Laborer
Charles L. Giffin.....	Financial clerk
Lee Dorroh, M. D.....	Physician
Mrs. Estella Giffin.....	Assistant
Sidney L. Caulkins.....	Farmer
Mrs. Christina Kliever.....	Field matron
Darwin Hayes.....	Police private

Tucson Indian Training School

By Special Correspondent.

The school year of the Tucson Indian Training school closed May 6. On Monday evening, May 4, the music department gave its concert. Part one of the program consisted of piano and vocal solos, selections by the fifty-voice chorus, by the girls' glee club and by the boys' chorus. Part two was selections by the band. Tuesday's entertainment was a series of pantomimes giving eighteen Bible stories. Many guests, friends and relatives of the students and people from Tucson were present for both evenings and all were generous in their praise of the work done by the boys and girls.

Among the guests of the school for commencement week were Mrs. O. D. Means, formerly Miss Dilly, girls' matron, and Mrs. Charles Osborn who, as Miss Laird, taught for a number of years in the school. Mrs. Adelaide Aldrich of San Francisco was another guest.

Friday, May 8, the Escuela team played and won the baseball game with the Sacaton

team on the Sacaton diamond. The score was 4 to 2 in favor of the training school. Battery, Alfred Jackson and Vincent Garcia.

Saturday, May 9, Mr. Wilson and Superintendent Record took the school choir by automobile to Indian Oasis. The choir sang at two services on Sunday at Indian Oasis and also at Topawah on Sunday afternoon. The Indians at both places were delighted with the singing of the boys and girls and invited them to come again.

Salt River, Arizona

Arizona Gazette.

Percy Coe of Phoenix spent the week end here. His brother, Charles E. Coe, is superintendent of the Indian reservation.

We were glad to see Dr. Alexander of Tempe on his weekly trip as government physician after his long and serious illness. Dr. Ellis of this place looked after the medical work during his sickness.

A number of the residents of the village are planning to spend Sunday at McDowell. Preaching services will be held there Saturday evening and Sunday morning.

G. H. Gebby, formerly missionary at McDowell, was calling on friends here this week. Mrs. Gebby and the children are planning to spend the summer with relatives in Illinois and Ohio.

The commencement exercises of the Phoenix Indian school attracted quite a number of our people.

Harvest is here and it is an interesting sight to witness the swing of the old fashioned sickle by the Indians in many of the fields.

Most of the white residents of the reservation attended the harvest home feast given at Scottsdale last week.

Cheyenne and Arapaho, Darlington, Oklahoma

El Reno American.

Our Indian boys and girls are going to compete in the corn, cotton, kaffir and canning clubs. The men and women will enter the county fair and have some exhibits.

The annual payment is expected to be made in a few days.

The clearing up of Indian estates goes on rapidly and many cases are decided each week.

Friday, Chief White Spoon, Bird Chief and Three Fingers and Grant Left Hand were inspecting the school on their regular monthly visit. They were well pleased with all the work, except they thought the boys should have better band instruments and that more chairs were needed. It is a very remarkable and encouraging thing for these Indians to take this great interest in the school. It is an example that might benefit some of the schools of the whites.

Report comes that our Indian farm station at Bridgeport, on the South Canadian, is flooded. John White, the farmer, has moved upstairs to the second floor. One of the assistant farmer's houses is afloat. This is the second time this has happened. We fear many farms will be ruined as they were in the last flood several years ago.

Ganado, Arizona.

By Special Correspondent.

Mrs. Louisa B. Driscoll, field matron at the Cornfields, left May 12 on leave of absence to take her mother, Mrs. Shipley who is aged and infirm, to her home in Yale, Iowa.

Miss Cora L. Moore, teacher of the Ganado school, is taking her vacation, having left May 13 for her home at Northfield, Mass., stopping over for a time in New York, Springfield, Massachusetts, and other points along the way.

Charles Smith of Springfield, Massachusetts, arrived May 9, having come from New York via Galveston, Texas. He expects to take charge of the work that is contemplated during the summer in connection with the school improvements.

Guy Clark and Sam Patterson with their uncle expect to go to the Black mountain country about May 20 to purchase sheep as stock is available in that section.

The wool season has begun and is a time of good cheer to the Indians. They are also engaged in corn planting in the production of which they are very successful, considering

the unfavorable conditions they have to meet from wind, sand and lack of rain.



Eighth Grade

We seniors all feel mighty proud of our classmates who spoke for the commencement exercises.

I spent all day Sunday in town at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Acoya and I certainly had a delightful time.

Commencement week is over and everybody is back at work on his studies. Only a few more days of school, boys and girls, so try your level best to reach a passing grade.

We domestic science girls miss Jennie Parsons who has gone to California to work for a family.

Some of the girls have already gone on the outing list and it will not be long until more of them will be leaving for different places for the summer.

The nurses were sorry to see Dinah McLean leave this morning for Flagstaff, Arizona, where she will work for a family.

Lucinda Ike is expecting to go outing very soon.

Miss Gaither is going to leave us for Genoa, Nebraska. We girls will surely miss her.

The classes are all busy again working on exhibits for the San Francisco fair during 1915.

Although the days are getting pretty warm we are doing the best we can so that we may not feel the heat so much.

Fifth Grade C

We are glad to be in school again after having a good time last week.

The friends of Minnie Grant were very sorry to see her go home last Saturday.

The painter boys are working hard this week.

We sewing room girls are making outing dresses and we hope to have them finished before long.

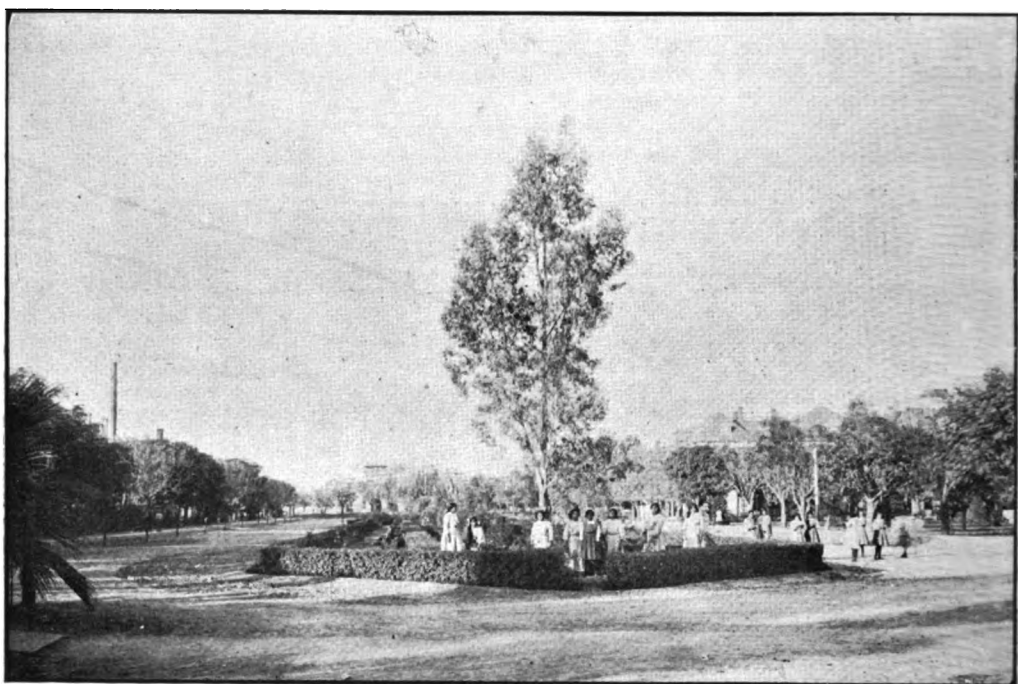
Margaret Davis, one of the outing girls, is very anxious to go home this summer. I remember that she got the third prize on composition on tuberculosis when she was here in 1912. She is saving her money to take it along with her.

We fifth C pupils are reading a story about "The Miraculous Pitcher."



WE should be as guarded with our association with pessimists and failures as we are ready to seek the efficient and the optimistic, for one is as contagious as the other.





LOWER END OF PLAZA, PHOENIX INDIAN SCHOOL.



Commissioner Cato Sells Wants Indians To Do More Farming

Q Honorable Commissioner, Indian Affairs, Cato Sells, he say this way:
"The farming season is at hand. Every farmer should at once become actively engaged in advising and teaching the Indians how to prepare the soil, the kind of seed to select, when and how to plant, grow and harvest, and the best use to be made of his crop when produced."

Q War Bow hear what chief, Mr. Sells, say and heap catch it, idea.

WAR BOW HEAP FARM

BY WAR BOW, BLANKET INDIAN, COLONY, OKLAHOMA

War Bow think he goin' to farm;
Like country life, got heap of charm;
He goin' to raise it, plenty corn;
Will heap much plow in early morn.

Heap plant kafir corn and milo,
Raise plenty feed to fill big silo,
Have nice sleek horse an' big fat cow.
Goin' watch white man an' heap learn how.

Go in pasture an' catch up pony,
Use curry comb till horse look tony;
Throw on harness, give strap quick jerk.
Heap strong push and get to work.

An', may-be-so, at Indian fair,
War Bow say, "Me sure be there,
You bet me take 'em lots of prize,
Goin' show it punkin' biggest size."

An' white man, no more goin' to say
'Indian can't make farmin' pay'
'Cause War Bow show how Indian can
Just same like neighbor, smart white man.

—Colony (Okla.) Courier.

Extracts from Graduating Essays

Citizenship

By Luke Anton,
(Pima)

There are two classes of citizens, the good citizen and the bad citizen. Which of the two do we want to follow? There are many reasons why I want to follow the example of the good citizens. First of all I can help other people who are struggling and be kind to them and try and do the things that are right and get out of the wrong things. Some people think that educated people make good citizens, but I think that even people that have very little education will make good citizens if they try very hard.

There are many Indians who are citizens, especially among the eastern Indians. They pay taxes and go to school with the white people. Down here in our own state there are only a few Indian citizens. They try to follow what they have been taught in our schools. They are living like white people. There are a great many homes that are well kept, which shows that the girls are following their school training.

Among the young men, things are improving on the farms, which proves that the young men have shown their parents how to work at their farms.

It is well to learn a trade and stick to it until you have learned it so well that you can do anything in other shops, so that your employer will be glad to have you and will be proud of you.



Domestic Science

By Helen Shunk,
(Sioux)

Domestic science is not only cooking and keeping house but it is the art of doing these things in a hygienic and economical way. It is a system which teaches a girl her duties.

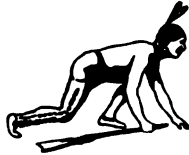
The study of foods is important. A girl learns to prepare foods so that they will benefit the body. She learns the tender and tough part of meat and the different ways of cooking meats and vegetables. For instance, if we have a tough part of the meat and want it tender, we should place the meat in a kettle of boiling water and let it boil for a few minutes, then place it where it will not cook so fast. In making bread one should be careful in mixing the sponge so that the bread will rise well. To do these things well, one must keep her mind on them. Things should be cooked so as to be easily digested.

The planning of meals is another important thing. Have certain kinds of dishes for each meal.

In caring for foods one should have a clean, cool place. The milk pails should be scalded with boiling water when cleaned, and well aired. After the milk is strained it should be put in a cool place away from the flies. It is in the milk that germs grow rapidly. When there is any food left from one meal it should be put in a cool place and much can be prepared in a different way for the next meal.

In housekeeping, keeping an account of household articles is important so that you know the exact amount of money spent during the months.

The care of children is another important thing.



School Life

By Dora Antone,
(Pima)

In the early history of our country we find only Indians lived on this great continent. Our ancestors were uncivilized people and had no means of educating their children except by handing down traditions from generation to generation. But since the discovery of this country the European brought his civilization to our shores and schools have been built to educate the Indians. God created all men equal, so I am sure He means for every man to develop his powers and to use his knowledge to be of some good in the world.

We are in school at present receiving an education from our generous Government. We have well equipped shops of different kinds where our boys receive splendid training and many have gone out into the world and are making good livings. The girls are being trained in household duties

Our school life starts sometimes at the age of seven, eight or nine years in the Government schools, many of us not knowing a word of English. That is the reason why we do not go as fast in our studies as the white children, for they already know the language. During our stay at school we are making preparations for the future. From our point of view, school life has done a great deal for us and for the betterment of our race. For this we are thankful and we will try to show what kind of training we have had here after we are thrown on our own resources.



THE NATIVE AMERICAN

Entered at Phoenix, Arizona, as Second Class Mail Matter

C. W. GOODMAN, Superintendent

An Illustrated Weekly Magazine, Devoted to Indian Education and Printed by Indian Student-Apprentices at the United States Indian Training School, Phoenix, Arizona

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A YEAR

Lester Pfeifer is working temporarily at the power house.

x

The band played at the Shriners' parade and celebration in Phoenix this week.

x

Mary Wilson and Jane Hayes left Tuesday morning for their home in Idaho. Both are from the sanatorium.

x

Harvier Cawker of Sacaton was a Phoenix visitor this week, and was out at the sanatorium to see Edward H. Wood.

x

A daughter was born May 20 to Mr. and Mrs. Elmer B. Royce of Redlands, California. Mrs. Royce will be remembered by friends at the school as Miss Belle Smith.

x

Dr. Breid left Thursday evening to accompany Emmett King, a sanatorium patient, as far as Dallas, Texas, where he will be met by friends and taken to his home in Oklahoma.

x

Secretary Blair of the Y. M. C. A. donated a number of magazines from his reading rooms this week for use at our school and sanatorium, for which we extend thanks.

x

Mr. Grinstead, while making a trial run on the new motorcycle recently sent for the use of the disciplinarian's office, tried a flying leap into a canal lateral last Saturday evening and has been laid up with a lame foot this week.

Mr. Klingenberg has taken possession of the cottage formerly occupied by Mr. Jensen and Mr. Pfeifer, the blacksmith, has moved into the house formerly occupied by Mr. Klingenberg.

x

Frank Downing, who has filled the position of cook for several months was relieved Monday morning when his regularly appointed successor went on duty. Mr. Downing has done splendid work in the kitchen.

x

Mrs. Diven has taken the work as assistant matron at the girls' home since she was relieved from special duty as nurse at the hospital. Miss Martinez will remain in the diningroom the remainder of the year.

x

Miss Allen took her seventeen primary pupils for a desert picnic Monday evening. The band wagon was well filled with boys and girls and good things to eat and it was a satisfied but tired crowd that arrived home at dusk.

x

Those affiliated with the First Baptist church of Phoenix held their annual "get-together" meeting on the Indian School lawn Tuesday evening at the invitation of Superintendent and Mrs. Goodman. Several hundred were present and the occasion was made more enjoyable by the band concert given in honor of the visitors.

x

Sidney A. Monroe, brother of Miss Emma Monroe of the school, was married last Saturday to Miss Zenia Russell. The wedding occurred at the home of Dr. and Mrs. L. D. Dameron on North Fifth avenue and the couple left the same evening for Prescott for a brief honeymoon. They will make their home in the city, Mr. Monroe being employed at one of the local saddle and harness establishments. The bride was a teacher the past year at Osborn school. Their friends are extending best wishes.

Farm Cottage Party

By Clara White Owl.

The Farm Cottage was the scene of much gayety and revelry on Monday evening when the girls entertained their friends. The house and tables were decorated with sweet peas and the graceful pepper leaves which lend themselves so gracefully to the artistic hand. It was a "Solomon Gundy" party, each table playing its own game, but the winner had to contest with all of the players, the winners advancing to the higher table and the losers going to a lower one. Prizes were given—flowers and cake to the winners; onions and potatoes to the less fortunate players. Refreshments were served consisting of sandwiches, iced tea, coffee, cake and ice cream. The employees present were Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Wittenmeyer, Mrs. Gill, Mrs. Chiles, Mrs. Corwin, Miss Bidwell, and Mr. Stacy who has as keen a scent for the good things of life as a greyhound for the hare. The boys present were Luke Anton, Richard Tehuma, Charley Cedartree, Fred John, Thomas James, Benedict Toahy, Isaac Porter, Seth Oldman, Dan King, Howard Collins, William Pawnee, Howard Lasiloo, Edward Flores, Walter Webb, Richard Watson, John Winnerchy, Joseph Sneed, Solomon Burns and Herman Ahsee.

Departmental Pupils Entertained

The departmental teachers, Mrs. Owsley, Misses Hendrix, Phelps and Garton, gave a party Saturday evening at the girls' home for pupils of the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth grades. A number of contests made a very interesting evening, the "sense" contest proving very popular, and the booths where different articles could be guessed at by feeling, tasting, smelling and rapid sight were crowded until the contest closed. The hearing was tested by the playing on the piano of a few measures of familiar songs.

Frank Whitman won the first prize for boys, guessing all correctly, and Ida Sanderson, missing only one, was awarded the girls' prize. John Taylor and Daisy Tokespeta won the banana-eating contest, and Fay

Mitchell, Helen Mukathut, Eschief Clark and William Pawnee were first in the candy-eating match.

Refreshments consisted of punch, ice cream and cake.

Industrial Notes

Ricardo Padilla is building a tool chest for exhibition at the San Francisco exposition.

The carpenter's detail is razing the broom factory which will be replaced by a cottage.

The contractors are installing the electrical work at the East Farm.

The mason's detail is repairing the concrete floors in the cow barn at the dairy.

Albert Poleesva is working on a pictorial perspective sign for the Panama exposition.

Nelson Jose is making three oak library tables at the carpenter shop for employees' quarters.

The painter's detail is engaged in oiling floors and painting at the two boys' buildings and the girls' home.

The printer's detail has just finished a new edition of responsive readings for use at the school and are now indexing the cuts used in the *NATIVE AMERICAN* since its first issue.

Dick McLean, John Howard, Walter Natchaan and John McNary, wagon woodworkers, and Don Atakuka, Shirly Dowahuga, Silas Tenijieth, Howard Lasilo, blacksmiths, are building a quarter size California wagon, 3½ skein, for exhibition at the San Francisco exposition.

The boys of the tinsmith and plumbing detail are working on fly traps, tea kettles and tubs for school use; have finished and erected toilet booths at the large boys' home made entirely from galvanized iron; have installed a new lavatory in Mr. Klingenberg's cottage, and are making a hand-made tea kettle, sanitary dairy pail and a hipped sheet metal skylight with ventilator on ridge; these articles to be exhibited at the San Francisco exposition.

A BRAVE INDIAN GIRL

Lula Owl, of Cherokee, North Carolina, whose father was a Cherokee Indian and whose mother is a Catawba, told the story of her mother's people before 2,000 people who gathered recently at the Hampton Institute anniversary exercises.

Through petty warfare among themselves and the ravages of smallpox, the Catawbas have been reduced to about ninety-nine and now live on a reservation of a single square mile, near Rock Hill, South Carolina.

The Catawba houses are poorly built. The men earn their living by raising cotton, and by cutting and selling wood to the townspeople. The principal religion is Mormonism. The Indians have been encouraged by the Mormon elders to lead clean, moral lives. The Owl family has a spotless record, but is

not connected with the Mormon faith.

There are on the reservation a small church and a well-equipped schoolhouse. During her last summer vacation Lula Owl took the school for six weeks at request of the chief of the tribe. By following the training she has received at Hampton this Indian girl succeeded in arousing the interest of both children and parents, and in raising the enrollment from thirteen to thirty-two. This increased attendance has influenced the Catawba people to extend the customary four months' school term to nine months.

Four of the Owl family are now at Hampton bravely working their way through school without any Government assistance. Some will recall that the Government appropriation for Indians at Hampton was withdrawn several years ago.

FAMOUS SHORT STORY WRITER

Bowie Enterprise.

Few Arizonans know that one of the most famous of living short story writers is a resident of this state, but such is the case. He is Leo Crane, now superintendent of the Moqui Indian agency and reservation in northern Arizona, with headquarters at Keams Canon.

Mr. Crane was born in Baltimore and has been doing literary work since 1900, when his first short story was selected by the late Prof. Harry Thurston Peck as winner of a prize offered by a Baltimore newspaper. Since then he has contributed 125 short

stories to practically all the leading American magazines.

Owing to a breakdown in health he came to Arizona in 1910. Since taking charge of the Hopi and Navaho Indians he has endeavored to improve health conditions among them. As a result of his efforts, the Hopi now have as complete and modern a hospital as there is in Arizona.

Mr. Crane's work on the reservation takes up most of his time, but now and then the writing fever strikes him and he produces another of these powerful stories that have made him famous.

The June number of the *Arizona Magazine* contains on the cover a splendid half-tone of Mrs. Thomas R. Marshall, wife of the Vice President. The picture is in illustration of an article on Scottsdale where Mrs. Marshall's parents live and where the Vice President and his wife are now building a winter home.

Miss Jennie L. Gaither departed Saturday evening for Genoa, Nebraska, where she is transferred as matron at the Indian school. Miss Gaither formed a number of pleasant ties at Phoenix, but in leaving she does not feel like going into a strange place at Genoa as she was employed there about six years ago. She stopped at Grand Canyon enroute.

"TOO MUCH MUSTARD"

The NATIVE AMERICAN boys cleaned up in the industrial detail baseball games last Friday by "pieing" up the Blacksmith detail by a score of 5 to 2.

Silas Tenijieth started in the box for the Blacksmiths with his ambidextrous delivery but he could not "feed 'em up" and the Printers simply lay on everything he offered. Frank Butler took his place but he hadn't recovered from his previous experience with the Printers. "Old Doc" Quail was there as usual with plenty of smoke.

The features of the game were the home run by Fay Mitchell in which he had to throw Silas Tenijieth, who was coaching on third

base, out of his path, and that one of Butler's "shoots" hit Bent's bat, much to the latter's surprise, and he had to be led to first base. After the ball game the Blacksmiths had not had enough so Charlie Reynolds and Lemuel Yukku of the Printers took Fay Mitchell and Harry Austin, a blacksmith's sympathizer, on to the tennis courts and beat them at that game.

As there are no more details looking for trouble in the line of sports the season is closed but the Printers will be there when school opens with a baseball, football, basket ball, track or tennis team, prepared to meet any of the industrial details.

SUMMER INSTITUTES

A schedule follows of the places and dates of institutes to be held for Indian Service employees:

- Chilocco, Oklahoma, July 6 to July 18.
- Flandreau, South Dakota, July 20 to August 1.
- Sherman Institute, California, July 21 to August 1.
- Tomah, Wisconsin, August 3 to August 15.

Chemawa, Oregon, August 3 to August 15.
 Santa Fe, New Mexico, August 17 to August 29.

The Santa Fe (New Mexico) Institute is to be held during the last weeks of August in connection with a four weeks' summer school to be conducted by the New Mexico Institute of Science and Education, hence the change of date.

Harvier Cawker, chief of the police on the Pima reservation, was a caller at the school on Tuesday.

Solon Jones of Sacaton is in Phoenix on a visit to his wife who was operated on last week at St. Joseph's hospital.

Hinkev Tosca, an Apache young man from White River, is at the school hospital to be operated on for trachoma.

Several of the larger girls of the school have gone outing for the summer this week. They have places with families in Phoenix, Prescott, Flagstaff and on the coast.

Mr. Hammock has received transfer to Pala agency in California and Mr. Waite,

the Pala farmer, will report at Phoenix for duty on June first. Mr. Hammock left Friday evening for his new field. He has been identified with the various activities of this school for more than three years and will be missed by the "campus family" who wish him every success in his new work.

R. A. Perry has been transferred from the position of engineer at the pumping station at Santan to chief engineer at Phoenix Indian school and will report for duty the first of June. Mr. Perry was employed here some eleven years ago. There being no cottage vacant the family will remain in their city home for the present.

FROM OTHER SCHOOLS

LOWER BRULE, SOUTH DAKOTA

Brule Rustler.

Charles Long Fish has been offered the position of farmer at the White Earth Indian school in Minnesota at a salary of \$600 a year. The *Rustler* offers congratulations.

We are hearing all kinds of remarks about a physician for Lower Brule. If someone doesn't come pretty soon we are going to learn how to keep well without the aid of medicine.

Charles L. Davis, supervisor of farming, on May 16 relieved Supt. John H. Scriven of Rosebud agency, who resigned from the work there some time ago. It will be up to Rosebud to

"grow things" this year with all the rain we have had and a supervisor of farming in charge.

Miss Pearl Bartholomeau, assistant matron at Tomah, Wisconsin, until her transfer and promotion to the position of laundress, arrived here May 1 and has taken hold of her new work in fine shape.

There are rumors that S. A. M. Young, supervisor of this district, has received a promotion—anyhow that is the way his family look at it—to an agency where he can sing "Home Sweet Home" daily, instead of monthly.

PIPESTONE SCHOOL, MINNESOTA

Peace Pipe.

Superintendent Royce of the Wahpeton school made this school a visit Thursday. From here he went to Flandreau.

Mr. Gayle, the new farmer, who is transferred here from Shiprock, New Mexico, arrived on the first. He is getting acquainted with his work very nicely.

The Sioux Falls college baseball team came and played a game with our boys who defeated them without much trouble. The score was 9 to 3.

Thursday afternoon the Pipestone High school baseball team received a severe drubbing at the hands of the Pipestone Indians. The score was 20 to 0. Johnson King made two home runs and Charley Berry one.

Mr. Sears, who has been employed here for the past four or five years in the capacity of shoe and harness maker, has resigned to go into business for himself. He is organizing an Indian baseball team to be known as the Oglala Indians with which he intends to make an extended tour of the east this summer.

RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA

Sherman Bulletin.

Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan of Tuba, Arizona, left Sunday. Mr. Sullivan has severed his connection with the Indian Service.

J. F. Singleton, official photographer for an eye specialist in the Indian Service, recently

located at the Flandreau school in South Dakota, is passing his annual leave with his family in Arlington.

Miss Mary G. Arnold, clerk and stenographer in the superintendent's office, will leave Sunday for her home in eastern Virginia.

CHILOCCO, OKLAHOMA

Indian School Journal.

Miss Sophia Wind is a new teacher. She was appointed April 1 to take the position filled by Miss Maude Allison, who has resigned.

Mr. Carruthers and members of his department are at work installing a burglar alarm in Home Four. It is a quite a job but good practice for the students.

Mrs. Alice T. Louthan has been transferred

from the Southern Ute school to Chilocco as teacher. She succeeds Miss Berry, who resigned last month, and has the first, second and third grade specials.

In a letter to the *Journal* J. Grant Bell, recently assistant farmer here, gives his address as Gotebo, Oklahoma, and says that he thinks he will like the work there as soon as he gets acquainted with the Indians. He is boarding at Rainy Mountain school.

FLANDREAU, SOUTH DAKOTA

Weekly Review.

Frank O. Geran has arrived from Oklahoma and entered on duty as engineer.

Dr. R. R. Crose of Cheyenne River agency has been transferred to a post in the regular army and has gone to Tucson, Arizona, to report for duty.

Dr. Shoemaker and Mr. Singleton left for Sisseton recently where they will make an official visit, probably proceeding from there to other schools before returning here.

A number of Indian ball players who have been gathering at Flandreau left this week for Pipestone where they will organize an all Indian ball team and tour the northwestern states under the management of Vincent Sears, recently employed at the Pipestone school.

Miss Evaline Gaw arrived here Wednesday and has assumed charge of the third grade school room, relieving Mrs. Harris who has

been temporarily in charge since the departure of Miss Blue several weeks ago. Miss Gaw is an experienced teacher and is welcomed as a member of our force.

Annuity checks are coming in from the reservations of Minnesota and South Dakota and as a result pupils are beginning to tog up preparatory to going home for the summer vacation. The amount received from Red Lake is \$61.57, from Cheyenne River, \$10.00, and Rosebud \$9.00, per capita.

A Washington press dispatch under date of May 19 says that resignations of Moses Friedman, superintendent, and S. J. Nori, chief clerk, of the Carlisle Indian school, have been accepted by Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Two persons holding minor positions at the school were transferred and another was removed.

CHEMAWA, OREGON

Chemawa American.

Mr. Mann informs us that he is now in possession of a lot of modern conveniences and fixtures for his blacksmith shop and when they are all installed he will have a shop second to none in the service.

Mrs. J. L. Johuson arrived at Chemawa since our last issue and is now thoroughly identified as one of us. She came here from Montana. We extend her a cordial welcome and trust that she may like it here.

Dr. John N. Steele, missionary for the Indian Service, recently passed a week at Che-

mawa, devoted to religious work. It goes without saying that Dr. Steele has become a prime favorite with our people who esteem more and more his good intent and his ability. He has the good wishes of us all, no matter where his lot is cast.

Raymond Ready writes us from Seattle, Washington, that he has settled down to business and has a good situation in a printshop in the Sound city. We are pleased to note this. Raymond was a "devil" (a real one, too,) in our office for a considerable time but we forgive his past sins.

FORT TOTTEN, NORTH DAKOTA

Fort Totten Review.

Sixty rifles have been received this month.

F. W. Blake is visiting the Fort. He was clerk here for twenty-three years.

Word from Miss Gaw says that she has been offered a clerkship at the Flandreau Indian school.

The carpenters in charge of Mr. Stitt have just installed two modern fire escapes at the Grey Nuns' department. They are our own manufacture and are the latest.

Mr. and Mrs. Roger Parkhill are the proud parents of a fine boy who arrived on May 12. Grandfather Parkhill is seriously consider-

ing his vocational training and will probably have him spend a few of his earlier years at least in the power house.

Mr. Picard had a severe attack of appendicitis on May 10, lasting a couple of days. He was back at his desk again on May 13.

Several head of heifers from our dairy stock died recently. The malady is not well known but seems to be from lead poisoning. The trouble is not fully ascertained.

Some excellent harness are being shipped to the Yuma school in Arizona, Mr. Farris and his boys doing the work.

SCHOOLROOM NOTES

Seventh Grade A

Solomon Leupp is the first boy that went on his vacation for the summer on account of his health.

Many of the boys are expecting to go out-
ing next month.

We seventh A pupils are now preparing for our examination in geography.

In our grammar class we are learning how to answer or write advertisements.

The boys at the blacksmith shop are glad that they are through cutting iron for concrete at the East Farm.

Fifth Grade A

East Farm boys and girls are glad to have a tank at East Farm. I think they'll get through in two weeks.

There has been too much work at the East Farm and some of the farm boys from here are helping them out this week.

Mr. Grinstead, who dived into the canal with his motorcycle, is getting along nicely at his house. I hope he will be out soon.

John Taylor is getting to be an expert blacksmith. He says he can make anything. He shoes horses and does all kinds of iron work.

We are glad to learn that mosquitoes are germ carriers and we will try to keep ourselves free from mosquitoes.

I hope the pupils that are to go home this summer will follow what they have learned at the school and help to do up the work at home and enjoy themselves at the same time.

The sewing room girls are busy making aprons and work dresses for the girls that are going outing this summer.

JUDGE KITTRELL ON THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

The following paragraphs contain the strong sentiment of Judge Norman G. Kittrell of Texas:

"More than ten years' experience on the bench has proven to me that a very large proportion of divorce cases have their origin in liquor.

"Times almost without number women have proved before me beyond all controversy that their husbands, crazed by drink, beat them and their children again and again, and often drove them out in the street half clad and hungry.

"I assert that the responsibility rests upon the man or men who made the liquor, who converted grain which God gave men for bread to give strength and sustain life, into a beverage which poisons their bodies, dethrones their reason and damns their souls.

"Those who made the liquor knew it would produce just the result it did produce.

"Only God and the judges of the courts know how many hearts are broken, how many homes are darkened, how many lives are blighted, and how many innocent children are made to suffer because husbands and fathers are debauched by liquor which the Government in exchange for money gives men the right to make and sell.

"If the evidence in even half of the divorce cases in Texas could be published, the people would be aroused to a realization of the sorrow and suffering brought to so many homes and lives by liquor.

"They would come to know that every man who converts grain into liquor is a foe to society, humanity, and to God—as he is.

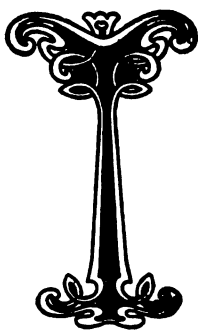
"I have in the last ten years heard enough of the fearful results of liquor-making and liquor-drinking to almost lead me to believe in the doctrine of total depravity and eternal damnation, because nothing but total depravity could prompt men to brew a poisonous, debauching, maddening beverage for gain, and nothing but eternal hell can atone for it.

"There are those who will say I use unduly strong language. To those I answer: 'They have not heard what I have heard; they have not listened day in and day out to stories of brutality and cruelty born of liquor as I have listened, and they have not looked upon the bruised and blackened faces of helpless women as I have looked; they have not heard over and over of liquor's brutal and bloody work as I have.'

"There are others who will say that the Government cannot afford to lose the revenue from liquor. That is not so, and even if it were no such consideration should be allowed to influence the action of any man in dealing with a great economic and moral question.

"I have presided over the trials in many criminal cases, and I know that if liquor was driven from Texas, five-sixths of the expense of court and prisons would be saved, and Texas would not need the revenue from liquor."

The Land of By and By

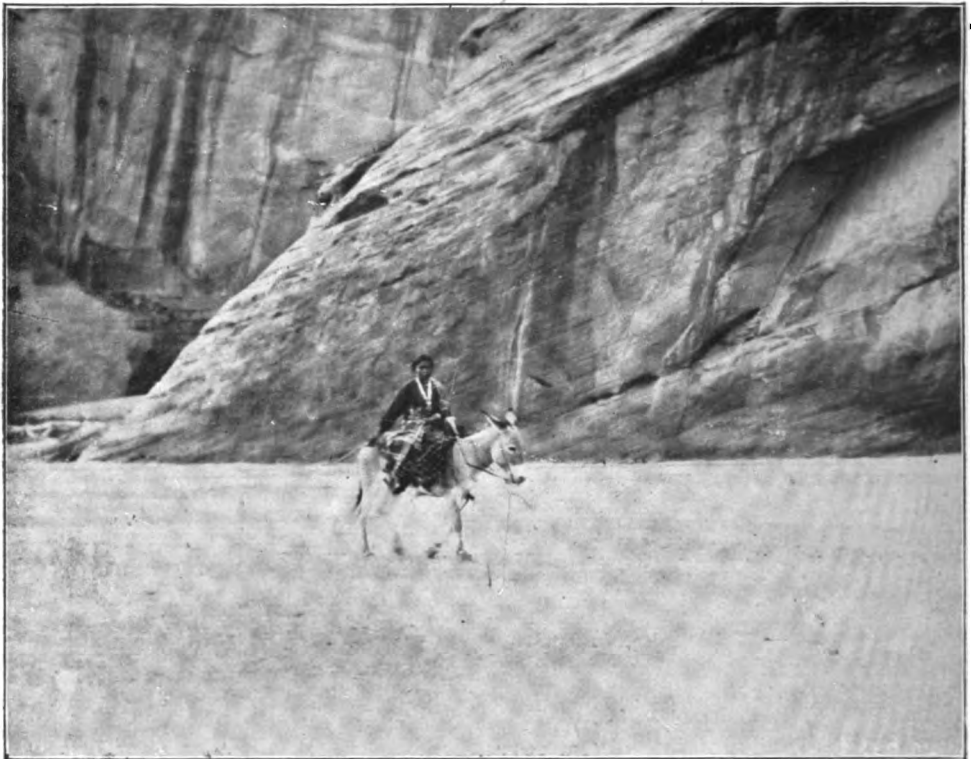


There is a land, so I've heard tell,
Where nothing's ever done;
The people who therein do dwell
No work have yet begun.
"Tomorrow" is the watchword here,
And "pretty soon" the cry—
The name of this unpleasant land?—
The Land of By and By.

Procrastination here is king;
He rules with a high hand,
But makes no laws or anything
To benefit the land.
The lessons they are never learned—
No use to question why—
And chores are left unfinished in
The Land of By and By.

And if YOU put things off and say
You'll do them pretty soon,
And shirk your tasks from day to day,
Perhaps some afternoon,
They'll take YOU off to this bad land—
No friend will heed your cry—
And there is no Tomorrow in
The Land of By and By.

—Chicago Inter-Ocean.



SCENE IN CANYON DeCHELLEY, NAVAHO RESERVATION



"NOT FOR SCHOOL, BUT FOR LIFE"

THE NATIVE AMERICAN

Devoted to Indian Education

Volume 15

June 6, 1914

Number 23

Joint Resolution

*Introduced in the House of Representatives, December 10, 1913,
by Congressman Richmond P. Hobson*

*On the same date the resolution was also introduced in the
Senate by Senator Morris Sheppard*

PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Whereas exact scientific research has demonstrated that alcohol is a narcotic poison, destructive and degenerating to the human organism, and that its distribution as a beverage or contained in foods lays a staggering economic burden upon the shoulders of the people, lowers to an appalling degree the average standard of character of our citizenship, thereby undermining the public morals and the foundation of free institutions, produces widespread crime, pauperism, and insanity, inflicts disease and untimely death upon hundreds of thousands of citizens and blights with degeneracy their children unborn, threatening the future integrity and the very life of the Nation: Therefore be it *Resolved* by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following amendment of the Constitution be, and hereby is, proposed to the states, to become valid as a part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of the several states as provided by the Constitution.

SECTION 1. The sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale, and exportation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes in the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof are forever prohibited.

SECTION 2. Congress shall have power to provide for the manufacture, sale, importation and transportation of intoxicating liquors for sacramental, medicinal, mechanical, pharmaceutical or scientific purposes or for use in the arts, and shall have power to enforce this article by all needful legislation.

Cato Sells

The new freedom to which President Wilson so frequently refers is not only the product of the ideals and hopes of those directing the affairs of the nation, but it is also the burden of the actions and competence of the new men in office. Hopes might be ever so bright and intentions ever so good, but in the result failure, ever lurking in the shadows of success, might present itself to view and stand disgustingly exhibiting its craven self.

To ward against such direful ends, President Wilson has seen it necessary to equip his administration with such men who are tried and true and whose democracy is as unchallenged as the conclusions at mathematics.

No man in public life today has a more intimate relationship with the administration in Washington than Hon. Cato Sells, U. S. Indian Commissioner. No man has been so useful to an administration and heretofore has not been the recipient of a cabinet

portfolio. Sells does not find a high sounding title necessary to a devoted and efficient service to his country. His ability to serve is only exceeded by his desire to continue to serve. No man could work more faithfully and more intelligently than does Mr. Sells. His stewardship over the affairs of thousands and thousands of Indians and his jurisdiction in matters most intimate to the morals and general welfare of tens of thousands of human souls has been always an example for future Indian commissioners to follow.

Wilson has chosen wisely and well. The President has discovered one who has both the capacity and the willingness to serve. He has dismissed all others with those fine words we have so frequently listened to:

Hollow men, like horses hot at hand,
Make gallant show in promise of their mettle,
But when they should endure the bloody spur
They fall their crests
And like deceitful jades—
Sink in the trial. —*Tulsa Democrat.*

Frank Seoniket has been transferred from Fort Defiance, Ariz., to Keshena, Wisconsin.

Miss White left Friday evening for the Garden of Allah, near Wickenburg, where she will spend part of her annual leave.

Rev. Claude Jones of the Christian church will fill the appointment of Rev. Mr. Fray of the Lutheran church at the Sunday afternoon service.

George H. Gebby, formerly in charge of the mission work at McDowell, has lately been appointed to a place in the department of suppression of liquor on Indian reservations. Mr. Gebby was at the school hospital a few days this week. Mrs. Gebby and children are passing the summer with relatives in Ohio.

If your subscription is due just remember to send in a quarter before you go on your summer vacation, so the NATIVE AMERICAN can finish up the year with a paid up list.

Dr. Breid returned Wednesday evening from Dallas, Texas, to which point he escorted Emmett King, a sanatorium patient. Emmett stood the trip fairly well and was met at Dallas by Mr. Bentley who accompanied him to his home at Eufaula.

Clarence Tinker, a Navaho boy who has been a patient at the sanatorium this year died Thursday afternoon. Everything possible was done to combat the disease but it seemed to have taken too strong a hold on his constitution. His East Farm friends sympathize with his relatives on the reservation.

Famous Pianist Decries the Use of Alcohol

The importance of total abstinence from the use of intoxicating beverages has been forcefully brought to our attention by the celebrated German virtuoso, Emil Sauer, in the following statement:

"I have often had people say to me after the performance of some particularly brilliant number: 'Ah, you must have taken a bottle of champagne to give a performance like this!' Nothing could be farther from the truth. A half bottle of beer would ruin a recital for me. The habit of taking alcoholic drinks with the idea that they lead to a more fiery perform-

ance is a dangerous custom that has been the ruin of more than one pianist. The performer who would be at his best must live a very careful, abstemious life. Any unnatural excess is sure to lead to his downfall with the public. Over and over again I have seen this happen, and have watched alcohol tear down in a few years what had taken decades of hard practice and earnest study to build."

If one would climb to virtuoso heights in any profession, he cannot afford to poison his mind and body with alcohol.—*Union Signal*.

Beware of the Special Interests

The liquor interests wage their contest on the lowest level and are most powerful because of their ability to debauch those whom they control. No man is in a position to discharge his duties as he ought to who takes orders from them, and they can generally control those to whom they give office. The saloon is a nuisance; even its defenders can not say more in its behalf than it is a necessary nuisance. It ought to be dealt with as a nuisance and not as a thing to be respected or feared. It is a horrible indictment against a community to say of it that it is not free to act on the liquor question

as it pleases—that its officials can be bullied and intimidated by those who set mantraps for young men and conspire against morality. There is scarcely a representative in any state legislature who does not have to deal constantly with the liquor question. How can a representative of the brewery or distillery act with fairness or impartiality? Every member of Congress, every senator, every executive, has this question constantly before him; how can he be true to his conscience and to the public if he owes his elevation to those who despoil citizenship and degrade civilization?—*The New Republic*

Charles Laws was called home this week by the death of his father at Gila Crossing.

Father Juan of San Xavier and Father Bonaventure of Tucson were callers at the school this week.

Dr. Sims, agency physician at Gila Crossing and Maricopa, was a caller at the hospital Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Hayes were at the school Thursday. Eugene has a farm near Casa Blanca on the Pima reservation. He is a returned Carlisle student and his wife was a student at Phoenix twenty years ago.

The NATIVE AMERICAN printing presses have been overhauled this week.

Mrs. Moon and her boys left this week for the home of their grandparents in Kansas. They traveled as far as Newton with Mr and Mrs. J. O. Sipes of Central avenue who are returning to their Kansas home.

Miss Keck has returned from Sacaton where she visited in connection with the summer institute work.

Major Grinstead is improving and will soon able to resume his duties at the disciplinarian's office.

THE NATIVE AMERICAN

Entered at Phoenix, Arizona, as Second Class Mail Matter

C. W. GOODMAN, Superintendent

An Illustrated Weekly Magazine, Devoted to Indian Education and Printed by Indian Student-Apprentices at the United States Indian Training School, Phoenix, Arizona

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A YEAR

Walter Goodman of Prescott spent Saturday and Sunday with his parents.

x

Miss Monroe is acting head matron since the transfer of Miss Gaither to Genoa, Nebraska.

x

Johnson McAfee went to the reservation Wednesday morning to attend the funeral of Solomon Leupp.

x

Supt. Edson Watson of Klamath agency, Oregon, is leaving the service and Supervisor William B. Freer will succeed him.

x

Contra Lewis, one of the school girls working out in town, has been at the hospital during the week on account of an attack of rheumatism.

x

Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Moore and Harvey Thackery of Sacaton were at the school a few minutes Wednesday while over on business at Phoenix. Mr. and Mrs. Thackery accompanied them as far as Phoenix.

x

Mrs. Kate E. Harvey, who resigned here this spring as seamstress, has been reinstated in the Indian Service and returned to Pine Ridge, South Dakota.

x

The club diningroom was again crowded last Sunday, among the visitors being Mrs. Moon and two sons and Mrs. Diven and son. Mr. Moncravy was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Davis and Miss Monroe's guests were her brother, S. A. Monroe, and bride.

Frank Spawn, a Mohave Indian who has been working out at Wickenburg, came to the school hospital Tuesday to have a dislocation of the shoulder reduced and treated.

x

Supt. Charles E. Shell of Truxton Canon school was a caller here Wednesday while enroute to the southern part of the state to buy range cattle for his reservation.

x

The *Nez Perce Indian* is a new little Indian Service paper printed at Lapwai, Idaho. Number 1 of volume 1 has reached our desk and proves to be a neat specimen of printer's art.

x

The State Normal school at Tempe, Arizona, is holding its twenty-seventh annual commencement this week. The graduating address will be delivered by Governor George W. P. Hunt.

x

Antonio Pallan, a former student, wishes to be remembered to old friends at Phoenix Indian school. He has been for two years with one of the largest job printing plants in Los Angeles and says he is now head compositor.

x

E. W. Hudson and son Hugh were at the school Wednesday. They made the trip from Sacaton in his new Overland automobile. Mr. Hudson reports the cotton-raising industry on the Pima reservation to be in good condition, with prospects for an excellent crop.

x

Miss Elsa A. Mayham, girls' matron, left last Saturday morning for her home in New York, going via the Panama canal. She was accompanied by Mrs. Estelle Armstrong, who recently resigned from her position as clerk at Sacaton, Pima agency, and is returning to her eastern home for an indefinite stay.

Several interesting changes are reported in the Indian Service in Arizona. Dr. J. J. Taylor of Supai succeeds Supt. Taylor P. Gabbard at Camp Verde, and Mr. Gabbard comes to Sacaton as principal. Mr. Ward, who has been principal at Sacaton for several years, becomes chief clerk of the Pima agency.

x

Mr. and Mrs. Francisco Harvier of Sacaton were callers at the school the first of the week. They were here on a visit to their daughter, Annie Harvier, who has been a patient at the school sanatorium for a year and a half. Annie's health is much improved and she expects to go home for the summer.

x

Supervisor Otis B. Goodall was at the school a short time Monday enroute to Salt River and McDowell. Mr. Goodall had time to make a hurried visit to the classrooms and departments and greatly enjoyed seeing something of the work of the Phoenix school. Superintendent Coe of Salt River came in the afternoon and took the supervisor to the reservation.

x

Mr. and Mrs. Marion E. Waite arrived Sunday morning from Pala, California, and Mr. Waite at once took his position of farmer. He has been expert farmer at Cahuilla agency for four years. Until other quarters are available they will room in the second story of the new office building and take their meals at the club.

x

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Patton of Santan were at the school Monday and Tuesday, called here by the critical condition of their daughter, Ruth Patton, a patient at the tuberculosis sanatorium. She died on Tuesday. She was at the sanatorium only two weeks, though she had been failing in health for several months at her home. Julia Patton and Emma Enas accompanied the remains to the reservation, where the funeral serv-

ices were held. The Patton family have the sympathy of their many friends in their bereavement.

x

Superintendent and Mrs. Goodman were at home to the campus people and a few former Indian school friends on Tuesday evening. The lawn was prettily decorated with Japanese lanterns and the comfortable seats here and there beneath the trees added to the cordial welcome of the host and hostess. Punch was served in the diningroom by Miss Fowler and several musical numbers were furnished by Miss Jessie Wade and Miss Ernestine Venne.

Death Claims Another Pima Boy

Both pupils and employees were shocked Wednesday morning at news of the death of Solomon Leupp, another Pima boy who has been for so many years identified with the Phoenix Indian school. Solomon's health began to fail several years ago and he was not only advised against remaining in school but has been dismissed and sent home more than once. Entering here as he did, however, when a very small boy, so much of his life had been spent at the school that he always returned in a few weeks and asked to be taken back.

While it was noticed he was again failing a short time ago, it was thought that a vacation would improve his condition, and his death came as a shock to us. His people live at Gila Crossing, where his burial took place. He was of a friendly disposition and was a good boy in school.

Improvements at Hospital

General repairs and improvements have been begun at the school hospital. A new operating room is to be made, cement put in, a new kitchen and porch-kitchen built, dining room enlarged, and other changes are in the plan, all of which will make the hospital more modern and convenient.

FROM OTHER SCHOOLS

TRUXTON CANON SCHOOL, VALENTINE, ARIZONA

By Special Correspondent.

The musical entertainment given in the hall of Truxton Canon school, Valentine, Arizona, on the evening of May 10 was largely attended by people from Hackberry, Crozier and the mines and when the children were all seated there was but very little space left. All were well pleased with the program which is herewith given:

Flute solo—Innocent March of the Pickaninnies

Sumner B. Taft

Banjo solo—Down in Dear Old New Orleans Dr. L. D. Riggs

Tenor solo—Robin Adair

Banjo solo—Valse Mauve

Reading—My Poem to You

Flute solo—Listen to the Mocking Bird

Banjo solo—I'm the Guy

Mr. Morris

Dr. L. D. Riggs

Mr. Morris

Sumner B. Taft

Dr. L. D. Riggs

Accompanist, Mrs. L. D. Riggs

Mr. Willis of Texas, a new appointee in the service as superintendent of livestock, has reported for duty and will look after the Government cattle that have recently been purchased for the Walapai Indians.

Supt. Charles E. Shell, after an absence of



TRUXTON CANYON SCHOOL, ARIZONA.

Tenor solo—(a) The Gypsy Trail

(b) The Elf Man

Piano solo—The Wayside Chapel

Reading—I Ain't Going to Cry No Mo'

Accordeon solo—The Home Over There

Piano duet—Selected

Flute solo—Jolly Waltz

Banjo solo—I'll Get You

Reading—That Little Dog

Piano solo—The Shepherd Boys' Evening Song

Accordeon solo—Captain Jinks

Vocal solo—Selected

Flute solo—First Love Polka Redowa

Mr. Morris

Miss Ada Bacon

Mrs. Cleve Walker

Supt. Charles E. Shell

Mesdames Hartin and Riggs

Sumner B. Taft

Dr. L. D. Riggs

Mr. Morris

Miss Mary Bacon

Supt. Charles E. Shell

Mrs. Cleve Walker

Sumner B. Taft

three weeks in Oklahoma on official business, arrived home Wednesday. He left again Tuesday to inspect cattle at Naco, Arizona, which have been purchased for the reservation.

Miss Olive Ford had as her guest recently her nieces from Santa Fe, New Mexico, who stopped for a day enroute to the coast cities.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Peacore left Monday for Oklahoma, the home of the latter, for their vacation. They will visit Haskell Institute enroute.

Miss Lillian Padgett of Worthington, Indiana, who was recently appointed kindergarten at this place, has arrived and assumed her duties. Miss Wheelock, who supplied the temporary vacancy, gave evidence of careful training for the work.

Joe Shell, late of the University of California, is a guest of his parents, Superintendent and Mrs. Shell.

Supervisor Goodall left us Sunday for Phoenix and Salt River. We all enjoyed his stay very much.

We had the record breaking rain of the season June 2. Everything was flooded.

A concert was given in the chapel by various employees Sunday evening, May 10. Visitors were present from Copper Giant and Walkover mines, Hackberry and Crozier.

Dr. Riggs attended the Mohave county medical society in Kingman Wednesday evening.

Preparations are on for the closing exercises and, from all accounts, they will be very interesting.

LEECH LAKE AGENCY, MINNESOTA

By Special Correspondent.

The Government boat O-jib-way was launched and made her first trip of the season May 2. All were certainly glad to cross the lake again by water as the winter has been long and severe and the ice was slow going out this year.

The agency farmer is quite busy as so many Indians need attention all at once.

Mrs. John F. Geigoldt was quite sick during the month of March.

Mr. and Mrs. William Keiting and daughter Gayle have returned to their home in Minneapolis after a five weeks' visit with Mrs. Kieting's sister, Mrs. John F. Geigoldt.

Francis Manley and family resigned from the Indian Service, May 16, and went into the automobile business for himself at Arbana, Iowa.

Verne Hodges, accompanied by his family, has arrived from Walker and taken up the duties of marine engineer.

Dr. Louis B. Castell resigned from the Indian service March 17.

Dr. Wilcox of Walker is temporary agency physician.

Walter L. Resbol, principal of the Leech Lake school, resigned from the Indian Service May 22.

Miss Rose Lyons, a Carlisle graduate, is now our assistant matron.

Mrs. A. C. A. Bortells and son Harold are visiting her parents in Jersey City.

Auston R. True, school engineer, resigned from the Indian Service, May 10, and returned to his home near Columbus, Ohio.

Fishing is the order of the day here.

TOLEDO, IOWA

Mesquakie Booster.

Bids are being secured on a new office building and plans are in course of completion for a central heating plant for this institution.

James Berger has been appointed dairyman at the sanatorium, and J. H. Stall is serving temporarily in the position of general mechanic.

Miss Carrie E. Beers, New Haven, Indiana, has been appointed to the position of teacher at the sanatorium.

With a dishwasher, a potato paring machine and a dough mixer, the work of the culinary department will be materially lightened.

Twenty-seven patients are enrolled at the sanatorium with more enroute.

MISSIONARY REPORT, STEWART, NEVADA

Nevada American.

Stewart, Nevada, April 1, 1914.

My dear Mrs. Westfall:

The time has come for another annual report—and how I dislike them. To say that I have attended 305 meetings, made 480 calls and given 206 addresses or talks means nothing to

the majority of people. The skeleton must be clothed with flesh and blood and made to walk before them. They must see the men and women, the boys and girls who have attended these meetings and listened to the talks. To them they are Indians with war paint and feathers or miserable creatures living in filth

and rags with a blanket or handkerchief tied over their heads. To me they are friends, men and women, boys and girls, brothers and sisters, clothed, many of them, in better taste and certainly with more modesty than Dame Fashion this season has decreed for their white sisters who call themselves civilized, even Christianized. If you could visit in the camps on Saturdays you would discover that they were wash days, for both men and women as well as the children must have clean clothes to wear to the church house on Sunday. Cleanliness is next to Godliness we are told. If so, our Indians are that far along, at least on Sunday.

To have the calls mean anything to our good friends they must see the little one-room cabins that serve as kitchen, diningroom bedroom, sitting room, bath room and store room for the whole family, and often their friends. Are they clean you ask? Yes and no. The majority are as clean as most white women would be under the circumstances.

The missionary must also be seen as she goes out with her castor oil, eye water and what not and tries to give relief and help to sick ones, in spite of the medicine man. Talk about "faith cure"—the faith these people have in the old medicine man's noise is mar-

velous and it is quite as often rewarded with healing as the faith of some others I have known.

The greater part of the year I have rotated from Stewart to Reno, to Fallon, and back again to Stewart, giving most of the time to Fallon and Stewart. In addition to the other work I have had a house built at Stewart, and since January 1 I have been spending my time there. The tables are turned—instead of my making calls I am receiving now. There are very few hours of the day or evening when there are not some of the boys or girls here, playing games, reading or looking at pictures and we trust being drawn to higher and better things and especially to the Christ.

Trips have been made to Lovelocks and to Mason and we are planning to give more time to these places the coming year.

Christmas as always took much of our time and strength. Thanks to the good friends in the east and the west we were able to carry good cheer to nearly 900 Indians in the different places. There were six Christmas trees. We are grateful to the superintendent and other Government employees for their good will and helpfulness.

Sincerely yours,
LILLIE R. CORWIN.

FLANDREAU, SOUTH DAKOTA

Weekly Review.

The rain of last Saturday evening was the heaviest for several years, over three inches of water falling during the evening. The water that came down from the field north of the campus flooded the basement of the warehouse several inches deep and men and boys were kept on the jump for a time in order to protect supplies from damage and get rid of the water.

Dr. Shoemaker and family left yesterday after several months' stay with us. The doctor has made Flandreau his official headquarters while working in this section of the country, and all have enjoyed his presence here very much. The Shoemaker family went from here to Chicago where the doctor will take his annual leave of absence and attend medical and surgical clinics at several hospitals.

That the work of our school is fully equal to that of the public schools of the state is evident from the result of the recent eighth grade examination. The questions used were

those sent out by the state superintendent of public schools, to be used for the final examination. Thirty-four of our eighth grade pupils took the examination, every one of whom made a passing grade. The highest average was 98.5 and the lowest 82.

The Indian Office has approved a new course of study for Flandreau which adds two years' work to that done in the past, which was but an eight grade course. The new course will take up work similar to that of an agricultural high school, paying special attention to agriculture, manual training and household economics. There is to be no graduating class this year as it is not intended to graduate any more pupils who do not complete the full course. However, those pupils who finish the eighth grade will be given certificates of award the same as is customary in the public schools of most states.

Thursday evening was the occasion of a very pleasant gathering at the domestic science room, when Mr. and Mrs. Carr, Mrs. Compeau, Misses Malley, Davis, Pendergast and Thomp-

son entertained at six o'clock dinner in honor of Dr. Shoemaker and family who left this morning for Chicago. Other invited guests were Superintendent Peirce and family, Mr. Voy and Miss Tina Pendergast. A bountiful meal which had been prepared by the domestic science class was served amid appropriate decorations, after which the evening was spent in social intercourse.

A press item from Sisseton states that Superintendent Allen has resigned his position as superintendent at Sisseton agency and will probably be succeeded by E. D. Mossman, princi-

pal of the boarding school there. Superintendent Allen has been very successful as superintendent there and has without doubt done more to bring the Sisseton people into a self-supporting, respectable community than all of his predecessors during the last quarter of a century combined. It is hoped that the report that he is to be followed by Mr. Mossman is true, for he has been at Sisseton under the supervision of Mr. Allen for a number of years, and with his experience elsewhere is without doubt well qualified to successfully carry on the work of the reservation.

SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO

The program of the graduating exercises and the third oratorical contest at the Santa Fe Indian industrial school, Thursday evening, May 28, was as follows:

Song—The Weaver	Lieurance
Graduate Oration—The Needs of an Education	Rosendo Vargas
Oratorical Contest	
Chorus—Away to the Woods Away	Severiano Montoya
Toussaint L'Ouverture	Vicente Portero
The Innocent Traveling Salesman	Girls' trio
Boat song	

Mrs. Fillisy's Burglar Alarm	Marie Osa
Too Late for the Train	Agadita Vigi
Crow song	Boys' double quartet
Uncle Dan'l's Apparition	Kate Howell
The Sub-Mascot	Juanito Torrez
Judges' decision	
Presentation of Diplomas	Judge W. H. Pope
Indian Love Song	Lieurance
Academic Graduate	Rosendo Vargas
Trades Graduate in Tailoring	Esk Bah Price
Sewing Department Graduate	Antonia Maestas
Domestic Science Graduate	Lucaria Naranj
Judges—Atty. Francis C. Wilson, Rev. Leonidas W. Smith and Brother H. Edward.	

CARLISLE, PENNSYLVANIA

Carlisle Arrow

F. W. Griffiths and Mrs. Griffiths arrived at Carlisle last week from Puyallup, Washington. Mr. Griffiths fills the position of quartermaster made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Kensler. He was for some years assistant superintendent and disciplinarian at the Cushman Indian school, Tacoma, Washington.

August Kensler, who has been an efficient employee at Carlisle since 1892 in the capacity of quartermaster, recently tendered his resignation on account of continued ill health. He had been advised by the physicians two years ago to give up his work, but continued to come to his tasks daily and looked after his numerous duties with his usual painstaking care.

John D. DeHuff and Mrs. DeHuff are recent arrivals and new additions to the faculty of Carlisle. Both were formerly employed in the Philippine school service, Mr. DeHuff being assistant director of education. He takes Mr. Whitwell's place as principal teacher.

Mrs. Ewing arrived at the school on Monday. She is the new matron, relieving Miss Anna Ridenour, who resigned recently.

The *Indian News* of Genoa, Nebraska, says: "We have only time to say in this issue that we exceedingly regret to loss Mrs. Ewing, our head matron, to Carlisle. She will report there on the 25th."

GANADO, ARIZONA.

By Special Correspondent.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Karigan have gone to Winslow to reside, leaving the Cornfields May 26. Mr. Karigan has been conducting the Cornfields store for Mr. Hubbell for the past five years and has been a successful Indian trader as well as a hospitable neighbor.

Superintendent Peter Paquette of Fort Defiance was a recent visitor at Ganado and vicinity.

Hon. J. L. Hubbell visited the Black mountain country recently on business returning May 18.

Mrs. C. N. Platt entertained the ladies of the community on Tuesday afternoon, May 18. The guests were Mesdames Parker, Goodman, Karigan, Kinney and Misses Moore and Sheets, several gentlemen appearing in time to partake of the well prepared repast.

Matthew Howell of Long Beach, California, traveling salesman, was a recent visitor at Ganado and vicinity. He travels by auto.

The wool season has brought many Indians to the trading post and large quantities of this product are being shipped daily.



SCHOOLROOM NOTES

Sixth Grade A

The farm boys are hard at work hauling the alfalfa for the cattle.

John Taylor has gone to work in the hay field north of the school.

Many of the boys are expecting to go home and some are expecting to go outing for the summer.

We farm boys are glad to have a new farmer come.

The Indian school band furnished music four nights at the Shriners "Sokum Sirkus" last week.

I received a long letter from Dina McLean and she said the weather was very cold up at Flagstaff.

Annie Easchief, one of this year's outing girls, was out Sunday to see her many friends.

Fifth Grade A

The boys in the wagon shop are making a wagon to go to the Panama exposition.

We blacksmith boys are making wrenches for the Panama exposition.

We are studying about the nervous system and have found out it is the great ruler of the body.

The printers are sorry to see their assistant printer, Walter Rhodes, leave the shop for his vacation.

We are all looking forward to a good rest this summer and when the school begins will all be back and take up our studies again.

The school is going to close soon and we are sorry to see it close but it will not be long until it will open again.

Today is the first of June so we have changed school detail. I now come to school in the morning.

We are all glad that vacation is approaching and all of us pupils who stay at the school hope that those who go out will have a good time.

Edward Flores is expecting to go out working soon.

John McNary is training himself up for boxing. I hope he will make himself a good boxer before long.

On Sunday a dust storm broke out and cut short our Sunday service.

The two new hay fields have been mowed and this week the farm boys will have a time hauling hay.

Many girls and boys are glad that summer vacation is coming so they may enjoy themselves at home as well as here.

Fifth Grade B

I will be very glad to get back with my folks this summer. I got a letter from my brother stating that they are having snow at home.

Two more weeks before school closes. I hope the boys and girls will go home and help their people with what they have learned during this year.

The mason's detail is tearing up some parts of the cement walks on the campus to make new walks and Isaac Jose is doing a great deal of it.

We farm boys are very sorry to see A. D. Hammock go away.

Last Friday we had examination in geography. We hope that some of us got good grades.

These are our last schoolroom notes till next year.

I hope all my classmates will have a good time at home.

FROM OTHER SCHOOLS

Salt River, Arizona

Arizona Gazette.

J. W. Shafer, farmer in charge at McDowell, motored down from that place this week.

The recent showers have laid the dust and made traveling much pleasanter for those making their weekly trips to the county seat.

The farmers are not pleased with the present prices of wheat and many of the Indians plan to hold a part of their crop for better returns which they hope to receive later on.

Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Linderman entertained the government employees last Saturday, the occasion being the monthly teachers' meeting of this reservation.

Supervisor Goodall was a recent visitor at the agency. He spent several days here on official business for the Indian Department. Superintendent Coe accompanied him to McDowell on a tour of inspection.

B. A. Sharp is enjoying a visit from his brother and family, who are making an overland trip in their auto from El Paso to Oregon. Mr. Sharp is a prominent manufacturer of that city and says that the hard times have not prevented El Paso from growing steadily and that when the water from the Elephant Butte project is turned upon the rich lands adjacent it will be a great thing for that country.

Picnic Day at Leupp, Arizona

**By GLYTH BEGO ETLEN BEGO. Fourth Grade.*

Our annual school picnic came on the 15th of May this year. We started at 9:30 o'clock after a scramble to get ready for most of us were up before the sun so we could get off very early and have a long day. We finished our work in the buildings early after breakfast; then the girls put on their white dresses and the boys their school uniforms. Four wagons were made ready with seats along the sides for the children and the surry for employees.

Seven miles west of Leupp we met the Tolchaco mission people with about twenty of their school children. We had chosen this place because it was near the river nicely shaded and sheltered by rocky bluffs along the west side. Many camp Indians were there and took dinner with us and they gave some of us a good long horseback ride, too. In the afternoon we had a baseball game. The boys were divided into two teams. The stay at home boys played

against the outing boys and won the game. After this we gathered on the grounds and sang some school songs for the visitors and little children just before going home.

We had a jolly good time all day and wish you had been there to enjoy it with us.

**Published as written, uncorrected.*

An Ideal Country and People

Indian Leader.

Miss Bentley, who left us last year, writes from Toreva, Arizona, something of her work as field matron. She says:

"I have about five hundred people to look after, although I am expected to spend the most of my time on the mesa, the village of Chimopovy. We have had a very severe siege of pneumonia and in this high altitude that means a struggle for life. Our mesa has been hostile until the last few years. The day school here is only about five years old, the youngest one on the reservation.

"I do not think I could find a place and people that I could love any better than this, though it is hard to be so far from the railroad. But otherwise it is almost ideal. I live all alone in my cottage and the day school teachers, Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan, live in a cottage just a little way from me. That is all the white population, save Dixie, my pony, and I love him as well as my human friends here."

Pueblo Bonito School, Crownpoint, New Mexico

By Special Correspondent.

The school is experiencing cool weather for the month of June, such weather being unknown by some of the employees.

The cement walks leading to the cottages have been completed.

The work on the new dormitories, laundry and barn is progressing very nicely.

Drilling on the artesian well at the school has been suspended until additional funds are available to carry on the work. It is hoped that the necessary funds will be provided to complete the work.

Pueblo Bonito school enjoyed a short visit from Superintendent Goodman of the Phoenix school in the month of May. Mr. Goodman made an excellent talk to our school boys, interesting them in his school and in a higher education when they are through school here.

We regret that he could not be with us for a longer visit.

Mr. Goodnight, agency stockman, and Hoska Woods, interpreter, accompanied Special Officer Elmer D. Kinnett to Cuba and Cabezon in the interest of the liquor suppression department. Their report indicates that very little liquor has been disposed of to the Indians in that vicinity.

A ball game is scheduled to be played at this school on Saturday, June 13, between Pueblo Bonito and Tohatchi. A very good game is predicted.

Baseball supplies consisting of suits, caps, shoes, first base mitt, mask, body protector, bats, balls and umpire's indicator have been received.

A farewell reception was given May 30 by the school employees and residents of Crownpoint in honor of Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Muyskens.

The chapel was used as a reception room, the floor was covered with Navaho rugs and the room was decorated with the many beautiful wild flowers that grow so abundantly in this part of New Mexico.

After a short musical program Mr. Stacher, the superintendent, presented Mr. and Mrs. Muyskens with a set of silver knives and forks, tea and table spoons, the gift of the people of Crownpoint. A social hour was enjoyed by all. Then we were invited to one of the school rooms which had been changed as if by magic into a diningroom and looked very inviting with its long white tables, its soft candle light and the decorations of wild flowers. Refreshments of coffee, sandwiches, olives, pickles, ice cream and cake were served. There were 100 people present, including our school boys.

Rev. Mr. Muyskens has been in the missionary work at this place about nine months, but in that time has done much good work among the Navaho and won the friendship of all the people of this place. It is with regret that the white people and Indians see him leave. Our very best wishes go with him and his family to their new work in Iowa.

A crowd of young people of the school, chaperoned by Mrs. Lydy, enjoyed a pleasant ride to the Aztec ruins, three miles east of Crownpoint. Kodaks and rifles were very much in evidence. The most exciting event of the afternoon was the killing of a rattlesnake which had taken up its abode in the long deserted home of the Aztecs. All arrived home in time for supper with appetites sharpened by the exercise and the ride in the wind and sun.

Stewart, Nevada

Nevada American.

Dick Bender, our nightwatchman, left Tuesday for Lake Tahoe where he will spend a month or two of vacation in fishing. Dick has not missed a single season at the lake for twenty-five years, and is one of the best known of the Indian guides in that region. His services are in great demand for taking tourists out fishing and sightseeing.

Superintendent Morsolf and son Kenneth, Mr. Gehringer and son Paul, Mr. Reed and Mr. Mansfield spent Wednesday fishing at Lake Tahoe. They came back with 24 fine large ones.

Mr. Gehringer went to Reno Thursday morning and returned with a new Ford.

Wyandotte, Oklahoma

By Special Correspondent.

The following program will be given June 18, at the forty-third closing exercises of the school:

America	Audience
Invocation	Rev. Isaac Frazier
Duet—Cornet solo	Mr. King
Carpentry—"A Door Frame"	Walter Colespung
Song—"June is Here"	Primary class
Bread Making	Nicholas King
Chorus—"One By One"	Girls
Recitation—"The Photograph"	Dale Young
Solo—"I am Captain of the Broom-stick Cavalry Band"	Louis Malkus
Speech—"The Farm"	Benjamin Hilderbrand
Instrumental Duet—"Waltz"	Miss Naomi Dawson and Cecil Lemon
How to Make a Dress	Mary Dick
Play—"Honest Peggy"	Eight girls
Essay—"Laundry Work"	
Instrumental solo—"Valse"	Pauline Lemon
Recitation—"A Boy's Essay on Girls"	Alvin Brown
Two-part song—"Silver Threads Among the Gold"	Four Girls
Essay—"Twenty Years Hence"	Rosanna Brown
Cornet solo	Mr. King
Competitive Drill	

In the afternoon a fire drill was given at 1:30 and there was a baseball game at 2 o'clock.

Pine Ridge, South Dakota

Oglala Light.

The annuity payment of about \$30,000 was paid out by Superintendent Brennan the first part of the month.

Mrs. Kate S. Harvey, who was seamstress here a couple of years ago, returned as baker the first week in May. All her old friends were glad to welcome Mrs. Harvey back.

Cards are out announcing the coming marriage of Miss Ruth Elizabeth Brennan to Francis Wed Hill at Pine Ridge on Wednesday.

(Continued on Page 328.)

SCHOOLROOM NOTES

The following notes were written by the departmental pupils of this school, taking as their subjects their impression of the year's work and what can be accomplished from the pupil's view point in making the next school year even more successful than the past year has been.

Eighth Grade

The most interesting to me this year was the study about citizenship, because it will help us to become better men and women. We owe a great deal to this school because it has done so much for us.

The things which I have enjoyed this year are the contests such as the prize speaking and temperance contests. I am always interested in a thing like this.

Vacation is so near and most of the boys and girls will be going home. Those that do go home I hope will have a good vacation but do not spend all your time with fun and not attend church as most of them do. Let us make it our duty to go to church often as we do while at school. I wish you all a happy vacation wherever it may be spent.

This being my first year here at this school I have said and always will say that this was one of the best schools I have entered. It is with much regret that I think this is our last week of school. I am sure I have enjoyed all my school days and have always thought a great deal of my classmates and especially my dear teachers whom I will leave very soon, perhaps I never more shall see. Schoolmates, always try and do the duties you dislike and obey your teachers as we owe a great deal to them. When I go back home I will show all I have learned here and hope this school will some day become the leading Indian school.

This year, as this is my last year in school, seems to be a successful one. There has been so many things going on which we all enjoyed and also more privileges seem to be given to us than we have ever had before. And, boys and girls, when you come back next year in the fall I trust that you will still have a better year and stick to all your studies in whatever you undertake to do.

The pupils can make the school a better school next year by trying their very best in whatever they are asked to do. Each working for the good of all will make the school a success.

I think this year has been the best year since I have been here. The pupils and all have had such a good spirit during this year.

Let us make the coming year a still better year by doing our level best in all we do.

Seventh Grade A

Now the closing of the school is coming near and when it comes to a close we should all thank the teachers and the superintendent of this school for this successful year. I think this is one of the most successful years we ever had.

The literary society has been the most successful this year that it has been during the last two years I have been here.

All through this school year geography and arithmetic are two studies that I like the best. Geography has been more interesting to me than at any other time.

The things that we pupils could do to make this a better school are to obey the rules of the school, and take more interest in our studies and do all we can to help the school, teachers and others who are in charge.

What I enjoy most is working in the shop.

Seventh Grade B

Of all my school days here there was never so fine as this year. Maybe it is because the pupils of the Indian school are improving a great deal and taking part in almost everything with the very best they know how.

The most I enjoyed during this successful year was the athletics which I took part in and I only wish that this school would have more things along athletics next year. I also enjoyed the socials which we have been having during the school terms. And now with much regret that we have only few more days of school I am glad to say that I have enjoyed all my school days and have always thought a great deal of my classmates and friends who have already gone off, but hope that they also have a happy vacation. And perhaps we never again will meet those friends and classmates.

The Y. W. C. A. and Y. M. C. A. members had their last meeting last Sunday evening. I hope next fall there will be more members of the Y. M. C. A. There were very few of us, but we got along all right.

This year has been a successful one because we all did our part to make the school better. We hope that next year will be still better.

The Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. had their social Monday evening on the tennis court.

I like to study geography because it is an interesting book. It tells us where different kinds of races have their home and tells us where each ranks in civilization.

Sixth Grade A

We have enjoyed our home life at farm cottage and regret that it will soon be closed. Mrs. Chiles, who has been "our mother," will go to Santa Barbara, California, to spend her vacation.

One reason why I like to go to school is because I learn something new each day.

This year has been a successful one because most of the boys and girls tried to do right.

I go to school because I want to be in school and learn to help my people and myself.

It has been a successful year because the winter was not as cold as last year so we have had much study and athletics.

This year I enjoyed the athletics, literary and religious meetings.

As I am here in Phoenix Indian school I found out that farming has done me a great deal of good which I think will help me so when I leave this school I'll know what to do on my farm.

Sixth Grade B

The study of agriculture was one of the most interesting to me this year. I like to study it because it helps me in the future, and we wish to thank Mr. Scott, our principal teacher, for what little but interesting facts he taught us on the subject of agriculture.

The Phoenix Indian school lost about five pupils this year, one at the school and others at their own homes. Let us not forget our absent brothers although they are out of sight. We will remember them by what they did while at school.

I like to study about language because it has helped me to talk good plain English, and when I write I put the words where they should belong.

Fifth Grade A

I enjoyed going to school and working on the farm for some time, and I am going to stick to it and learn more.

I like to go to school so I can get an education and make an honest living.

I have enjoyed this year as I have kept up with my classes better than last year. I want to next year make better grades than this year. I like to go to school because it's a good thing for me to learn about whole lots of things that I don't know.

If the pupils try to do their best in school and outside at work or wherever they may be this school will be a better school than last year.

The thing that I enjoyed the most this year is the way the school is run now. The study I like the best is the agriculture study because when I get back home I can do my own farming. I like to go school because it is just a good time for me to learn something.

I am very thankful to the teachers for what has done me the most good. I learn how to talk English so I can go out and work among the white people.

This has been a very successful year to me because many things have been going on and it was a busy year, too. We had athletics, socials, religious meetings, literary and contests. I cannot tell which one I liked best but I think literary and religious meetings are best for us.

I want to become a better boy next year and I will try to do my best in school and try to be good to all of my playmates.

The study I like the best is language lesson because it teaches us how to use the right way of English. Next fall when I come to school I will try to make it better than this year.

Pine Ridge, South Dakota

(Continued from page 326.)

day, June 10. The marriage will take place at the residence of Supt. John R. Brennan. Mr. Hill is from Rapid City, South Dakota, where they will make their home after July 15.

Friends of D. C. West, who was principal teacher here before he went to the Cushman school, Washington, will be glad to hear that he has again been promoted to the Havasuapi school, Arizona.

Clerk F. J. Murphy, who was called to Massachusetts on account of the sickness of his sister, will not return. He has accepted a transfer to the auditor's office in the Treasury Department at Washington, D. C.

The Anti-Tuberculosis Campaign

*By REV. A. K. FAUST, Ph.D.

Although Dr. Koch discovered the bacterial nature of tuberculosis as early as 1882, the importance of this triumph of science is not even today fully appreciated by the people in general. The former idea that this disease was hereditary and therefore non-communicable and incurable still wields a powerful influence in the world. The medical world, of course, accepted this great discovery of Koch, but doctors are obliged to use most of their time in curing sick people, so that up to the present, they have not found sufficient opportunity to teach well people how to keep well. Indeed, society is well-nigh demanding the impossible from the medical world when it requires it single handed to heal the world and teach the world at the same time. I feel convinced that society must come to the aid of the medical world, if tuberculosis is to be banished from the earth. Happily, the tendency in medicine and other vital sciences is away from the therapeutic and towards the prophylactic. "Prevention, and the conservation of resources" is the great slogan of the present age.

According to an estimate given out last year—how reliable it is, I do not know—about 133,000 Japanese people die every year from this disease. That means 364 every day, 15 every hour, 1 every four minutes. We can get some idea of the greatness of this number by remembering that throughout the entire Russo-Japanese war, about 100,000 Japanese braves gave their lives for their country. Tuberculosis claims a third more victims, year in and year out, than did the plains of Manchuria. Now what is the import of all this? First, let us look at it merely from the economic standpoint. It must be remembered that the great majority of deaths from this disease take place between the ages of 18 and 40—economically and socially the most important age in the life of a person. The family has perhaps through great sacrifice brought up and educated the child, and before the son or daughter can do much to repay the time and the money and the love that has been bestowed on him or her, this dread monster strikes down the hopeful life. It can be said that people dying from tuberculosis die on an average thirty years sooner than their natural limit of life. Counting the productive value of one life at the low rate of 300 *yen* a year, the loss incurred by one death would be thirty times 300 *yen*, or 9,000 *yen*; and the 133,000 would amount to the unimaginable sum of, 1,197,000,000 *yen*. But this is by no means the whole of the sad story. How much money is spent for medical attention during the illness of the 133,000? How much time is spent by the rest of the family during the sickness? And what become of the small children that are left by the young father or mother? They become, in many cases, the wards of society or their relatives; and if such relatives are poor the added burden will produce

*Prevalence and
Meaning of
Tuberculosis*

*Rev. A. K. Faust, Ph.D., is a brother-in-law of Dr. Marden of the Phoenix Indian school. Dr. Faust has been in Japan 12 years in charge of the educational work at the schools of the Reformed church and is president of the Anti-tuberculosis Association of Foreigners in Japan.

conditions in which tuberculosis will be apt to increase its destructiveness.

A German authority estimates that to every death about 10 persons are more or less infested by the disease. If this estimate holds in Japan, perhaps every fiftieth person in the whole land is suffering from tuberculosis in some form. Whether these figures are altogether correct or not, they at least give a clue to the enormous economic loss that tuberculosis entails upon Japan.

I shall not take space to write of the unspeakable sorrow that is caused to thousands of homes, nor of the moral meaning that is involved in the ravages of this disease, nor even of the specifically political import of it, but I should like to appeal to patriotism that in its precious name this social enemy be attacked. If Japan should decide to pit her magnificent store of patriotism whole-heartedly against this internal enemy, she could in a reasonably short time subdue this enemy's strength by over one-half; 133,000 fellow-citizens falling every year by a preventable disease will, if thoughtfully considered, surely make a tremendous appeal to all those who truly love their country and their fellow men. There is a true patriotism that operates in times of peace as well as in times of war; but the patriotism of peace is perhaps of even a finer quality than that of war, and more rarely found.

Time was when races that were charged with the germs of tuberculosis and other diseases against which they had become somewhat immune, could, by the help of these infinitesimal organisms, build up empires, by coming in contact with lower civilizations among whom these diseases did not prevail. The Ainus are dying out because of tuberculosis, so are the American Indians—and the negroes in America also have a death rate from it three or four times as high as the whites. In each case a higher civilization has given its diseases to the lower one and conquered it. But the day of "empire building" in this way is forever gone. Tuberculosis, as has often been said, is a disease that has been produced by civilization. Savages probably never had it. Monkeys when they live wild do not suffer from it, but as soon as they are caged over fifty per cent die from it. Only when people began to live in houses—oftentimes many persons in one unventilated room—did tuberculosis begin its work of devastation. Nansen, the Arctic explorer, says that none of his men caught colds in the northern latitudes, but as soon as they came back and began to live in houses again they caught colds as before. But surely modern civilization will not shrink from striving to rid society from the attendant evils which follow in its wake of progress. Civilization developed these evils unconsciously, but they must be exterminated consciously.

*The Nature of
the Disease*

As to the nature of this terrible disease, it is not for me, a mere layman, to say anything; but specialists have told us that the cause of the disease is a minute organism which belongs to the plant world. Now, plants may be divided into two great classes—green plants and colorless ones. All green plants need the direct rays of the sun, but colorless plants are quickly destroyed by bright sunshine. The tubercle bacillus belongs to the colorless class of plants; so, if we wish to destroy it, one

way is to expose it to the sun—that is, live in the sunshine and breathe pure air. This points the way to the kind of means that may be effectively used in anti-tuberculosis campaigns.

The war against tuberculosis has been conducted along two lines—against the germ, and towards strengthening the human body. Activity along the former line tries to destroy the germs themselves. In this kind of warfare the tuberculosis patient himself has a most important duty to perform. Attacks will be made on the spitting nuisance, overcrowding, smoke and dust nuisance, unhygienic factory conditions, unsanitary school conditions, while careful disinfection, the early discovery of all cases, segregation of patients, and the like, will be strongly advocated. The second line of attack has the strengthening and the immunization of the people as its objective point. Here good food, pure air day and night, good ventilation, proper exercise, especially deep-breathing, cheerfulness, temperance, proper care of allied diseases, and other like interests, are the means that are being applied. Along both lines education is an absolute essential. The campaign ought to begin in the public school—and it looks now as if this were going to be the case. The normal schools ought to make knowledge of a thorough tuberculosis campaign a required study, and the human voice as well as printer's ink ought to be used unstintingly on every occasion.

A work of tremendous importance lies waiting to be done. We think that here would be a precious opportunity for some organization like the Red Cross society to take hold of. Indeed, the mighty Red Cross society of Japan is now outlining for itself a program that will look toward the annihilation of tuberculosis in Japan. Such a program ought to require, at least, as much money annually as it costs to build a dreadnought.

In a comprehensive and thorough-going campaign against the great white plague, the Government, the medical world and the people in general, must cooperate. In countries where this has been possible, success has crowned all efforts. The Government would have to be called upon to provide the necessary laws and means, such as effective building laws, inspection laws, disinfection laws, notification laws, segregation of patients, free dispensaries and sanatoria for the poor, and a complete system of tuberculosis education. The medical world have to provide the medical generals for this war; as soon as possible invent a really effective antitoxin, and insistently teach the public modern methods of hygiene and sanitary living. The people would have to endeavor to educate themselves in healthful living, obey the laws of the Government, put to practice the advice of the physicians, build private dispensaries and sanatoria, and in other ways respond nobly and with a spirit of self-sacrifice to the calls of the great campaign.

I can mention only a few of the victories that have thus far been won in the world. In Denmark, the reduction of mortality from tuberculosis has been from 30.2 persons out of every 10,000 in 1876, to 15.3 in 1906. In 1886 Germany sacrificed 31 persons out of every 10,000 inhabitants on account of tuberculosis—in 1906 only 17.26 per 10,000.

(Continued on page 324.)

*The Crusade
Against It*

*What Has Been
Done So Far*

THE NATIVE AMERICAN

Entered at Phoenix, Arizona, as Second Class Mail Matter

C. W. GOODMAN, Superintendent

An Illustrated Weekly Magazine, Devoted to Indian Education and Printed by Indian Student-Apprentices at the United States Indian Training School, Phoenix, Arizona

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A YEAR

James Bent left for his home in Oklahoma on Wednesday. x

Baldwin Yokesuite left on Saturday for his home in Oklahoma. x

Jean Seyounema, one of the farm cottage girls, went to Prescott this week to work during the summer. x

Mrs. Myrtle Smith, at one time connected with this school but at present residing in Phoenix, spent Tuesday with Mrs. C. L. Scott x

Mrs. Dixon and her little daughter are now domiciled in the cottage formerly occupied by Mrs. Moon and her family. x

The domestic science girls, under the direction of Miss Keck, made up a large quantity of delicious apricot preserves this week. x

The industrial cottage has closed for the summer. Miss Bullard is assisting at the girls' dormitory and taking her meals at the club. x

The farm cottage and the hospital girls went on a picnic Wednesday afternoon on the desert and report a very enjoyable time. x

The P. E. O. chapter of Phoenix picnicked at Riverside park on Wednesday afternoon and evening. Mrs Grinstead and Mrs. Scott are members of the organization, Mrs. Grinstead holding the office of president.

Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Eisenhower spent last Sunday with Mrs. Eisenhower's mother, Mrs. Miller, at her ranch five miles east of the school. x

The members of the Presbyterian church residing on the campus were well represented at the annual church picnic at Desert Curve on Tuesday evening. x

The youngest "smart set" of the campus had an enjoyable time on Monday evening, when they were entertained by Cedric Plattner who celebrated his eleventh birthday anniversary. x

Mrs. Pearl Moon, accompanied by her sons Galen and Carl, left for the east last Saturday. Mrs Moon left a month earlier than she had planned to do in response to a wire telling of the severe illness of her sister. x

Mrs. Luella Moorehead is substituting in the laundry during the absence of Mrs. Pearl Moon. Mrs Moorehead severed her connection with the Phoenix school a year ago, after spending several years as a member of the school family, and is heartily welcomed by her friends and former co-workers. x

Edgar Robinson, who has been spending a few weeks at Agua Caliente, returned this week very much benefited by the baths of that famous resort. His assistants, Bert Tequeawa and Roy Peters, gave splendid service at the club dining room during his absence. x

Susie Thomas, an outing girl, is planning to bake bread and pastry on the Salt River reservation for neighboring families and has received much encouragement in her new venture. She has recently been undergoing eye treatment at the school hospital.

Frank Whitman has returned to his home at Blackwater.

x

Monday evening the members of the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. of the school gave a lawn party which was a great success socially as are all the entertainments of these societies. A number of the employees of the school were among the invited guests.

x

Miss Monroe entertained Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Monroe at dinner at the club last Sunday; Mrs. Owsley had Miss Snowden and Miss Elvira Pike as her guests the same day, and Mrs. Gilbert Davis was the guest of her husband, who is a member of the club.

x

Mr. Dixon arrived at this school last week to visit his family for a short time. Mr. Dixon is a cattle buyer and this is the first time he has been able to come to Phoenix since the arrival of Mrs. Dixon from Whiteriver.

x

Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Eisenhower visited with Mr and Mrs. Linderman at Salt River last Saturday. They were accompanied part of the way home by the Lindermans and enjoyed a desert picnic supper. Both families are from Pennsylvania and consequently these little visits are occasions of much pleasure to all concerned.

Sewingroom Notes

The sewingroom girls in charge of Mrs. Eisenhower are busy preparing work for the San Francisco exposition.

Contra Lewis (*Pima*) has finished two girls' uniforms which are beautifully made in every particular.

Rhoda Williams (*Klamath*) is embroidering a towel which will be a credit to the young women of her tribe when finished.

Other articles are well under way to add to the exhibit from this department.

Indian Citizenship Ruling

General Crowder, judge advocate general of the army, has rendered an opinion that Indians, born in the United States, members of and owing allegiance to a tribe recognized by the Federal Government, are not citizens by birth within the meaning of the Constitution and can become citizens only by being naturalized under some treaty or statute. He held, also, that such Indians are not citizens within the meaning of Section 1 of the militia Act of January 21, 1903, as amended by the Act of May 27, 1908. That section provides that the "militia shall consist of every able-bodied male citizen of the respective states and territories and the District of Columbia, and every able-bodied male of foreign birth who has declared his intention to become a citizen, who is more than eighteen and less than forty-five years of age."

The opinion was rendered in reply to a question as to whether certain Indians enrolled at the United States Indian school at Phoenix, Arizona, were citizens within the meaning of the militia act referred to.—*Washington Star*.

Hospital Notes

Norman Casidore, a San Carlos Apache, is a visitor at the hospital this week on a visit to his nephew, Carl Kinney, who has been seriously ill for the past three weeks but is improving rapidly and expects to be able to go to his home by the last of this month. Norman spent twelve years at Carlisle during the '80s and '90s.

Juana Mali Antone, an outing girl from Sacaton, is at the hospital being treated for an injury to one of her eyes.

Several Pima from Salt River have called at the hospital this week for medicine and treatment for various ailments. This is the season when eye trouble is apt to be prevalent, caused in part by the dust and chaff from threshing wheat.

Work is progressing rapidly on the new addition to the hospital.

SENSIBLY DRESSED

In an article on overdressing and school uniforms Mrs. Isabel Worrell Ball, associate editor of the *Washington National Tribune*, says in a recent number of that paper:

"I cannot now remember anything finer in the way of uniform dress than what I saw at Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kansas, a great Indian school, where several hundred Indian girls in navy blue serge dresses went through dumbbell, basketball and Indian-club exercises, the blue ranks moving like one person as they performed the intricacies of the drill. They looked neat—yes, they even looked stylish—because their clothes were well made and fitted to the natural forms. Their love for bright colors was shown in the beads they wore and in the huge ribbon bows which adorned their dark tresses.

"Later several hundred Indian youths,

from tiny little fellows of eight to ten years up to stalwart young men of twenty, went through the manual of arms with the precision of old regulars, their blue uniformed lines being wonderfully pleasing to the artistic sense as they stepped manfully out in their maneuvers. * * * *

"Going back to the school again, each girl clad in her blue serge dress was quite satisfied with herself, because the girl who stood next to her or the forty or fifty girls in her class were all of them clothed exactly like herself, and there could be no question of jealousy, no heartburn and no quarrel over the fact that some girl in the class was dressed better than she was. Then the simple dressing of the hair and plain garbing of the body leave the minds of these girls free for their studies and for their jolly play when they are out on the playground."

"SWATTING" FLIES

Los Angeles Examiner.

"Swatting" flies is a practice that should be encouraged, but, as English sanitary experts are pointing out, it is ridiculous to expect that these pests can be exterminated by this method alone. That more far-reaching steps must be taken if we are to be freed from the danger of disease which flies bring is quite evident from a study of the life history of these insects.

The female fly in spring emerges from her hibernating nook and sets out to lay her eggs. She lays about 120 eggs at each sitting, of which there are several.

In a few hours, if the surroundings are warm, the maggot is born. It eats and grows on the filth around it; in five days it is a

chrysalis and in five more is a fly in search of food. Mouth, legs and body get smeared with its food, so not only does it spread disease by swallowing germs, but furnishes them with a suitable breeding place on its own outside. Of course, on its wanderings on human food, especially milk, it leaves poison thereon to spread disease.

The recent visit of Surgeon General Gorgas to England has renewed interest there in the war on flies. It is suggested that the boy scouts be trained to track the breeding places of flies and report them to the authorities. It is also planned to follow the plan so successfully used in the United States of showing the life history of flies, and the damage they cause, in motion picture.

Flag Salute—One Country! One Language! One Flag!

Origin of Flag Day

June fourteenth is patriotically observed throughout the United States as "Flag day."

It was on the fourteenth day of June, 1777, one hundred and thirty-seven years ago, that the flag of thirteen red and white stripes and thirteen white stars on a field of blue that had been made in Philadelphia by Betsy Ross, was displayed before Congress, which adopted it as the National emblem and ordered that it be sent to Washington, then encamped with the main part of his army, at Middlebrook, New Jersey. There a few days later the Stars and Stripes were first thrown to the breeze and hailed by the Continental troops.

The flag-making plant of the navy is at the Brooklyn navy yard, where some thirty women are employed. The bunting comes from Massachusetts and every case costs the Government \$560.00, or \$11.25 a roll. Every piece must weigh five pounds to every forty yards and stand a test weight of seventy pounds to two square inches. It is steeped in salt water for six hours and then exposed to the sun for another six hours. If strength and color hold the fabric is then pronounced fit for service.

Nat Ligon, probate attorney for the Creek Nation, was at the school Monday on legal business connected with his office in Tulsa, Oklahoma.

Mrs. Melissa Jones who recently underwent an operation at St Joseph's hospital in Phoenix, returned to her home on Wednesday.

C. H. Gensler visited the school on Thursday on his way to Sacaton from Supai school in Cataract Canyon. Mr. Gensler is being transferred from the position of farmer to a like position on the Pima reservation.

The Indian school band furnished the music for the Catholic social held at the Whitney residence on Coronado road last Wednesday evening.

The carpenters finished a fine mission library table for Mr. Lawrence's cottage this week.

Mr. Justice, who has been employed as carpenter at the East Farm for a few weeks past, returned to his work at the school Saturday.

Superintendent Goodman desires to acknowledge, through the *NATIVE AMERICAN*, the following invitations to exercises incident to commencement of the following Government schools: Pipestone, Minnesota, June 7-9; Flandreau, South Dakota, June 8-11; Haskell Institute, June 14-18; Fort Totten, North Dakota, June 19-24; Cushman trades school, June 21-26; Genoa, Nebraska, June 14-18.

The main office has been well equipped during the past week with a complete set of electrical fixtures. Each of the four large office rooms is supplied with a four-light chandelier, a standard desk light and an oscillating fan. This equipment will add a great deal to the comfort of the office force, whose duties make it necessary for not only day work, but night work as well; consequently the new two-story building is in every respect far better adapted to the requirements of all concerned, as well as a great ornament and addition to the institution in general.

Former Pupil Seriously Ill

The employees and pupils of this school are pained to learn of the illness of Martha Andreas Stanley at her home at Salt River. Martha was for several years a student of this school and when not in the school room was employed by Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Percival, where she performed faithful and efficient service.

She was married a few years ago to Frank Stanley, a former pupil and graduate of this school. She has two little children and is a sister of Peter and Isaac Porter.

The *NATIVE AMERICAN* carries the sympathy of friends at the school to Mrs. Stanley.

THE ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS CAMPAIGN

(Continued from page 319.)

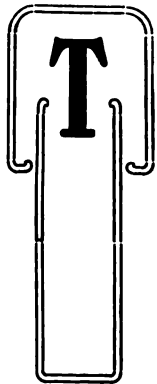
At this rate of decrease, after 30 years, Germany will have exterminated tuberculosis. In England also, the death rate from tuberculosis during the last 30 years has approximately been halved. In 40 years more, at the present rate of diminution, tuberculosis will have been exterminated in England. The campaign in the United States was started a good deal later than in Europe, but in the decade from 1901 to 1910 the death rate declined from 196.9 for each 100,000 persons living, to 160.3, a decrease of 18.7 per cent. This rate of decrease is just twice as great as that of the general death rate. This proves that the enthusiastic campaign that is now being conducted there is very effective.

*A New Battle
Planned*

Japan has also done a great deal in many ways in this warfare, but now a new plan of battle seems to have been adopted. This was felt necessary because in Japan the death rate from tuberculosis is steadily increasing. A few anti-tuberculosis associations had been formed, but recently an organization has been formed in Tokyo which gives promise of becoming a truly national association. Under the leadership of this association, we hope that in every city of the empire auxiliary organizations may spring up and begin, in dead earnest, the prevention and cure of tuberculosis. That the *Yamato-damashii* may be so thoroughly aroused that it will drive Japan's most dreadful enemy from her beautiful borders is the ardent hope of many well-wishers.



BUNGALOW, EAST FARM SANATORIUM.



THE burdens that make us
groan and sweat,
The troubles that make
us fume and fret,
Are the troubles that
haven't happened yet.

— SELECTED.



The American Flag

Q The American flag is the symbol of the brotherhood of man. It stands for courage, for chivalry, for generosity and honor.

Q No hand must touch it roughly; no hand shall touch it irreverently.

Q Its position is aloft. To float over its children, uplifting their eyes and hearts by its glowing colors and splendid promise; for under the Stars and Stripes are opportunities unknown to any other nations of the world.

Q The Government commands the people to honor their flag. Men and boys should uncover as they pass the vivid stripes which represent the life blood of brave men, and the stars which shall shine on forever.

Q It must be raised at sunrise; lowered at sunset. It is not a plaything of the hour. It is a birthright of privilege and integrity.

Q It may not be used as staff, or whip, or covering.

Q It shall not be marred by advertisement, nor desecrated on the stage.

Q It was born in tears and blood. It was baptized in blood and tears.

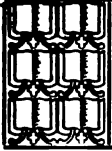
Q It has floated since June 14th, 1777, over a country of benevolence, refuge and progress. It must always be carried upright.

Q To bear the Star Spangled Banner is an honor; to own one a sacred trust.

Q It is the emblem of freedom, of equality, of justice for every person and creature as it floats unvanquished—untarnished over the open door of free education.

IDA LOUISE GIBBS,

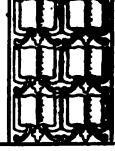
Chairman Committee of Prevention of Desecration of the flag. Daughter of the American Revolution.



"NOT FOR SCHOOL, BUT FOR LIFE"

THE NATIVE AMERICAN

Devoted to Indian Education



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PLANT GROWTH

By CARROLL L. SCOTT, Principal Teacher, Phoenix Indian School

The earth is composed of rock materials and it is easy to see that most of the thick crust is made up of rocks of different kinds—and from these rocks the different materials come by the different agencies of disintegration to be soil. Soil is the name given to the looser substance covering the rocks—and upon it depend all kinds of plant and animal life.

Composition of Earth

There are many agencies that work quietly but constantly to break up the rocks, both igneous and sedimentary, and change them into soil. We need but think for a moment to be able to name them. If we examine pieces of rock, wood, brick and glass which have been exposed to the action of water we shall see that the water has rounded off the rough edges and materially changed the shape and appearance. This action of moving water, like that of streams or the waves of the ocean, constantly changes the form of these substances, especially rocks, and grinds them into minute particles which will eventually form soil. The examination of newly broken and then old broken rocks will show us the chemical action of air and water which also is constant and helps greatly in changing the rocks to soil. And the formation of ice in the crevices of rocks does its part also to break up the rock so that the other agencies may at last change it to soil. And last I shall name glaciers as an agency in breaking and grinding rocks to little bits which also eventually become soil.

Agencies that work to form soil

Then, to summarize, this action of moving water, chemical action weathering and glaciation all work together to change the solid rock into soil thus doing their important part to make the earth inhabitable.

If we examine some soil with a microscope we shall see that it is composed of small rocks, and this coupled with the fact that the largest rocks are constantly crumbling is proof sufficient that the soil is nothing more than solid rock ground to fine dust or powder by the different agencies enumerated above.

Granite is composed of mica, quartz and feldspar and the mica and quartz together form sandstone while the feldspar makes clay which contains the food elements to make soil productive.

Composition of Granite

The elements needed for plant food are found by an analysis of the soil and plant and by plant physiology. The metallic elements necessary for plant food are calcium, iron, magnesium and potassium. The

*Necessary
Elements
for Plant
Growth*

non-metallic elements are nitrogen, phosphorus and sulphur. Carbon is supplied by the air.

Plants must have the above elements with water in order to grow well and produce crops for animal food. Where some of these elements are deficient or lacking in the soil they must be supplied by manures or fertilizers and along with these there must be careful cultivation of the soil to pulverize it to enable the plant to utilize the food elements and to let in the air.

Nitrogen is supplied from the air to the soil by what is known as leguminous plants, like alfalfa, clover and cowpeas, by means of bacteria. Although it seems strange, yet air gives the plants more nourishment than the soil does and a plant uses about its own volume of air each day. It is very necessary to keep the crop well cultivated to enable the air to penetrate the soil. Air is one-fifth oxygen and about four-fifths nitrogen, with a little carbon dioxide which unites with water to produce starch, and the starch changes in the plant to sugar which in some way builds up the fiber of the plant. The plant gathers carbon dioxide through its leaves from the air, which helps to form the starch food, but nitrogen or proteid food is supplied by the bacteria in the nodules of leguminous plants and by the decay of plants themselves, showing that the air furnishes more food to the plant than the soil does.

The bacteria cause decay and make nitrates of ammonia and are consequently very beneficial to plant life. For this reason the successful farmer usually raises a bacteria forming or leguminous crop on his land about every fourth year in his system of crop rotation.

*Water
Necessary
for
Germination*

A plant will germinate without soil but it must have water or moisture and the plant food must be dissolved by water before it may be available. The water in the soil is classified as free water, capillary water and film water. Free water is merely flowing water. Capillary water rises or rather moves in all directions by the well known process of capillarity, and film water surrounds each little grain of soil. Capillarity and osmosis, which may be easily shown by experiments, usually fully explained in works on agriculture, draw the water from the soil up into the plant thus supplying it with needed moisture. As the plant gets little moisture from the air the importance of the proper amount of water in the soil is readily seen.

The constituents of the soil, the air, and the water all under proper conditions combine to give plants to supply food for animals and man, and a careful study of these is important for anyone who takes an interest in knowing the ways in which nature works to take care of all life.



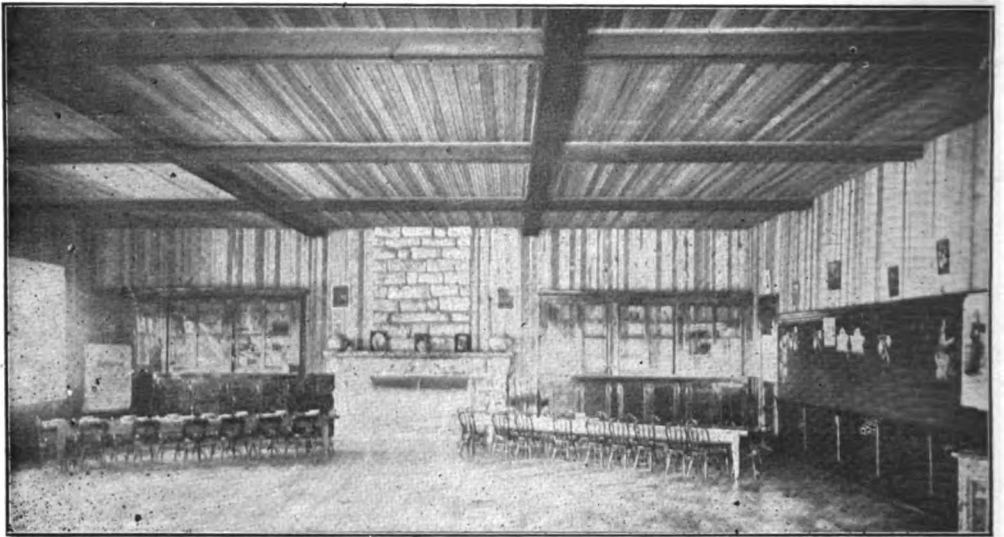


The Country Boy's Creed.

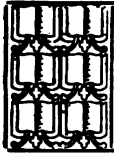
I believe that the Country, which God made, is more beautiful than the City, which man made; that life out-of-doors and in touch with the earth is the natural life of man. I believe that work is work wherever we find it, but that work with Nature is more inspiring than work with the most intricate machinery. I believe that the dignity of labor depends not on what you do, but on how you do it; that opportunity comes to a boy on the farm as often as to a boy in the city; that life is larger and freer and happier on the farm than in town; that my success depends not upon my location, but upon myself—not upon my dreams, but upon what I actually do—not upon luck, but upon pluck. I believe in working when you work, and in playing when you play, and in giving and demanding a square deal in every act of life.—

Edwin Osgood Grover.





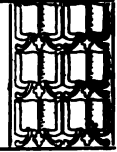
INTERIOR OF KINDERGARTEN, FORT DEFIANCE, ARIZONA.



"NOT FOR SCHOOL, BUT FOR LIFE"

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"BRICKS WITHOUT STRAW"

By MISS KATHERINE L. KECK, Domestic Science Instructor, Phoenix Indian School



YE shall no more furnish the people straw to make brick as heretofore. Let them go and gather straw for themselves. And the tale of bricks which they did make ye shall not diminish thereof." We are all familiar with this command of Pharaoh to the task-masters of the children of Israel while in bondage in Egypt and we read various meanings in the text.

For the making of brick, straw was furnished to be chopped and mixed with moist clay and dried. Angry at the request of Moses and Aaron that the Israelites be granted three days to go into the desert and sacrifice to their God, he withdrew the supply of straw but still required the same output.

Obliged to furnish the same amount of brick daily, gathering the stubble from the field was an added burden and some see only that in the expression "making brick without straw." To some it signifies an impossibility, while a third class regard it as speeding up for efficiency or making the most of available material.

To the American Indian educated in Government schools as wards of the Government the time must come when governmental aid will be withdrawn and the command be given, "Let them go gather straw for themselves," and the quantity as well as the quality of their bricks for race building and citizenship must be largely the result of their training in school.

In his primitive state the wants and needs of the Indian were few and he was able to satisfy them from the natural resources of his surroundings and live a fairly wholesome life. Coming quite suddenly in contact with an advanced civilization and required to be almost a part of it he lacks the training a slower evolution would have given to grasp an understanding of the complex conditions. The many more years of civilization of which our race has had the benefit should enable us to find the essentials on which to lay particular stress in his training.

Looking over the field of endeavor in government boarding schools we wonder if sufficient emphasis is laid on the teaching and practice of economy in the use of material—making the most of available resources.

To the Indian child coming from a home where the necessities of existence as we see them are barely met; from a home where seventy-

When
Government
Aid is
Withdrawn
in Future

five dollars or less may represent the yearly income of a family; where positive hunger may often be felt with little to satisfy it, or from homes where a larger income is injudiciously spent, the subsistence in the school at a per capita expense of about \$167 must seem an absolutely unlimited amount and without price. Only the most unremitting care in teaching real and comparative values and prices and methods of economy of material, could be effective in counteracting such influence.

Should Know
Value of
Materials

No Indian child should be allowed to leave school at or near maturity without definite ideas of prices and comparative values of materials he has handled and will require in the future. His ancestors took from their surroundings whatever they saw the need of or could make use of without thought of price and the system of government aid has done much to foster a feeling that "the earth is his and the fruits thereof," so while much of his success in the future is dependent on a knowledge of values, his training along these lines seems hardly to have begun. He must come to realize that everything is "bought with a price" and unless he knows the price he will fare ill.

Home economic classes and industrial cottages furnish good vehicles for the study of values in the administration of household affairs. A budget may be planned for the expenditure of a certain fixed sum, and all supplies bought and paid for to the one who issues them. If accounts are carefully kept and balanced each month some definite knowledge of the value of commodities and the cost of living is gained. To tell a girl that a rib roast sells for twenty-five cents a pound gives her little idea as to what the meat bill may amount to, when she simply goes to the meat room and asks for and receives what she wants. If she pays a dollar for her five-pound roast she will soon realize it is better to choose cheaper cuts and learn how to cook them especially as the food nutrients are just as valuable.

Care and
Feeding of
Children

Another line of home economics training should be of the greatest value to the Indian races, the care and feeding of children. A mistake in the early feeding of a child can never be wholly overcome. Much of the dullness and inability to learn in children is due to impoverishment of the system from injudicious feeding. Mrs Louise Hogan in her book; "How to Feed Children," says of the mother's need of instruction in dietetics: "Nature resents carelessness and is relentless in her punishments. What the doctor calls cholera infantum, rickets, or marasmus, etc., and the mother is inclined to consider a dispensation of Providence, is only too frequently the direct result of violations of the most common laws of domestic science." We are "making brick without straw" when we leave to entire ignorance a work of so much importance.

The school diningroom may be made a most important class room where the practice of thrift and the little courtesies of meal intercourse may be exemplified and practiced daily. I can not believe that a child, allowed to heap his plate with food and leave half of it, to break up and leave bread and to see half his mates in the room daily doing the same thing, can ever have the right idea of thrift, can ever escape the in-

fluence of daily observing with indifference such waste of material. Children may be served according to their wish as to quantity and then required to clear the plate. This plan would at least develop judgment as to need and capacity.

Bread is an expensive food for pigs and chickens and there should be none to serve them, for all crumbs from the bread-room may be soaked and used in the meat gravy, a dietetic improvement over gravy made with flour in many ways.

Everything that can be done to make the most of the Government ration is worth while, both in improving the meal and as examples of thrift. Extra effort is required to toast the "hard bread" but the crispness and nutty flavor gained repays the effort. When rice is not eaten otherwise it serves good purpose and nourishes the system just as well used as thickening for the gravy. In the absence of eggs or sour milk sauce made from dried peaches or apples will enable the baker to make a palatable cake and boiled rice, mashed potato and molasses form the basis of a very good doughnut. Cornmeal which can not be used in other ways may be used in small quantities in yeast bread and serve a good purpose there.

A taste for vegetables may be inculcated through instruction and serving in palatable condition. The succulent green foods are most valuable eaten raw but when cooked the water in which they are boiled should be served as a sauce or in soup as it contains much of the valuable mineral salts the system requires.

Such vegetables as cabbage, onions and turnips should always be cooked in an open kettle as the volatile oils will then pass off in the steam and thus prevent the strong taste produced and dark color seen when retained in the kettle to be taken up in the food and make it indigestible and unpalatable.

We should eat to build up the system and furnish feed for its activities not simply for the pleasures of taste. But how can children know this without teaching? We see daily the character of the human brick in which the proper dietetic straw has been withheld and the high rate of mortality among children is very largely due to the disorders caused by improper feeding.

Classroom, shops and farm may all be made fruitful fields for the planting and growth of a knowledge of values. Problems for class room consideration have an added interest when related to the industrial work on hand at the time, and discussions by the farm detail of the cost of seed, water, fertilizers, implements and labor required together with the yield expected, and the shop pupils of the cost of material, labor and value of the finished product may link industrial and academic work into a harmonious whole, a means of instruction in a much needed subject. Unless we make every effort along these lines, are we doing all we can?

Making Most
of the
Government
Ration



THE PALACE OF THE GOVERNORS OF NEW MEXICO

By PAUL A. F. WALTER, Secretary of the School of American Archaeology, in *Southern Workman*.

For more than three centuries the history of the southwest centered in the long, low, massive adobe building at Santa Fe, New Mexico, known as the palace of the governors. Here reigned one hundred executives of New Mexico, some with high autocratic hand, others weak and vacillating, under Spanish, Indian, Mexican, and American regimes. During the Pueblo revolution of 1680 one thousand men, women and children were crowded into this building and its *placita* while hordes of Indians were hurling themselves against its two protecting towers, their arrows and their missiles falling in showers upon the cowering and frightened mass of Spaniards who replied feebly with cannon and firearms. The Spaniards finally made their escape and retreated in a memorable march to El Paso on the Rio Grande.

Under the Mexican regime, the old building began to fall into decay. From time to time sporadic attempts were made at repairing the damage wrought by time and neglect. But it was not until a few years ago that the restoration was undertaken in a systematic and thorough manner. Dr. Edgar L. Hewett, director of the school of American archaeology, was the first to arouse enthusiasm for the proposition to restore to its pristine glory the Palace of Governors. Strange to say, he met with opposition and enmity in this undertaking, but he finally secured legislative assistance as well as powerful support elsewhere, and accomplished what many had told him would be a hopeless task. The restoration was completed a few months ago. The work of construction under the restoration plans was done under the supervision of Jesse Nusbaum, a member of the staff of the school of archaeology, and a master workman of rare skill.

The building is one-twentieth of a mile long and is built in what is known as the

Franciscan style, showing a mixture of the architecture of both Spain and New Mexico, as evolved by and adapted to the southwestern environment. The simplicity of outline gives the structure a rugged beauty. A tower terminates each end and the picturesque portal recalls that the building was at one time a castle, a fortress, and a prison, in addition to being the Palace of the Governors. Today, it houses the museum of New Mexico with priceless treasures of archaeological interest taken from the numerous cliff dwellings in the immediate vicinity of Santa Fe. The installation of the museum is recent and the specimens are scientifically arranged in glass cabinets or in cabinets built into the walls, some of which are eight feet thick and built upon the prehistoric walls of a village which may have existed a thousand or more years ago. Most striking and happy are the mural paintings which illustrate the environment that produced the specimens displayed in the same museum room. They are the gift of the Hon. Frank Springer, one of New Mexico's most famous scientists and ablest members of the bar.

The palace also houses the school of American archaeology, one of the five archaeological schools maintained by the American Institute of Archaeology, the others being in Greece, Italy, Palestine and China. The Historical society of New Mexico, too, has its museum in the building. In addition there are three fine libraries—one on linguistics, a library of New Mexicana and a private archaeological library. New Mexico is proud of this palace of the governors and considers it the most famous landmark in the United States as it certainly is the oldest government building north of Mexico.

It is probable a new wing will be added to it by the next legislature to serve as an art gallery. A notable collection of south-

western paintings has already been made and three artists of note are connected with the school. Mr. Springer, above mentioned, recently gave a commission to Donald Beauregard, just returned from Paris, for seven mural panels of heroic size to depict the life of St. Francis d'Assisi. These paintings will be exhibited in the New Mexico building at the San Diego exposition and upon their return will be placed in the proposed art gallery.

Indian Land Saloon Closing Is Upheld

The policy of the Federal Government in closing all saloons in the Indian lands ceded to the United States in 1855 and now constituting a greater portion of the state of Minnesota north of the forty-sixth parallel was upheld today by the Supreme Court.—*Sherman Bulletin*.

A Warning

Not many years ago a person visiting a western town of a few thousand inhabitants could have seen a certain Indian young man habitually riding about in an automobile with a bull pup in the seat beside him. On some occasions there were in the company besides the bull pup a few convivial spirits of one sex or another, all taking their joy at the expense of the Indian. If you should chance to look up this same young fellow today you would find him in a rural community boarding with his widowed mother.

This was a youth of ability, who obtained all the training one of the leading Indian schools could give him. He was urged by interested teachers and others, because he had conspicuous ability in certain lines, to go to an institution where his talent could be developed so as to place him on a bread-winning footing. However, the lure of the reservation with its freedom from striving, from care and from discipline, was too strong for his weak will, and he went home. Finding he had a good allotment and that it would be easy for a graduate of so well known a school to obtain a patent in fee, he

obtained that instrument, sold his birthright and proceeded to make a spectacle of himself. Now he has no calling, no land, no money, no convivial friends and no bull pup. This is a true story. Does it contain any lesson for you, Indian young man?—*Indian School Journal*.

The First Indian Printer

Probably the first Indian who learned the printing trade was a boy taught at the charity school at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1659. John Eliot said he had but one man, viz., the Indian printer, who was able to compose the sheets and correct the press with understanding.—*Over Sea and Land*.

Citizenship Prizes

Eight third prizes have been received by pupils of this school in the citizenship essay contest, each prize accompanied by a letter of commendation and encouragement from Commissioner Cato Sells. The following are the successful competitors: Amy Beardsley, eighth grade; Emma P. Clark, seventh B; John McNary, sixth A; Maya Dominguez, fifth A; Louisa Adams, fourth A. Guy Maktima, fourth B; Minnie Breckenridge, third adult; Willie Allison, third grade small.

Dr. Breid Accompanies Klamath Pupils

Dr. Breid left on Thursday morning on the Southern Pacific for Klamath Agency, near Klamath Falls, Oregon. He accompanied a party of students from the schools to their homes, among whom were Ruth Williams, Margaret Davis, Fay Mitchell and Roy Braden.

From Klamath Falls Dr. Breid expects to go to Lapwai, Idaho, to attend a conference of physicians and surgeons who are connected with the Indian Service, where tuberculosis and trachoma will be the special subjects considered.

Born—On May 31, 1914, to Mr. and Mrs. Elmo Sunna, a boy.

THE NATIVE AMERICAN

Entered at Phoenix, Arizona, as Second Class Mail Matter

C. W. GOODMAN, Superintendent

An Illustrated Weekly Magazine, Devoted to Indian Education and Printed by Indian Student-Apprentices at the United States Indian Training School, Phoenix, Arizona

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A YEAR

George Webb, who has been with Dr. Perkins, is now at his home at Gila Crossing.

Frank Whitman is among the patients at the hospital.

Norman Cassidore left for his home at San Carlos on Tuesday;

Carl Kinney hopes to be able to return to Globe soon to visit his sister and family.

Fernando Rodriguez went to San Diego on Tuesday to spend the month of July.

Mrs. P. A. Venne left on Tuesday evening for San Diego, California, for a month's vacation.

Mr. Wiley and his boys are building the walls of the addition to the school hospital.

The painters' detail is busy doing the work on the buildings of the Cook Bible school across the campus on Indian School road.

Grant Zalwar, whose time is out at the school, has taken a position with the Phoenix Cleaning works.

Roy Peters, whose work at the school club has proved very satisfactory, is now cook at "The Palms," Mrs. Goodman's ranch.

Eschief Clark has a position with the Donofrio company, where he worked last year.

Isadore Domingo and George Paul are working for Dr. Perkins on his ranch west of Phoenix.

The NATIVE AMERICAN acknowledges the announcement of the closing exercises of Seneca school at Wyandotte, Oklahoma, June 18.

Mrs. J. F. Krebs has gone on a visit to her sister, Mrs. A. E. Spaulding, in Tucson and will later go to Los Angeles for a month.

Engineer Perry has rented his house in Phoenix and with his family has moved into the industrial cottage until their house-keeping quarters are available.

Mr. Venne's social committee had charge of a "pop" social held on the lawn last Monday evening. The affair was general and "pop" handed out to every one free of charge.

Ricardo Padilla, who has been in the employ of the Phoenix Bottling works for several seasons past during the summer vacation, has been engaged by them for this season's work.

Miss White, who has been spending the past fortnight at the "Garden of Allah" near Wickenburg, came down Tuesday evening in response to a call from the office where her services were in demand.

Yohola, son of Mrs. Posey, arrived at the school Sunday from Muskogee, Oklahoma. The young man expects to enter the third year class at the Phoenix high school next year.

The end of the week finds scores of Indians from the reservations camped on the outskirts of the campus waiting for their children who are to accompany them home to remain for the next several weeks.

Now that Mr. Klingenberg has that wild motorcycle pretty well tamed it is not an uncommon stunt of his to run over to Maricopa or Salt River reservation and back before breakfast. He usually returns with a passenger on the rear seat of the vehicle.

Dr. A. E. Marden, school physician, left on Monday night for Boston, where he expects to take some special study in the post-graduate department of the Harvard Medical school. He will be gone about six weeks. Dr. Breid has charge of the general medical work at the Phoenix school during Dr. Marden's absence.

Louise Watchman left last night on the Santa Fe for her home at Ft. Defiance. Superintendent Goodman took her to the train in his car which was filled with her friends to see her off. She expects to return in September and bring others of her tribe to enter school.

Music lovers in Washington, D. C., were much interested at a recent concert of the Washington Symphony orchestra in the first performance of a second Indian rhapsody composed by the conductor of the orchestra, Heinrich Hammer. The themes were based on melodies collected from the Chippewa Indians by Miss Dinsmore of the Smithsonian Institute.

Edward Flores and Morgan Watson comprise a part of Mr. Holmes' baling crew near Desert Curve on the Glendale line. These two young men worked for Mr. Holmes last year and their work proved so satisfactory that he wanted them this season as early as they were available.

William T. Moore has a fine summer position at the Home Builders' planing mill where he was employed last summer. William received his training at the school carpenter shop and his work last summer was so very satisfactory that he was asked for this year.

Howard Manuelito, who has become an expert dairyman at the school dairy, has a position for the summer months at the large Connors' dairy. He will receive \$30 per month while there. There is quite a demand for dairymen and boys who make good in Mr. Francis' department have no trouble in getting work with good wages.

The school plunge is the Riverside park of the campus. To be sure it lacks the brilliancy of the colored lights and the cascade and a few other useful and ornamental surroundings but from the point of comfort and pleasure it compares favorably with any plunge. We could use another to good advantage.

Mrs. Dixon accompanied her kitchen detail on a picnic last night. A splendid time is the verdict of all who were in the party.

Among the girls who have joined the outgoing force for the summer are Amelia Miguel and Marianna Rhodes, who have gone with families to Iron Springs; May Chimavela and Annie T. Moore are in Phoenix and Ida Richardson is in Prescott.

An informal discussion of the Mexican situation by the Hon. William Howard Taft, who has recently been elected president of the Hampton Institute board of trustees, appears in the June *Southern Workman*. Mr. Taft compares the condition to be faced in Mexico, in event of a war, with the system of guerilla warfare required in the tranquilizing of the Philippines.

Louise Watchman and Thirza Mountain, two of the girls who have received employment and instruction in Mrs. Goodman's household the past year during the work hours, were given permission to take a party of about twenty-five friends to the fruit ranch Tuesday evening. They were chaperoned by Mrs. McLaughlin, Mrs. Diven and Miss Rice. After a delightful time spent at the ranch they drove back to the school where they were served with refreshments by the Robinson brothers on the lawn.

A large percentage of the school pupils leave at the end of the week for their summer vacation. A number of boys and girls will spend their time at home on the nearby reservation, while not a few go to northern and southern California, Oregon, Oklahoma and other distant points. There is a demand for school students during the summer—the girls as house girls, many of them going with families to the coast and mountain resorts, and the boys for work in the harvest fields, the downtown shops and for general work around homes of Phoenix and Prescott people. Others remain at the school to assist in keeping up the industrial work until relieved by the first detail.

AN OLD LANDMARK GONE

An old landmark on the campus was razed this week to make room for one or two cottages for employees' use, work on which will probably be begun in the near future.

The location which is a very desirable one is just east of the cottage occupied by the disciplinarian and his family, and opposite the north side of the large boys home. The building was originally used as a school barn until the barn in use at present was

constructed when the "old barn" was converted into a gymnasium for the boys. Later when broom making was added to the industrial department work it was used as a broom factory, and at one time it was partitioned off and used for housekeeping quarters. It has also served for storeroom purposes and altogether has been one of the most useful places connected with the institution and will be missed by the older employees of the school.

CONFERENCE OF MEDICAL SUPERVISORS

Dr. Breid left Thursday morning to attend a conference of the Indian Service physicians of the northwest at the Fort Lapwai Indian sanatorium at Lapwai, Idaho, June 23 to 24 inclusive.

The conference will be conducted by Dr. Joseph A. Murphy of Washington, D. C., medical supervisor of the Indian Service; John N. Alley, M. D., superintendent of Fort Lapwai sanatorium; William H. Harrison, M. D., of Washington D. C., trachoma specialist of the United States Indian Service; Harry L. Hale, D. D. S., of Washington, D. C., dental specialist of the United States Indian Service.

The subjects under discussion at the con-

ference will be "Tuberculosis," "Trachoma," and "Oral Hygiene and General Infectious Diseases," and papers have been prepared by some of the most eminent physicians and surgeons of the northwest. Among the papers to be presented June 23 is one by Dr. Murphy on "Tuberculosis among the Indians," and one on "Institutional Treatment of Tuberculosis" by Dr. Jacob Breid, assistant superintendent of the Phoenix Indian school and physician at the East Farm sanatorium.

An interesting feature of the conference will be a reception held at the employees' building on the evening of June 23 given in honor of the visiting physicians.

PANAMA EXPOSITION EXHIBITS

Albert Poleesva (*Hopi*), under the direction of Mr. Krebs of the painting department, is working on a pictorial sign which shows the administration building of the school with the entrance, done in double line perspective. The work is done in gold and silver leaf and when completed will be very artistic and beautiful in its perfect contrast and harmony.

Albert is also putting the finishing touches with his hair pencil on a miniature wagon being constructed by the wagon shop boys,

in charge of T. F. Moore. The small wagon, complete in every detail, is hand work, as are the tiny iron bolts, bars and springs, and while as a specimen of beautiful workmanship it cannot but interest all who understand what a perfectly made wagon means, as a work of art it will interest all others.

The other industrial departments are engaged in getting their exhibits ready for the exposition and the school will be represented by a display, which is sure to attract much attention.

As Others See Us

The NATIVE AMERICAN, United States Indian School, Phoenix, Arizona—Your papers are of a different nature than most of our exchanges and we hardly know how to criticize. Your frontispieces are all very good and give to your school a high standard.—*Lewis and Clark Journal*.

As We See Others

The NATIVE AMERICAN acknowledges receipt of the senior number of the *Lewis and Clark Journal*, published by the Lewis and Clark high school, Spokane, Washington. It is a beautiful specimen of printer's art and reflects great credit on the pupils who had charge of its publication.

Saturday Half Holiday

President Wilson has ordered that Government employees be required to work only four hours on Saturdays between June 15 and September 15.

Applying Civil Service Principles

Charles E. Norton, disbursing agent at the Kiowa agency, has been promoted to the superintendency at Ponca, Oklahoma. Such promotions as this and at Otoe and Pawnee evidently made on merit the *Journal* likes to see, for it serves to stimulate ambition and to encourage the principles of civil service throughout the field.—*Indian School Journal*.

Caution

Reader, your *eyesight* is worth more to you than any information you are likely to gain from any book, however valuable it may be. You are therefore *earnestly cautioned*:

To be sure that you have sufficient light, and that your position be such that you not only avoid the direct rays upon your eyes, but that you also avoid the angle of reflection. In writing, the light should be received over the left shoulder.

That you avoid a stooping position and a

forward inclination of the head. Hold the book up. Sit erect also when you write.

That at brief intervals you rest the eyes by looking off and away from the book for a few moments.

And you are *further cautioned* to avoid as much as possible books and papers printed in small type, and especially such as are poorly printed; also to avoid straining or overtaxing the sight in any way.

You may need to be reminded of the great importance of thoroughly cleansing the eyes with soft, pure water both morning and evening.—*Selected*.

Additional Local Items

Hon. Levi Chubbuck stopped over at the school enroute from El Paso to his home at Riverside, California. Mr. Chubbuck is always a welcome visitor.

J. F. Stallard a former employee of the Phoenix school, but now connected with the Truxton Canon school, is spending a few days here on school business and renewing old acquaintances.

W. A. Higgins of Glendale, formerly a teacher at this school, was a visitor on the campus Thursday evening.

Mr. Pfeifer's blacksmith department shows a perfectly made anvil in miniature size, with a complete set of tools, the work of Don Atakuku (*Hopi*); Fay Mitchell (*Klamath*), three small and one medium sized riveting hammers; Howard Lasilo (*Zuni*), two ball pien hammers and two wrenches; John Taylor (*Osage*), a pair of blacksmith's ferrule tongs.

Juniper from the Indian reservations in New Mexico and Arizona may prove an excellent source of material for lead pencils. Manufacturers are searching the world for pencil wood.—*Indian School Journal*.

OUR flag is the symbol of sovereignty, the emblem of the love of country. It ought to float wherever the spirit of this great country is at work.—*Abram S. Hewitt*.

FROM OTHER SCHOOLS

Fort Defiance, Arizona

The NATIVE AMERICAN acknowledges an invitation to the closing exercises of the Navaho training school at Fort Defiance, June 18.

The interesting program was as follows:

Instrumental music—

Hearts and Flowers Ahseebah

Duet from Faust

Rose Peshlakai and Mary Zah

THE BROWNIE BAND

Synopsis

A number of little girls go to have a picnic and spend the day in the woods.

During the day one of them gets lost, but the Brownies and Fairies guard and care for her, change her to Lily and return her safe to her playmates in the evening.

Opening chorus	School
Brownies at Play	Smallest boys
To the Woods we Go	School
Two Little Birds	Freddie Upshaw
Little Wee Wee	Smallest girls
Sweet Butterflies	Small girls
Wood Nymphs	Six girls
Lost in the Woods	Chabbah
The Brownie Band	Smallest boys
Gypsy Band	Ten girls and boys
Flower song	Eight girls
The Fairy Princess	Chee Slivers
Billie Big-eyes and Tommie Lonswins	Owls
I'm a Brownie	Carl Peter Javn
Lullaby song	All fairies
The Lily song	Brownies
Brownie Charm	
Home Again	School
Good-night, Farewell	School

Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kansas

Indian Leader.

Dr. Charles F. Meserve, former superintendent of Haskell, in his parting address to the graduates of Shaw university, North Carolina, of which school he is president, said: "I want you to know that some of the loveliest characters," some of the best examples of independent thinking and clean living, some of the most attractive homes and beautiful lives I have found during the last quarter of a century, have been among the Indians of the west and the negroes of the south."

The Kansas Daughters of the American Revolution under the leadership of Mrs. A. M. Harvey of Topeka are planning to preserve the burial ground of the Potawatomis, six miles southwest of Topeka. The rock-marked graves of all the Indians cannot now be seen, but a white marble monument still marks the

resting place of Chief Burnett or Kah-he-ga-wa-ti-an-gah. Chief Burnett was noted for his great size. Some of the old-timers say that he weighed five hundred pounds. It is thought that at the time of his death he probably weighed four hundred pounds. After the chief's death the land upon which the grave was located was deeded to his wife. The D. A. R. propose to enclose this with a suitable fence.

Sherman Institute, Riverside, California

Sherman Bulletin.

James R. Wheelock arrived here this morning from Carlisle, Pennsylvania. Mr. Wheelock will assume the duties of bandmaster. He found a number of friends already here who gave him a cordial welcome.

Miss Anna E. Meyers of Bayfield, Colorado, arrived Sunday, having been appointed matron at the farm.

Among the first load of freight coming through the Panama canal is a consignment for Sherman Institute. It is some special material for the printing department and the printshop boys are somewhat puffed up over the distinction.

Following their annual custom of entertaining the employees on Flag day Superintendent and Mrs. Conser will hold a reception at their residence on Saturday evening. Flag day is the wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Conser and the *Bulletin* extends congratulations with best wishes for many happy returns.

Rosebud, South Dakota

By Special Correspondent.

On Friday, May 29, with a very simple and impressive ceremony, the cornerstone of the new Rosebud Indian Boarding school was laid. It will long be remembered by both children and employees of the school as each one had an active part in the real laying of the stone. Mr. Stephen Olop, United States superintendent of construction in charge of the work, planned the ceremony and seemed delighted with the hearty interest all showed in making it a grand occasion. Both the children and employees signed their names to a document Mr. Olop prepared in which each pledged themselves to do all in their power at all times for the good of the school. The signed document was then placed in a tin box and buried under the stone which was set with mortar mixed by the children. After an address by Mr. Olop and prayers by the Rev. Mr. Pinkerton the children saluted the flag and all sang "America."

Many interesting photographs were taken during the ceremony of the children and Indians who graced the occasion in their full war regalia.

Bishop Biller, the Episcopal bishop of South Dakota, visited Rosebud reservation and confirmed over seventy candidates. Twelve girls and three boys from the boarding school were confirmed at that time and we sincerely hope that they will live up to the vow they have taken. The following were the candidates from the boarding school:

Moses Blue Horse, Solomon Slow Fly, Moses Slow Fly, Rose Collins, Nancy White Wash, Dora Wooden Ring, Am, Iron Shell, Lillian Swift Bear, Ella Makes Good, Emma Little Eagle, Julia Neck Shield, Mary Leading Cloud, Jessie Shot At, Lizzie Bear Old Women, Lillian Fast Dog.

Rosebud has a real live rustler as seamstress. Mrs. Lewis, the seamstress, leaves for her vacation next week. Although not at the school the full school year and the sewing far behind owing to the burning of the school last year she has finished all work and has part of her work done for next term. Each girl will have a new uniform to start with when she returns to school next fall. The children and employees are proud of Mrs. Lewis and appreciate the fine work she has done and example she is at all times to the children.

Chilocco, Oklahoma

Indian School Journal.

The news dispatches state that Capt. John McA. Webster, superintendent at the Spokane' Washington, reservation, has resigned. Also that Superintendent Miller of Ponca, Oklahoma, has done the same.

Word comes to us that one of our old students, Nora Murie of Pawnee, Oklahoma, recently passed away. Nora was at one time a popular student here.

F. R. Schenck, Government irrigation engineer, made Chilocco a visit this month to look over proposed water improvements here.

John F. Thompson, who for several years has occupied the position of property clerk at Chilocco, has been transferred and promoted to the position of principal of the Yankton boarding school, South Dakota. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson left here May 15 for their new home. Mr. Thompson was a faithful and reliable employee, and we are pleased to see him promoted.

A shipment of Chilocco hogs topped the Oklahoma City market May fifteen at \$8.87½

per cwt. The car brought \$1,337.70. The Chilocco farmers should be proud of the fact that only one shipment, under the present management, has failed to get top price on day of selling. The reason we failed the one time was because our hogs were a little light in weight, not off in quality.

School Room Notes

Morgan Watson, one of the power house boys, has gone out working for the summer and is going to save some of his money to spend when he goes home.

I am soon to leave for my home and the question is what can I do to help my people. There are a great many things I can do to help them. I owe a great deal to them. I can make the house fit to live in and make it happier and do all the things I learned while at the Phoenix Indian school, which will show what the school has done for me.

There are ever so many things in which we girls and boys can help our people when we go home, such as going to church, but am glad to say that our Indians at home don't have to be told for most every one attends church whether it is hot or cold. We can also help them along on their work through the summer and winter. The girls when they go should try and do most of the cooking and housework in order to give their poor mothers a rest, and the boys should try and do the same for their fathers.

I received a nice long interesting letter from my cousin, Jennie M. Parson, stating that she is having a very good time in Long Beach, California. She said that she goes out swimming in the ocean.

The friends of John Enas are glad to see him around the campus, staying just for a few days after which he goes back to his place.

My parents have not been educated. When I go home I will help them by telling and teaching them the white ways of life.

Yesterday I received a letter from Alice Ygnacio and she says that they were having some fine rain at home.

I can help my people by trying to make use of what I have learned while here, such as keeping the home clean and keeping things in order about the house.

The boys and girls were given a treat of soda "pop" Monday evening on the lawn.

PIMA INDIANS PETITION GOVERNOR HUNT

A short time ago the following petition was directed to Governor Hunt in connection with the proposed bill providing for the construction of the San Carlos reservoir. It is a striking illustration of Indian advancement in these parts.

We, the Pima and Maricopa Indians of Maricopa county on the Gila River Indian reservation, in council assembled, have listened to your kind offer of assistance in the obtaining of our water rights; and for which we are very grateful.

And since you ask us in what way you can help us, we beg that you use your influence in Congress in having the present bill pending so amended as to include the Pima and Maricopa Indians in Maricopa county under the San Carlos project.

We also ask that the wording concerning the 640-acre prison farm be so guarded that this land cannot be taken from the Indian reservation. We wish it further made plain in this bill that our special locality coming under this project does not mean the sinking of wells and obtaining power for their pumping for the irrigation of our lands. It is the river water only we want and in all justice have the first right to.

Our existence as a respectable body of Indians depends upon our getting this water. Under our present system of irrigation from the Gila and Salt rivers, we cannot get enough water to make a living. With the exception of a few families, our average cash income per annum per family is about \$75.00. And were it not that we were able to sell wood for fuel we would become paupers wholly dependent upon the United States Government. Perhaps you are aware that we neither receive nor ask (except in a very few cases) financial aid from the Government, but when our forests are cut down and there is no more to sell, if we do not have a better supply of water we will be compelled, much against our wishes, to ask the Government to take care of us.

We were once fairly prosperous, before the white people came in large numbers and took away much of the water above us. At that time we raised plenty of wheat and sold it to the early white settlers. This ought to be proof that we are not lazy people and would make good use of the water should we get it.

We are now fast becoming civilized and Christianized and think we could do much better had we but the opportunity that we had forty years ago. Fully three-fourths of our young people can read and write the English language. Over half of our people are members of some church and one-fourth of the remainder are church adherents.

We beg of you also that you use your great influence to enlist other good white people in our cause, as we are much in need of friends, because not only our water rights are in danger of being lost but some white people are trying to take away from us part of our land we are now using for grazing purposes, and part of which could be irrigated under the San Carlos project. It is not long since a number of citizens of Arizona petitioned Congress for that very thing.

We, the Indians of this particular locality, are about twelve hundred in number, and the census shows we are increasing and consequently we will need every foot of our land, either for grazing or cultivating.

As you may know, we have always been friendly to the white people. Only one white man was ever killed by our tribe and that was because he had, without provocation, killed one of our number and the white people were consulted about it first and advised us to take the matter in our own hands.

In the early days white people on their way to California always felt safe when they reached our reservation. We even sent out guards to meet them and help them through hostile countries, and also we sent with them an escort to travel a long ways with them when they were leaving us.

Perhaps even you, sir, are aware that it was the Pima who saved the entire body of early white settlers from being massacred. At this time four of the most powerful tribes of this western country sent representatives to us to enlist us in a federation to destroy all the white people in Arizona, which they could have easily done at that time. But not only did we refuse, but persuaded them to give up their plan.

Now things have changed. We are in great need and instead of assisting us some of the white people are attempting to rob us of what little we possess.

But from the civilization and Christianity we have learned from the white people we cannot

(Continued on page 344.)

Preserving the American Indian Tribes in Plaster

The colors that mark the complexions of the groups of representatives of American Indian tribes in the glass cases at the National Museum seem as indelible as the memory of an unkind word from the lips of a friend.

One wanders up and down the spacious corridors in the ethnological section of the museum and pauses for a moment here and for a longer time there, admiring the people represented. If one is a woman she wishes she had some of the exquisite bead work that adorns the clothing of the figures. Or if one belongs to the stronger but equally humanly covetous sex, he is apt to wish his figure were as perfect and his muscles as finely developed.

Few stop to think of the labor, research and skill that must be brought to focus before these pleasing groups are ready for exhibition. All these human elements must have the ripening influence of Father Time before the thing as a whole is in shape, but so skillful have been the minds and hands that had a part in the making of these groups that the highest attainment in art has been accomplished, "the art that conceals art."

While many people are engaged in making a group a perfect unit as a finished product, the original idea of what shall be shown must necessarily come from one brain, one directing power. In the case of the anthropological exhibit, that power is William H. Holmes, head curator of the National Museum. Under his direction seventeen groups have been made illustrative of the tribes from the most northern point of land on the western hemisphere, down across the plains through Mexico and Guatemala and on to Brazil and the far-off peninsula of Patagonia.

Ideas come to all, but not all the most cherished ones are so practical as those of Professor Holmes. He knows what he wants—knows definitely just what tribes are most typical of a section of country—and knowing that is a big step along the way; but it is the first one only. Life masks and photographs of many members of the tribes in question must be taken, individual pictures as well as family groups, and of the accessories of the group as it is to appear when finished.

Sometimes the photographs of as many as thirty or forty people are necessary to get what is required for the composite group—or rather as a working nucleus for those who take up the work where the photographer leaves off with his developed and printed picture.

"Will you tell me something of the process of the making—the actual construction of these groups?" the interviewer asked Professor Holmes.

"That," he replied, "you can best ascertain by visiting the workrooms downstairs, where Mr. Egberts puts the finishing touches on them. Or you could visit the studio of Mr. Dunbar, where the figures are cast."

"Does Mr. Dunbar work entirely from drawings or—?"

Professor Holmes grasped the thought of the question before the words were uttered, and he interrupted just where the interviewer wished to be stopped.

"The figures are all posed for by living models. They are exact as to detail of eyes and expression. There is nothing left to guesswork when the figure is being made, and you will find the anthropological laboratory on the ground floor," he added.

The interviewer found Mr. Egberts and his assistant in the laboratory surrounded by casts in all stages of nudity and in all poses. There were the white plaster casts just as they were received from the sculptor, recumbent figures, men playing at ground games and boys in plaster, who looked as ready for a "frolic or a fuss" as the bluejackets of the United States navy.

"Our principal work comes in the coloring of the figures," Mr. Egbert explained, "in painting the skins the correct shade of aboriginal flesh and in preparing the figures for their clothes."

"Do you coat the figures with wax?" was asked.

"By no means. Wax is not used in these days, nor would it be possible to use such a medium in this climate. We oil the figures after polishing off their skins with a preparation, and after the oil has dried in we are ready for the paint brush; that is, after all the extremities have been properly attended to."

Scattered around the laboratory are casts of arms, legs and other parts of human anatomy, as well as innumerable busts and heads of prehistoric and present-day tribes. When the figures are ready for their clothes and accessories about two-thirds of the process of their preparation is completed, but the other third is most important for the seemingly little things are a vital factor in the make-up of a perfect picture.

No society belle getting ready for her pre-

sentation at court has more time and infinite pains put upon her wardrobe than do these lay figures, for every detail of dress and adornment must be correct as to texture, color and arrangement of drapery.

"Come with me and we shall see how a group actually grows," said Mr. Egberts, leading the way to the main floor where the cases containing the chief anthropological exhibit are located.

"Lend a hand here, Oscar," he said to the colored assistant who was working behind one of the cases, and there, when the two men had shoved the case to one side, was a motley array of parts and accessories, implements of Indian warfare and household goods of a simple kind, bowls and the ever-present "piki" stone upon which the meal is prepared.

Passing around to an alcove formed by other cases, the interviewer came to the particular case for which many of these things were to be used. There in the corner was the typical chimney place of the Hopi Indians, the chimney formed of discarded earthen cooking pots with the bottoms broken away and the pots piled one upon another. It is one of the most primitive forms of chimney, but with a distinctly modern flavor, for the Hopi housewife does not believe in having her tent smoked up, so she has a hood made to carry off the smoke and other odors.

After the main parts of the background, or setting, have been completed the figures are placed in position and their clothing arranged in the most natural folds and puckers. Then comes the distribution of the instruments of labor, whether they be household utensils or the settings for a sylvan scent; and finally the earth or, if the picture be of the indoors, the floor covering is arranged, the door closed and locked and the scene is ready for your admiration.

The family group, the men, women and children, in their homes at their everyday occupations, has been chosen as the best method of showing to this and future generations something of the lives of the people who were Americans before America existed as such. One of the most attractive groups in the collection is that of Chilkat Indians. These people live on the Lynn canal in southeastern Alaska, and were selected by Professor Holmes because they are the only type that still retains in a measure the aboriginal costume. They have commercial relations with their neighbors over the mountains, the Athapascan family, and obtain from them horns and the wool of the arctic goat.

The famous Chilkat blankets are not woven upon a loom, but the foundation strands are suspended from a bar of wood and fall free at the ends. Strange as it may seem, there is a process similar to that used in making gobelin tapestry in the construction of a genuine Chilkat blanket, the figures being woven and inserted separately. The man in the group who is being offered food from a quaint, wooden, hand-carved dish is wearing one of these artistically valuable blankets, and the head of the family, seated while carving a mask, has another less elaborate one about his shoulders.

The Hupa group of northwestern California represent the mixed tribes of California and Oregon, and stand physically between the large-bodied Sioux and the undersized Pueblo. They are represented in the act of preparing the evening meal, the man in the act of lighting a fire by the "twirling drill" and the women of his household pulverizing the freshly gathered acorns which form a major portion of their food.

From an artistic, as well as an instructive point of view, the Patagonian group of Tehuelche Indians stand out prominently in the collection. Here the head of the family, clad in a skuuk skin robe, is ready to mount his horse; his wife has already mounted and the child is putting the halter on her pet ostrich preparatory to breaking camp and moving to other parts.

The collection is not yet complete and it is the hope of the curator that at no far distant date the museum will be able to perpetuate the races of other countries than America by collections representing the family and the home environment of the various peoples of the earth. — *Washington Star*.

PIMA INDIANS PETITION GOVERNOR HUNT

(Continued from page 342.)

believe that the better class of white people understand our condition. We, therefore, trust that since you have been so kindly disposed toward us that you would use the power of your great office to enlighten them.

Respectfully,

(Signed)

PANCHO PABLO,
JNO. C. BRECKENRIDGE,
WILLIAM PETERS,
CYRUS SUN,
F. V. RICHARDS,

Committee.

JAMES HOLING,
ANTO J.,
HOWARD SANDERSON,
JOSIAH MOORE, *Chiefs.*

PHOENIX, ARIZONA, MAY 17, 1914.



To Our Graduates

Life blooms with promise and prospect,
Aglow with radiant light;
Golden peaks loom in the distance;
Oh, youth, mount up to the height.
Earth offers gifts rich and varied,
Unstinted, generous, fair,
Lavishly does she outpour them,
Fall not her abundance to share.

Statues lie hid in the marble,
Rich jewels deep in the mine,
Strike with a resolute purpose,
Persist! Insist! They are thine.
Gates will ope wide at thy mandate
Success will smile fair, forsooth.
Failure ne'er follows high motive,
Persistence, devotion and truth.

Days lie behind you that tell us
Of purpose noble and great;
Days lie before for achievement,
Your strength, your worth they await.
Grand lies the future resplendent,
Speed on, shrink not nor delay.
Fair is the vista unfolding,
'Tis yours both now and away.

—FANNY B. WILLIAMS.

Pine Ridge, South Dakota.



A DESERT EVENING

By JEAN BROOKE BURT, in *Lippincott's Magazine*.

DUSK, and the purple shadows glide o'er the desert land,
Cooling the dust-parched cacti, hiding the sun-white sand;
The scent of the pa'o verde is sweet on the twilight air,
And the yucca palms are stirring, slender and frail and fair.
A weary pack-train, ghost-like, halts by the water-tank,
Where the mallow flowers blossom, bold and flaming and rank.
The brown bees circle the greasewood, and a lonely outcast cries,
The howl of a lean coyote raised to the saffron skies.
Distant the ragged foot-hills, seared and scorched by the sun.
Wait the caressing darkness, after the day is done.
And sweet from the pale mesquite tree, song of a feathered throat,
Haunting and wild and tender the thrill of the mocking-bird's note.
Draw near to my arms, be'oved! Our camp-fire flickers and falls,
While the great stars lean above us here where the rock-owl calls.
Stretches of shimmering silver, and we and the desert moon,
Alone with the scented night-wind and the peace of a gray dove's
croon.

"NOT FOR SCHOOL, BUT FOR LIFE"

THE NATIVE AMERICAN

Devoted to Indian Education

Volume 15

June 27, 1914

Number 26

*THE MEXICAN SITUATION

By WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT, President of Board of Trustees of Hampton Institute, in *Southern Workman*.

WE are a great people. We admit it and therefore we don't have to prove it. The Lord has been very good to us. We have a great stretch of land, fertile and full of wealth. All the peoples of the world have contributed to the making of our people. We have had an enormous material expansion. We have worked vigorously on the problem of educating our people, and I believe them to be educated up to as high a standard as any in the world. We are a powerful people. When our energy is concentrated, with the resources we have at hand there isn't anything within our sight that we do not seem to be able to accomplish, if we unite together and make the effort we are capable of making. We are a young people, with all the energy and imagination of a young people.

The great resources and power we have, have thrust upon us responsibilities. The peoples of the world are growing closer together. There has been a great spread of the fraternal spirit. People today, and especially those who have made progress in civilization and education, are more interested than ever before in other peoples of the world. We become, therefore, more neighborly. We feel greater responsibility with reference to other nations, and while we have not constituted ourselves knights-errant to go about the world relieving political suffering and political anarchy, yet when Providence has thrust people and their woes upon us, we have not hesitated to take up the burden and to help them. But we have always gone in for the purpose of helping. That is what we did in the Cuban war. We began that war to help the Cubans, but you never can tell where war will bring you out. We went into Santiago de Cuba, and we soon found ourselves ten thousand miles away in the Philippines, and we found there a people that needed our aid. But before we were able to render them any aid at all we had to restrain them by force. We learned to know, in doing such work, that if we are looking for the gratitude of a people as our chief reward, we had better get out of the business of philanthropic government.

Now, I have been hoping that we should not have thrust upon us the same burden with respect to the Mexican people. The Cuban war we went into because the conditions there had made Cuba an international nuisance at our door, and it was our duty, therefore, to go in and try to help that country to a better condition. We got the Philippine trouble in the same way.

Mexico for fifteen years under President Diaz seemed to be prosperous, and in a way it was. But in that fifteen years the government of that great country made an egregious error. It did not give any attention to the education of the people of Mexico or the improvement of social conditions. The condition of great ownership of land and concentration of wealth in a few people, peonage, and the absence of education continued until

*An informal talk to Hampton students on April 23, 1914.

a younger generation arose and began to agitate against the tyranny of Diaz. They received promises from those who took up arms against Diaz that reforms were to be brought about, that lands would be divided, and that there would be a general millenium, if they were only given power. Such promises are not confined to Mexico politicians. It was as far from the truth in Mexico as it is in some other countries.

When Madero succeeded to the presidency, on the yielding of Diaz and the turning over of the government, he failed. His capacity for execution was not equal to his imagination and promises. He was overturned by Huerta and then he was killed, under circumstances that are not fully known. Then they had, as in the earlier history of Mexico, a regular succession of revolutions, and it has been going on ever since. The interests of the people have been injured. Foreign interests have been sacrificed. Lives of foreigners have been taken without due process of law, and a condition of anarchy has prevailed in the northern provinces, where Villa and Carranza have been asserting their purpose to establish a constitutional government with nothing to indicate that they know what that is, and a good deal of disturbance even in the south where the federals have been in control.

Now, in view of the disregard of international courtesy at Tampico and a salute of the flag as apology, we have finally come into hostile relations with the federal government carried on by General Huerta as provisional president.

If the flag incident were the only reason for our intervention, it might, in view of General Huerta's apology, seem very insufficient ground upon which to bring about war—if war is to follow. Some have hoped that this present movement may end with the seizure of the two ports, Tampico and Vera Cruz, and that it may not be necessary for us to proceed further. Those of us who know the kind of war that is to follow, if there is war, pray that this may be true,

We are in the face of a great crisis, and there is not any reason why we should be blind as to the strong probability of war before us. It is on that subject I should like to give you a few of the inferences I draw from our previous experiences.

The technical reason for taking this course in seizing Vera Cruz and Tampico is the seizure of our men in Tampico and their subsequent release with an inadequate ceremonial expression of regret; but the real reason for the war, if it follows, as I hope it may not, must, in history and in justice to the American people, rest upon the seemingly hopeless condition that Mexico is in, and the obligation we have put upon ourselves to act in a neighborly way. I speak from an international standpoint.

Perhaps you will not think it neighborly when I tell you what is likely to happen. In an international way and in a historical sense, we have nearly reached the point where our position, in respect to this continent and also Europe, is that we assume the responsibility for peace in Mexico. For certainly Mexico has become a nuisance, from an international standpoint. If we engage in war, our only justification must be our neighborly obligation to go in and tranquilize the country.

I observe from this morning's dispatches that the moment we commit an act of hostility in Mexico, all parties there, however anxious they are to kill each other, will object to our coming. They do not wish to be interfered with in that killing by a neighbor. Therefore, it is not unreasonable to expect that ultimately we shall find a general feeling of active hostility to us on the part of our Mexican neighbors, when we go in and try to tranquilize them for their own good. That is what we found in the Philippines. We found a country in a state of anarchy, quite as it is in Mexico today. It was easy enough to subdue any organized forces of the so-called Philippine insurrectos. It took but a short

campaign to disperse the armies of any size, and then the Filipinos conducted a warfare in which they are adepts, and which any people, partially civilized, can maintain for a long time and by which they present great difficulties to the tranquilizing of their country especially where that country is tropical.

In a tropical country, the chief feature of the people is not energy in manual labor, but in Mexico, as in the Philippines, they take to guerilla warfare as we do to a picnic in this country. The country offers retreats in mountains, in forests, and on trackless deserts, from which they are able to visit the towns for food and to which they can retire again. To these places it is almost impossible for a military force to follow them. There were in the island of Luzon perhaps three million and a half of people. In the whole of the Philippines there were some eight million. In Mexico there are fifteen million. In order to bring about tranquility in the Philippines it took an army of 75,000 at 600 different posts, so that the posts were generally in charge of officers of no higher rank than captain. Many were commanded by a first or second lieutenant and some even by a sergeant.

This was after the organized military forces had been dispersed. If we go to war with Mexico we shall see this same thing happen. Our army will be formidable enough to drive the Mexicans out of the large cities and the towns, and then will happen just what happened in the Philippines. There were little knots of insurrectos in the Philippines planted around every town. In Manila they waited on the tables of the large hotels in the day time and went out, got their rifles, and fired into the town at night. They were *amigos* in the daytime—"heroes" at night.

We shall probably have to have a garrison in every town in Mexico of any size at all. Then we shall have to teach our soldiers to hike. Do you know what hiking is? You never tried it in any country like Mexico and the Philippines. You never hiked it in the Philippines through the rice paddies, into the jungles, into the mountains with no trail. You never hiked it over a trackless desert like those in Mexico, where the sand is hot beyond expression and where the hot powdered sand blows and almost suffocates you. American soldiers will have to be trained to chase the Mexican over those plains and chase him so effectively that he can catch him, too.

It took us about three years in the Philippines to train our men for the work there. I am not attempting to discourage you from enlisting. On the contrary, if your country needs you, I am going to urge you to enlist. It is easy enough to enlist when you have great enthusiasm around you, when you don't see anything but the gold lace and hear good music. But what you must do, if your country requires it—and it has a right to exact it of you—is that you enlist with your jaws set fast; with your eyes stern with the knowledge that you are going to encounter, not alone bullets, but, in great probability, loss of life or health from the diseases of a tropical country. You ought to go in with a knowledge of what you are undertaking. Do not go into it lightly like going to a ball. This is real soldier work, but without conspicuous glory and newspaper headline reward. It is the kind that tests character, the kind that brings out all there is in a man, that shows that he is a man.

It is possible, and I certainly hope that it is true, that my prognostications as to the extent of this campaign may not be well founded. But if we are going to enter upon this task, we ought to look at it from every side of it. If you feel called upon to respond to your country's call, you must realize what you are doing.

The young women to whom I am addressing my remarks may be equally tested, for the work of nursing is a most important work in the wake of the army. And the sacrifices,

(Continued on page 352.)

THE NATIVE AMERICAN

Entered at Phoenix, Arizona, as Second Class Mail Matter

C. W. GOODMAN, Superintendent

An Illustrated Weekly Magazine, Devoted to Indian Education and Printed by Indian Student-Apprentices at the United States Indian Training School, Phoenix, Arizona

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A YEAR

E. W. Hudson and M. F. Gilman of Sacaton were at the school over night Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Manuel Eischief are the parents of a second daughter, born Monday of last week at Gila Crossing.

Miss Hendrix visited over Sunday with Dr. and Mrs. Fred Perkins on their ranch west of the city.

Miss Viets of the East Farm sanatorium has gone to her home at Coleman, Texas, where she will spend her vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Snyder of the Santa Fe school write old friends here of their delightful visit with relatives in the east.

Dr. Ellis of Salt River was a caller at the school Monday. He says the Salt River contingent will probably join the stay-at-home club this summer.

A party of Oklahoma boys left Monday evening for home. Those included were Walter Keys, James Moses, John Taylor, Walter McKinley, and James and Roy Maker.

The school building was fumigated and thoroughly cleaned this week preparatory to closing up for the summer. As the fumes were strong enough to take the life of a bat who was lodging within it is safe that the germs were all destroyed.

Mr. Venne and sister, Miss Ernestine Venne who has been visiting him for the month, left Monday evening for their home in Minnesota. They will stop several places enroute, including Haskell Institute where they will visit their brother, Alfred M. Venne.

The lagoon has been emptied, thoroughly cleaned and refilled during the past ten days. The fish were transferred to the fountain south of the girls' home during the "dry spell" at the lagoon.

Mrs. Gussie S. Owsley has left for her home in Port Washington, Ohio, where she will spend her vacation, returning in August to Santa Fe, New Mexico, to attend the Indian institute.

Mr. K'ingenberg and Mr. Scott made a trip to Granite Reef Monday afternoon on the motorcycle. They report the machine perfectly docile all the way up and part way back.

Miss Jane Hendrix left Wednesday evening for California. After escorting Hattie Cleveland at least as far as Eureka on her way to Hoopa, Miss Hendrix will return to Berkeley to spend her school leave.

Dr. Lanahan, Indian Service dentist, arrived Wednesday morning to spend some time at this school taking care of the dental work among the pupils. He has finished work in the Whiteriver, Cibecue, San Carlos, Rice, East Fork and Canyon day schools in Arizona.

Dr. Breid returned Tuesday morning from Klamath Falls, Oregon, to which point he escorted Margaret Davis, Ruth Williams, Fay Mitchell and Roy Braden. Cuca Pallan was taken as far as Los Angeles where she will spend the summer with her brother, Antonio Pallan.

Etiza Johnson, one of our graduates of this year, left a few days ago for her home at Backwater. She was accompanied by Lucy Johnson and Daisy Sayour. Vincent Thomas returned home by way of Florence. Stephen Bonaha made the trip alone to Jerome Junction where he was met by his sister, Louise Bonaha, who was a former Phoenix pupil. Hattie Smith and Eva Bush left for San Carlos, and Carrie Wilson went to Clarkdale Tuesday morning. Our pupils living nearby are leaving daily on overland trips with their parents or relatives

Robert Burke (*Pima*) has accepted a position on Mr. Connor's ranch in Glendale.

Herbert Curly (*Navaho*) will work this summer for Mr. Cummings on Cave Creek road.

Guy Maktima (*Hopi*) has conducted the rehearsals of the band this week preparatory to their engagement at the St. John's school at Gila Crossing today. Guy has done excellent work with the few band boys left at the school.

J F. Stallard completed the purchase of cattle for Truxton Canon school and shipment was made the last of this week, when he returned home. Mr. Stallard says that John Savorias is doing splendidly at Truxton and his friends at Phoenix are glad to hear such good reports of one of their former number.

Rev. James Dickson, a full blood Nez Perce, has accepted a call to the Presbyterian church among the Omaha Indians at Macy, Nebraska, and has left to take charge of the work at that place. Rev. Mr. Dickson recently returned from Chicago where he took special work in the Moody Bible institute.—*Nez Perce Indian*.

Mexican Indians Make Tin Dolls

Dolls not more than a quarter of an inch in length are made by the Mexican Indians. First a framework of wire is wound with silk thread until the figure is of proper shape. The costumes, cut to represent some character, are then fitted and sewed on. With the smallest size needles and almost invisible thread, various designs are embroidered on the dolls' clothing in silk, and so clever are these dusky workers that even when viewed under a powerful glass the details appear perfect.

The hair is put on after the doll is properly dressed, the braids are tied with ribbons of appropriate hue, and then the eyes, nose, mouth, and the hands and feet are formed. Some dolls are equipped with tiny baskets of flowers, fancy sombreros, or water jars.

The baskets are woven of hair, the pottery is of clay in exact imitation of the practical articles, and the flowers are of silk worked with genuine artistry.—*Popular Mechanics*.

Keams Canon Mission

The missionary work at Keams Canon, Arizona, among the Hopi and Navaho Indians, is making good progress. The exact location of the new mission has not yet been determined. Rev. Lee I. Thayer, the missionary, has been operating with a sand pump testing the land for water. The location of water is the first thing of which to be assured. At present the valley in which he has been working is almost impassable, for it is the muddy season following the melting of the snow. In order to be sure, he will dig for water with pick and shovel when the ground has again become normal. The little group of buildings will interest the many friends of the Home Mission society, which has provided for their erection, and of the Woman's Home Mission society, which is also cooperating generously in providing consecrated teachers.—*Mission*.

Indian Women Make Fine Pillow Laces

Teachers provided by the Indian Bureau have been successful in teaching Indian women on the reservation near Redlands, California, to make fine pillow laces. It was noted that these women were remarkably proficient in making baskets, and as there seemed to be no reason why their dexterity and eye for color and design might not be directed along lace-making lines, the experiment was undertaken in the expectation that they might be able to supply a portion of the American demand for fine laces now seeking the products of France, Italy, and Belgium. The new industry is well under way, and the women are turning out some beautiful designs.—*Popular Mechanics*.

Back numbers of this year's *NATIVE AMERICAN* may be obtained at the print shop.

Jacob Riis as a Flower Missioner

At this time of the entrance of Jacob Riis into heavenly activities everywhere are being recounted his many good deeds, his devotion to the children of the New York slums, his loving service to every creature whom he might benefit, combined with a wonderful ability to see the divine possibilities in even the most degraded of humankind, and rarely was he disappointed. White ribboners are interested in knowing that one of his good offices was the distribution of flowers to the children of New York city, thus beginning in that city the flower mission work. From his garden one morning many years ago he plucked a large bouquet which he took with him to the city. As he left the car in the slums of the city he was surrounded by children who with eager eyes and voices begged for the pretty blossoms, and all too soon the last flower was gone. The next morning he brought a larger bouquet and all through the summer he remembered the children in this way, asking others to save flowers for him. Thus great quantities were distributed by his own hand and through his influence others took up this work of bringing a bit of the country to the crowded sections of the city and to the beauty-starved children of the tenements.—*Union Signal*.

The Mexican Situation

(Continued from page 349.)

women nurses have to make are very little less than those of the men who are expected to bear arms and fight the battles.

If, as I said, we go into this country and find a whole people hostile to us, it has been estimated to me by one who should be able to judge, that it would take four hundred thousand men and a million a day to carry us through the war. That means a great burden for this country to assume. But if we are called upon to do it and are in for it we can meet the test. We must assume the burden and show that our prosperity and

success have come to men and women worthy to have them.

But our duty will not be ended when we have tranquilized the country. This country is not moved by a desire to acquire additional territory. We have enough responsibility with the territory we have, without seeking this additional burden. But when we have brought Mexico to a state of law and order through military compulsion, then we may have to train and organize them so they can govern themselves. And that is a more difficult thing than the military part of it will be. But we are equal to it.

The loss to be sustained in lives will seem certainly too great a sacrifice to those who are the immediate relatives of the dead and wounded—the mothers, fathers, brothers and sisters. When nations act, however, this is essential and must be met. That is why war is so terrible.

We must be loyal first, be Americans all, and when duty is upon us we must be brave and meet it. No matter what the past may be, or how much we may criticize the policies that brought us to this point, no matter how much we risk, the people of the United States must do their duty. In the judgment of history, I believe we shall show ourselves to be, not only a patriotic people, but a people who are willing, when circumstances require it, to lend their aid to the promoting of law and order and to the progress of Christian civilization.

R. A. Ward, chief clerk of the Pima agency drove over from Sacaton Tuesday to bring three patients to the East Farm sanatorium. He was also accompanied by H. L. Carner, disciplinarian at Sherman Institute, who arrived at Sacaton recently with a party of vacation pupils.

A press item from Sisseton states that Superintendent Allen has resigned his position as superintendent at Sisseton agency and will probably be succeeded by E. D. Mossman, principal of the boarding school there.—*Flandreau Weekly Review*.

Compliments Native American

The boys who print the **NATIVE AMERICAN** appreciated the following from a letter addressed to them by a southern California reader: "As the time approaches for your summer vacation I feel the call stronger than ever to write and tell you how much I have enjoyed your school paper. Most of all I enjoyed the splendid and instructive papers given by your graduates and, while I am not an Indian, I realize in a way some of the problems of your people and I know you young people with the help and training you are receiving will be an inspiration to the older ones of your race." Such words of appreciation and inspiration we receive from many sources throughout the school year and each one is welcome and helpful and gives us encouragement for the future.

Experiment in Fruit Raising

To instruct the Indians in raising fruits and berries, a 25-acre orchard and nursery is to be established this spring by the Department of the Interior, near Tekoa, Washington, 47 miles southeast of Spokane. It will be on the Coeur d'Alene reservation, according to Supt. Morton D. Colgrove, and will be under the supervision of an experienced horticulturist. Mr. Colgrove has recommended that a white woman be employed as matron to instruct the Indian women in housekeeping and sanitation. The death rate among the children is high, due to lack of cleanliness, it is said.—*Oregon Fruit Distributor*.

Expedition for Race Study

Prof. A. E. Jenks of the University of Minnesota has started on an expedition in the course of which he will study the Papago and Pima Indians of Arizona, the Berberes and Kabyles in the mountains of northern Africa, Italians in the provinces of northern Italy, the Magyars of Hungary, the Poles and Bohemians as they live in their own country places, and the stone implements of Spain, France and Belgium.—*Indian School Journal*.

New Buildings at Albuquerque School

United States Indian authorities here have been directed to start the construction of new buildings at the Albuquerque Indian school. The construction, it is estimated, will require an expenditure of about \$30,000. Edward Lembke was awarded the contract for the brick work. The students will do the carpenter work.—*Albuquerque (New Mexico) Journal*.

Mrs. Posey and Mr. and Mrs. Waite chaperoned a party of girls to the fruit ranch of Mrs. Goodman this week.

Friendly Criticism

Much pleasure was afforded us in reviewing the **NATIVE AMERICAN** (Phoenix, Arizona,) of May 16. It is the farewell number of the graduating class, and in our estimation shows a marked improvement over many of the previous weekly issues, both as to the neat appearance and the list of contributions. The selected cover is very tasteful and becoming for an Indian school. Yet we would like to offer a few suggestions, and we hope they will conform with your ideas. Although ornamentations are usually superfluous, still their presence enhances articles and produces an harmonious effect; this applies also to appearance of your cover. The procurement of some design which might be characteristic of your environments, smacking of Indian romance and history, would certainly be well worth the efforts spent. Furthermore, it is nearly out of question that a weekly be expected to have interesting and substantial articles other than news, and for this reason a bi-weekly paper, in your case, would probably be preferable, as it would thereby gain in quality as in quantity. The articles in this number are well worth reading. "The Casa Grande Ruin" and "Agriculture Among the Pima," though short and somewhat too brief, are interesting subjects. Articles in which allusions to the customs, pleasures and occupations of the Indians are being made, ought to be encouraged to a greater extent for everybody is eager to know something of the native Americans, their mode of living and the progress they are making. The photographs, even though they always speak for themselves, say very much in this number. Complying herewith there remains but true hopes that you will "put the creed into the deed."—*Red and Black*.

FROM OTHER SCHOOLS

Chilocco, Oklahoma

Indian School Journal.

We were glad to have Bishop Brooks with us again. His presence and influence helps along the good work.

The Chilocco school is one of the finest in the Indian Service and it has just closed another successful year under the supervision of Edgar A. Allen.—*Arkansas City Traveler.*

Mr. Leib, our efficient dairyman, has been offered and accepted a transfer to the Carlisle school. Carlisle is Mr. Leib's home, he owns property there, has two daughters and a son there, so the change will put him home again, though he says he hates to leave Chilocco.

Never within the writer's residence at Chilocco—and that has been over a decade—has the school property looked as well. A walk one Sunday over much of the reserve showed crops to have extraordinary prospects, with fences kept up, fields well cultivated, stock well cared for, orchards and gardens clean and thriving nursery stock doing finely—in fact, everything in good shape, pleasing to the eye and commendable from the educational standpoint.

Sunday, May 10, we had a severe electrical storm, and as Kesse Tisnotha, an Apache student, was going over towards the hospital a bolt of lightning struck her, knocking her unconscious. After regaining consciousness in the hospital she began to recover, and at this writing the doctor tells us it is probable that she will be as well as ever in a week or so. It is remarkable that she was not killed under the circumstances. Hairpins in her hair and stays in her corset were melted, and her shoes torn to shreds. She is badly burned but otherwise seems all right. Where a bolt entered the ground through one shoe an iron rod could be put down two feet before encountering resistance.

White Earth, Minnesota.

By Special Correspondent.

Mrs. Coyne, hospital matron, was visited by her son Henry on Sunday.

Charles Long Fish recently came here from South Dakota as school farmer.

A. J. Powers, financial clerk, is receiving congratulations on his becoming a benedict.

Otto Meyer and company gave a high class concert at the school hall Friday evening which was most interesting to those who were fortunate enough to hear it.

Arthur L. Patterson, clerk, has been transferred to the Bureau of Naturalization with headquarters in Washington.

Miss Louise Parr returned last week from Kentucky where she was called to see her mother who was ill.

Mr. John Leecy, Jr., who was recently operated on for appendicitis by Dr. Child, was able to leave the hospital this week.

Miss Ruth Howard was among those who graduated from the high school at Detroit last week.

Dr. Howard T. Child, agency physician at Leupp, Arizona, has been transferred from that station to the White Earth agency.

Dr. Alfred Asher, agency physician, was recently transferred from the Elbow Lake station to Hayward, Wisconsin. Dr. H. E. Allen of Indiana, a new appointee in the service, succeeds him.

With beauty only such as a day in June can present the forty-first anniversary of the peace treaty between the Sioux and Chippewa was celebrated by a three days' observance of festivities, June 13, 14 and 15. The festival opened with a big parade of two divisions in native costume of the visiting Sioux as well as the resident Chippewa. About 200 Sioux came from the Sisseton and other reservations of South Dakota. Governor Eberhardt was expected to be present and deliver an address but was unable to attend. Speeches were made by Supt. John R. Howard, Hon. C. C. Daniels of Minneapolis, Thomas Beaulieu and Hon. John Hinton of the Department of Justice. Many old dances and Indian rites were engaged in. It was estimated 2,000 white people from surrounding towns attended the celebration here.

Storm at Flandreau, South Dakota

Weekly Review.

It is with a feeling of regret as well as of thankfulness that we are obliged to chronicle the canceling of our closing exercises which should have been on Wednesday and Thursday of this week. Arrangements had been made for an interesting program for both days, but all was called off on account of the disastrous storm that swept this section of the country early Wednesday afternoon. About 1 o'clock a storm began to gather in the northwest, but as it was apparently moving north plans were made for playing the commencement ball game at the fair grounds, and the band and boy students left for town.

It soon appeared that the storm was approaching and the appearance of the clouds as it advanced was something that filled the hearts of all with terror. The storm finally broke upon us with all its fury a little after 2 o'clock, two distinct "twisters" being seen to pass, one to the southwest and one to the east of the town. The one in the southwest destroyed several of the buildings at the fair grounds and a new residence, seriously injuring three persons, besides doing an immense amount of damage to other property.

The whirl in the east moved east doing great damage to property, but no lives were lost. A regular gale accompanied with a torrential rain and some hail followed and it was this that played havoc with our institution.

As soon as the air was cleared of flying bricks, pieces of lumber and trees, a deplorable sight appeared, for the east end of the campus had suffered severely.

The dairy building, ice house and coal sheds were completely destroyed, the roof of the east wing of the dining hall was gone, roof on annex to large boys' building gone, about a dozen chimneys blown down some of which had broken through the roofs, electric light wires down, windows blown in and nearly all buildings damaged more or less. Many of the nicest trees on the campus were also broken off and destroyed.

The garden and field crops were badly damaged, and in fact part of it beyond recovery. The property loss will reach nearly ten thousand dollars, but we feel that we have every reason to be thankful that no lives were lost.

Five minutes earlier would have found a dozen girls at work in the bakery and kitchen, and when the big chimney crashed through the ceiling several would certainly have lost their lives.

Ten minutes later would have found the boys in some of the destroyed buildings at the fair grounds. Our sister school at Pipestone was also a sufferer, but with them it was not only a property loss of about six thousand dollars, but two lives were lost, Frank Schran and Quincy Shambo, who were instantly killed with the destruction of the school barn there.

As soon as the storm abated men and boys were put to work cleaning out the debris from the kitchen so as to arrange for making necessary repairs which were commenced early Thursday morning when masons commenced to rebuild the chimneys there.

At this writing the work of replacing the roof is well under way, and while cooking and baking is being done in the open air, as it

were, we are managing to get along fairly well, we have missed no regular meals, although some have been rather scanty.

By Tuesday evening we hope to have the building enclosed.

Anadarko, Oklahoma

Home and School.

Mrs. Ella McKnight, formerly of the Albuquerque Indian school, is now our girls' matron. Mrs. McKnight is an 89'er, hence the Oklahoma winds have no terror for her.

Frank Garen, who was formerly engineer at this place, is now engineer at Flandreau, South Dakota. Before leaving for South Dakota he was married to a young lady of Anadarko.

Dr. B. A. Warren's friends will be pleased to learn that he is comfortably located in an Indian school at Leupp, Arizona. The school is furnished with a well-equipped, modern hospital. Mrs. Warren is nurse at the same school.

Ganado, Arizona

By Special Correspondent.

Misses Sara E. Cochrane and Ellen Jones returned from California Friday evening, June 12, after a pleasant vacation of five weeks. They gave a California reception to their colleagues and associates in mission work the following evening which was thoroughly appreciated and enjoyed by all.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Wetzel arrived from Manuelito June 16. Mr. Wetzel expects to take charge of the Cornfields store where he was formerly as well as in the store at this place. He is capable in business as well as a favorite socially.

The closing exercises of the Indian school at Fort Defiance took place Thursday evening, June 18, and were excellent both in the appearance of the pupils as well as the rendition of the selections, reflecting marked credit both on Superintendent Paquette, the instructors and pupils, as well as delighting the audience, which was made up of visitors from Gallup, Rehoboth, Chiu Lee, Tohatchi, Ganado and Fort Defiance.

The measles and mumps still linger somewhat to annoy the children on the reservation but no serious cases as yet have been reported.

Preacher— "Young man, do you attend a place of worship regularly?"

Young man— "O, yes, regular; I am on my way to see her now."—*Lewis and Clark Journal.*

Table Talk

There is some solid thinking behind the statement reproduced below from a letter received from Miss Mary E. Dissette, widely known Indian Service worker, who now is engaged in transforming San Domingo pueblo, New Mexico. It is printed without consent of the author in the belief that she will not object to our giving our readers the benefit of a thought forcefully presented.

"I fear I rather shocked Mr. Peairs by saying that, if I were king, I'd put every employee at the same table, to eat the same food, at the same time, with the Indian children they are supposed to be educating. And I'd give them the food for the practical teaching they did both, consciously and unconsciously. That is, I would make no change in salaries for the food consumed, as the saving in food supplies, the increase in health of the children, and the whole elevation of the social life of the schools would more than pay the added cost to the Government.

"He feared it could not be done, as employees would not be willing. 'What would I do in case of families?' I was not then prepared to say, as I had not worked out the details, but since I have thought of it, I see that they have the best chance of all, as they are living on the 'cottage plan' and need only a detail of boys and girls to make up the scheme complete. I'd go at it as that street commissioner did who cleaned up a very dirty city—by putting all his men in white uniforms.

"When one thinks of it all the way through, I do not know of anything else that would so develop moral responsibility in both employees and pupils. It would do away with a lot of expensive, and often useless, equipment for teaching domestic science. It would give opportunity for social intercourse, robbed of self and sex-consciousness, and divide up the oversight of it far more evenly. It would weed the service of the class of employees who are in it for the money merely, and who invariably regard the Indians as hopelessly inferior socially. It would make a precious old storm for awhile, but the results would justify it, by keeping the cockroaches out of the prunes, the weevil out of the cereals, the flies out of the meat, the mice out of the sugar, etc. And it would do the same good service for the morale of each school, in eliminating those small evils which undermine its social life and its moral health. I do not like institution life at its best, but if it must be, why not humanize it in this way?"—*Indian School Journal*.

Sale of Red Cross Seals

More than 44,000,000 Red Cross Christmas seals were sold last December, according to a report issued today by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis and the American Red Cross. In this way \$440,000 is netted for anti-tuberculosis work in various parts of the United States.

The sale in 1913 is a gain of 4,000,000 seals over 1912, or 10 per cent. It is hoped that this year the 50,000,000 mark will be reached.

The seal design for 1914 has been selected and orders for the printing of 100,000,000 seals have been placed. Plans for the organization of a larger sale this year than ever before have been perfected.

New York state lead the country last year with a sale of over 10,500,000 seals or one for each man, woman and child in the state.

Of this number more than 6,825,000 were sold outside of New York city by the State Charities Aid Association. Pennsylvania's sale was second largest, aggregating 3,125,000 seals. Ohio came next with a sale of 2,600,000, Wisconsin fourth with 2,700,000, and Illinois, fifth with 2,500,000. Hawaii sold the most seals per capita, the total sale being somewhat over two for each inhabitant. Rhode Island came second with a sale of two per person.

Beginning with a sale of 13,500,000 in 1908 in six seasons the revenue which these little holiday seals have brought to the anti-tuberculosis campaign has more than tripled, an aggregate for the period of over \$1,800,000 or 180,000,000 seals.

How He Could Tell

A Georgia "cracker" tells this story of his own people. He says a northern man who had settled in Georgia was visited by a friend who asked him how he liked the place and the people.

"Oh, all right," replied the man.

"Now, tell me," asked the friend, "what is a Georgia cracker? How can you tell him from another person?"

"Well," replied the northern settler, "you see out in the field a black object?"

"Yes," said the friend.

"Now," said the man, "that may be either a Georgia cracker, or a stump. Watch it for half an hour, and if it moves, why, it's a stump."—*Chicago Journal*.

LOST—A locker key. Please return to Chas. Laws, printing office.

The Significance of the Bible School.

From an Address by Woodrow Wilson.

There are great problems before the American people. There are problems which will need purity of spirit and an integrity of purpose such as has never been called for before in the history of this country. I should be afraid to go forward if I did not believe that there lay at the foundation of all our schooling and of all our thought this incomparable and unimpeachable Word of God. If we cannot derive our strength there, there is no source from which we can derive it, and so I would bid you go from this place, if I may, inspired once more with the feeling that the providence of God is the foundation of affairs, and that only those can guide, and only those can follow, who take this providence of God from the sources where it is authentically interpreted.

I congratulate those that have a part in the development of the great Sunday school work. I sometimes wish very candidly that there was more simple reading and interpretation of the Bible and fewer elaborated Sunday school lessons. If you will only give these little people the pure bread itself you won't have to ask some inexpert chemical analyst to tell them how the bread is made up. There is no man with insight enough to see how the bread of life is made, and I wish sometimes that we could strip off these superficial explanations and get down to those things that sustain our spirits.

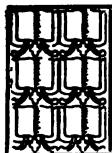
I want to urge that we get down to hardpan again, that we regard the whole business of the Sunday school as the familiarizing of the children with the Word of God. If you only made them read it again and again, and added no comment that they did not ask for, you would be doing an incomparable service for American morality and American progress.

Give it to them unadulterated, pure, unaltered, unexplained, uncheaped, and then see it work its wholesome work throughout the whole nature. It is very difficult, indeed, for a man or for a boy who knows the Scripture, ever to get away from it. It haunts him like an old song. It follows him like the memory of his mother. It reminds him like the word of an old and revered teacher. It forms part of the warp and woof of his life.—*The Pacific Baptist.*



**A PICKED-UP BAND FROM THE PHOENIX INDIAN SCHOOL WHICH PLAYED AT THE GILA CROSSING CELEBRATION.
GOV. GEORGE W. P. HUNT IN CENTER.**

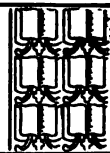




"NOT FOR SCHOOL, BUT FOR LIFE"

THE NATIVE AMERICAN

Devoted to Indian Education



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Number 27

SUMMER INSTITUTE WORK

Plans have been practically completed for summer institutes arranged for Indian Service employees, and the earliest one on the schedule is Chilocco, Oklahoma, which is now in session, the dates being July 6-18, inclusive. Flandreau, South Dakota, and Sherman Institute at Riverside, California, are the next two, from July 20 to August 1. Tomah, Wisconsin, the one held farthest east, and Chemawa, Oregon, in the northwest district, are held from August 3 to August 15, while Santa Fe, New Mexico, is the last one on the program. The latter is to be held in connection with the summer school to be conducted by the New Mexico Institute of Science and Education, August 17 to 29.

The subjects to be considered are sewing, cooking, dairying, drawing and woodwork, concrete work, horticulture, primary work, English, arithmetic, penmanship, hygiene and sanitation, gardening, athletics and games.

A series of lectures has also been arranged by prominent men of the various sections, and Honorable Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, will be present at some time during each institute to give a lecture.

Supervisor Peairs' reasons for attending these institutes are given in the announce-

ment and are sufficiently strong to convince any doubtful of being present. He says in part:

"Experience has taught that occasional opportunities should be given employees to receive aid, encouragement, and increased interest in their work that can only come from the association with others engaged in and interested in the same work.

"With constant association with children, continually giving out sympathy and instruction, with little or no opportunity to strengthen themselves by the association of those of equal mentality, or with those from whom they could receive inspiration and assistance, the human element becomes sorely depleted; therefore, means of replenishing seems positively essential.

"The institutes to be held this summer will, through demonstration lessons, lectures and conference, emphasize a few of the lines of instruction which it is believed need to be given special attention at this time. A careful investigation made during the present year suggests the necessity and the possibility of much closer correlation of academic and industrial instruction in order that the child's time may be conserved to the greatest possible extent."

With this issue the NATIVE AMERICAN force goes on its summer vacation and the next issue will appear about September 1. We wish to thank those who have contributed to its success the past year and hope to secure more correspondents for the coming year.

BAND BOYS PLAY AT ST. JOHN'S MISSION AT GILA CROSSING

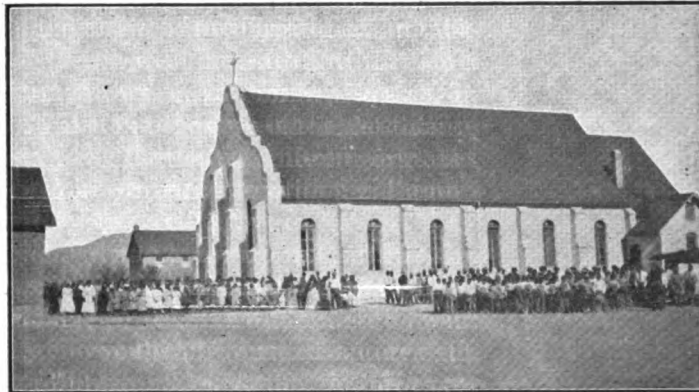
By JOHNSON McAFEE, Pima, Seventh Grade.

One day last week Mr Grinstead called all the remaining band boys together and asked us if we couldn't get up a band. We wondered what he was up to and he told us that since the band couldn't go to San Diego they had decided to send us to Gila Crossing to overcome our disappointment

In the evening band call was sounded and we got together and played some marches and played them so well that we thought we'd go on a little farther and so the leader took out a long selection that "made our hair stick up." Motion was given and we played all right until the cornet players,

about music, were to go along as managers, for the "bunch" must have somebody that was not afraid to talk, for you must know that the band is a bashful "bunch" except when it comes to eating. They are a lively bunch when at home or alone.

When the wagon couldn't accommodate any more we started out for Gila Crossing mission. We drove down Central avenue and on the way we found a cornet player who was looking for a job and we told him all we asked for was good service and no pay, and he accepted it and so climbed on and away we went again and reached the



ST. JOHN'S MISSION, GILA CROSSING, ARIZONA.

thinking it wasn't fast enough for such a good band, played a little too fast and therefore finished while the others were looking to see what key they were in. We had but three nights to practice and we made good use of them.

When Saturday came (for that was the day we were to start), we got ready and by 2 o'clock the boys were all together with their instruments and music which they got from the waste basket in Mr. Venne's room. It was said that Mr. Stacy and Mr. Lawrence, having little or no experience

city where we were given 15 minutes to round up some more musicians who were sympathetic enough to lend a hand to a "bunch" who were in need. We succeeded in obtaining two who were reliable. We now had a full band of twenty pieces and therefore were sure that we were capable of furnishing Phoenix Indian school band music.

We left the city at 3:20 for we knew that we had a long road to cover. When we had driven about five miles one of the boys told the driver to stop before things got serious. We all jumped off and found that the tire

of the hind wheel was about off so we hunted around for some stones to use for hammers. We had blacksmiths, wagonmakers and carpenters but none of them had their hammers with them. After replacing the tire we drove on until we reached a little grocery store where some of the boys stopped to get a drink or something to eat. Mr. Stacy,

we sat at tables, prepared by Indian girls, to a fine supper. This was no place for bashful boys and if you had been in there you could have heard a pin drop.

We gave a band concert after supper which sounded like a fifty-piece band. After the concert we "caught the car to slumberland." After Mr. Stacy had donned his pajamas and night cap he slept with one eye open, due no doubt to the pie he had eaten before going to bed and to prevent any printer from hiding his clothes, which would necessitate his appearing in his evening clothes the next day. On the following day after breakfast we gave another concert and at 10 o'clock they had holy mass. After that we had a parade which was reviewed by Governor



GROUP OF BOYS AT ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.

feeling anxious and uneasy, called the boys to the wagon and told them we had better be moving.

We left the little grocery store and drove through the mountains where some of the boys gathered some of the ripe cactus. Passing the mountain we were about three miles from the reservation boundary, and about 6 o'clock we saw the tallest building and two of the boys jumped off and kept the four mules going until we reached the school about 7 o'clock.

After we unloaded we were taken around through the buildings and shown everything that was in them. In the meantime supper was being prepared and about 7:30 we were called for and we went without hesitation. We were taken into the diningroom where



GROUP OF GIRLS AT ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.

Hunt. At noon we took dinner with the Indians and at 3 o'clock we had a ball game with the reservation Indians. We had old "Doc" Quail in the box and therefore we won the game. Before the baseball game we had our picture taken in which Governor Hunt participated. The rest of the day was given to a band concert before a large congregation of In-

(Continued on page 364.)

THE NATIVE AMERICAN

Entered at Phoenix, Arizona, as Second Class Mail Matter.

C. W. GOODMAN, SUPERINTENDENT.

An Illustrated Weekly Magazine, Devoted to Indian Education and Printed by Indian Student Apprentices at the United States Indian Training School, Phoenix, Arizona

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A YEAR

J. T. Justice went to Prescott Thursday to remain over the Fourth of July celebration.

Mrs. Chiles has gone to her home in Santa Barbara, California, where she will spend the summer.

Mrs. McLoughlin has joined the Normal school colony at San Diego where she took summer work last year.

Mrs. Gill, Mrs. Diven and Miss Esther Davis are on annual leave, spending at least part of their time at the school.

Miss Rice is detailed to the girls' home, Miss Allen to the main office and Mrs. Corwin to the sewingroom.

Mrs. May Barnes is spending her vacation in Phoenix where she has her boys with her and is enjoying a month of home life.

Miss Adams has gone to her home in Linwood, Kansas, and will later attend the Indian Institute at Flandreau, South Dakota.

We acknowledge invitations to commencement exercises at Lower Brule, South Dakota, June 21-24, and at Wahpeton, North Dakota, June 25.

Frank Downing, who was temporary cook at the school kitchen this spring, has returned to take a similar position at the East Farm sanatorium.

The commencement number of the *Indian Leader*, published at Haskell Institute, is interesting in contents. It also reflects credit on the work of Mr. Weaver and his printing class which, it is said, has the best appointed printing office in Kansas.

The official photographer for the Reclamation Service was at the school and sanatorium Tuesday taking views to be sent to the Panama exposition.

J. W. Freeman of Henryetta, Oklahoma, made a recent trip to Phoenix for his ward, Nina Starr, one of the sanatorium patients who will spend the summer in Oklahoma.

Supt. Omar L. Babcock of Parker, Arizona, made us a brief call last week. He was enroute home from Yuma where he was recently sent to make a census roll of the Cocopah Indians.

The mess club closed its accounts June 30, and the employees remaining at the school this summer not provided with house-keeping facilities are boarding with James and Edgar Robinson, the club cooks.

Walter Gashesva (*Hopi*), who was a pupil here some five years ago, came in the first of July from Sherman Institute and visited friends for a few days before going to his reservation home.

Miss Elvira Pike and Minnie Pike left several days ago for their home at Fort Duchesne, Utah. Miss Elvira was recently transferred from the sanatorium to school cook at Tuba, Arizona, and expects to report at her new place after her vacation.

Miss Mae St. Clair of Sacaton was the guest of Miss Keck for several days, stopping over on her way to California where she will spend her vacation. Miss St. Clair will spend her educational leave at Sherman Institute.

Miss Monroe will attend the Chilocco institute and visit her sister at Arkansas City during her vacation. She escorted home three Pawnee pupils, Rose Hadley, May Smith and Charley Wilson.

Mr. and Mrs. Scott have gone to San Diego where Mr. Scott will take his educational leave at the Southern California Normal school. On his way out Mr. Scott escorted a party of Paiutes including Richard and Morgan Watson, Daisy Watson and Frank Watterson.

Miss Garton left last week for Oklahoma, escorting home a party of Arapaho girls, Lucy Medicinegrass, Thirza Mountain, Ella Campbell, Bessie Tallbear, and Clara White Owl. Miss Garton will attend the institute at Chilocco and then go to her old home in southwestern Missouri for her vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter B. Anderson and three children arrived in Phoenix Tuesday and on July 1 Mr. Anderson assumed the new position of superintendent of industries at this school. He comes from Carson school at Stewart, Nevada, where he was in charge of the manual training department.

Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Rolette stopped at the school over Sunday and Monday on their way from Crownpoint, New Mexico, to Sacaton where Mr. Rolette is transferred as clerk. For nine years he was clerk at Kiowa agency in Oklahoma, coming west a few months ago on account of his wife's health, and the Comanche boys here were very glad to see him.

Superintendent Thackery, wife and daughter, Mrs. Delcher and son and Mrs. Morago of Sacaton took supper at the club Tuesday evening, returning home by moonlight which is the best time to travel at this season of the year. Dr. Delcher was called to Baltimore last week on account of the death of his father. Mrs. Delcher goes east this week and several others of the Sacaton employees and residents are leaving for their summer vacations.

Miss Katherine Keck left Wednesday morning for Prescott where she will rest for ten days before taking up her work at the summer institutes.

The *Oglala Light* contains notice of the wedding of Miss Ruth Brennan, daughter of Major and Mrs. John R. Brennan of Pine Ridge agency, to Francis Webb Hill of Rapid City.

Mr. Percival spent the Fourth in Prescott with his family and the first of the week Miss Ruth Percival came down to remain with him until his annual leave begins when they will both return to the Mile High city.

Miss Gould left July 1 for San Diego, California, to join her sister, Mrs. Smith of Deming, New Mexico. Miss Gould will again take work at the summer school of the Normal.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence chaperoned the following young people on a trip to Granite Reef over the Fourth: Marguerite, Naomi and Thelma Krebs, Elva Wade, Ruth Wittenmyer, Raymond and Rollin Wade, Eddie Francis, Raymond Nellis and Lester Pfeifer.

Word has been received of the death of Cuca Pallan, who went to Los Angeles several weeks ago to be with her brother, Antonio Pallan. Cuca has been a pupil here since a very small girl and was bright in her classes and a favorite with her teachers, and it is with extreme regret that we learn of her death. She had been failing with tuberculosis for several months.

Mrs. Mary K. Gill was married in Glendale last Saturday evening to Charles H. Barkley. The bride has been an employee of this school for several years and has been an interested worker in religious and temperance movements both on the campus and in the city. The groom is an influential ranchman of the Glendale district and one of the board of governors of the Water Users' association. The best wishes of the Indian school are extended through the NATIVE AMERICAN.

BAND BOYS PLAY AT GILA CROSSING.

(Continued from page 361.)

dians who were delighted with the music, some of them never having heard a band before. During the concert when we stopped a little baby commenced to cry and one band boy gave the cymbals a ring and he stopped. Lemonade was served after each piece was played.

After supper we were to start for home which was a displeasing thing to us. Before we left we played a few marches and then we played the "Star Spangled Banner" for a farewell and climbed on the wagon and started home.

Guy Maktima led the band like a veteran.

We extend our appreciation to the faculty of the St. John's school for their inestimable hospitality. The boys hope to visit them

them. The feast day of St. John is celebrated in June each year and this year the Phoenix Indian school band furnished the music for the occasion.

In 1900 the St. John's mission day school was started with an enrollment of fifty pupils. In 1901 the control of the school was turned over to Father Justin Deutsch, the present head of the mission and school.

August 29, 1901, three Sisters of St. Joseph arrived to take up the work of teaching. Rev. Mother Anna de Sales, Sister Mary Joseph and Sister Barbara, the first two being still connected with the school.

Owing to the rapid increase in enrollment it became necessary to enlarge the school and adobe dormitories, classrooms, refec-



SCHOOL BUILDINGS, ST. JOHN'S MISSION, GILA CROSSING, ARIZONA.

again and all agree that they had the time of their lives. The boys arrived home at 9:30 Sunday evening.

The Franciscan Fathers of the Sacred Heart province took up religious work among the Pima of Gila Crossing in 1897, the first church being built of adobe, 42x20 feet, the work being in charge of Father Severin Westhoff of Phoenix. Previous to this mass had been said in a small Indian hut, the altar of which is still kept in its original condition by one of the Indian women.

Father Severin desired to call the church Our Lady of the Rosary but the Indians preferred St. John the Baptist as he had lived on the desert and his life appealed to

tories and a carpenter shop were built by Indians under the direction of Father Justin from 1904 to 1907.

The present church was built by Father Justin in 1903 and was dedicated September 29, 1904, receiving its baptism in a rain storm.

In 1908 the enrollment had reached 230 pupils and the teaching force was increased by the addition of three more Sisters of St. Joseph.

The object for which the school was founded was to give the Indians an education in the elementary branches and at the same time emphasize the religious training. It is conducted as a day and boarding school. Board and tuition are entirely free and the only in-

come is from voluntary contributions.

The work of the Franciscan Fathers stationed at the mission extends to Casa Blanca, Sacaton, Sacaton Flats, St. Anne's, Papago village near Florence, Blackwater, Salt River, McDowell and Sweetwater. Father Gerard Brenneke attends to these missions, covering about 375 miles each month.

Father Justin Deutsch, to whom the school owes its growth and success, was born in St. Paul, Minnesota, in 1869. He was ordained a priest in St. Louis, Missouri, June 24, 1895, and entered the Franciscan order in August, 1888. He engaged in pastoral work at the city sanatorium in St. Louis and was then transferred to the Indian mission at Harbor Springs, Michigan, from which place he came to Gila Crossing.

Father Justin is assisted in pastoral work by Father Gerard and Father Jose.

Father Gerard is a native of Germany. He entered the Franciscan order in 1904 and was ordained in 1911. Father Jose was born in Ventura, California. He entered the Franciscan order in 1905 and was ordained in 1913 at St. Louis. Father Jose is making a study of the insect life of Arizona, particularly bees.

Brother Anthony is the cook at the rectory and the Phoenix band boys can testify to the excellence of his cooking. He was born in Germany in 1855 and entered the Franciscan brotherhood in 1883. He has shown his skill in various parts of the United States and is noted for his steaks and pies. He was cook at St. Anthony college, Santa Barbara, California, when Fathers Jose and Gerard were students there and it is suspected that they followed him here.

Brother Irenaeus is disciplinarian and Brother Matthew attends to the general work about the school. Brother Melchior is a brother of Father Gerard and is stationed at the school temporarily installing a new pumping system.

The Rev. Mother Superior has general oversight of the boys and girls. Sister Mary Joseph has charge of domestic science work

horticulture, sewing and teaches in the academic department. Sister St. Bridget has charge of the pupils' kitchen assisted by Mary Giff, a Pima girl. Sisters Irene, Alacoque and Ancilla are academic teachers and Annie Anton, daughter of Chief Anton, is kindergarten teacher. The infirmary is in charge of Marianna Salcido, a Papago girl, who cared for about 150 cases of trachoma last year.

Dr. Eastman Directs Maryland Boy Scouts

With more than 100 scouts from Washington, Baltimore and Frederick in attendance, Camp Archibald Butt, the permanent Boy Scout camp on the Chesapeake bay, about five miles south of Chesapeake Beach, Maryland, was formally opened for its second season recently.

Dr. Charles A. Eastman, a full-blooded Sioux Indian, who is to direct the camp this season, then was presented to the boys. Dr. Eastman was a government surgeon in South Dakota in the days of the ghost dance uprising, but for the past fifteen years has been devoting his time to writing and lecturing. He spoke to the boys as follows:

"I want you to know nature as the Indian knows it. I want to help you to learn of the birds, animals, trees and wild flowers. I want to prove to you that if you treat nature right, nature will treat you right, for you are a part of nature."—*Washington Star*.

Mrs. Frank P. Stanley, formerly Martha Andreas Porter, passed away recently after a long illness. Death came shortly after she was removed from her home at Salt River to the home of her parents at Blackwater. Martha was an excellent girl, a former pupil of this school, and a sister of Peter and Isaac Porter. She was married several years ago to Frank Stanley, a graduate of Phoenix Indian school, and one of the progressive young men of Salt River reservation. Besides the husband she leaves one child. The family has the sympathy of many friends.

CHEROKEE INDIANS BECOME CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES

W. W. Hastings, national attorney for the Cherokee, received a telegram from Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, notifying him of the permanent dissolution of the Cherokee nation as a tribal entity at midnight, June 30. J. George Wright, commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes, also received a similar telegram from Mr. Sells.

This marks the passing of the largest of the Five Civilized Tribes as well as the largest tribe of Indians in the United States. The Cherokee exists no more except as a citizen of the United States. All community property remaining to the Cherokee has been converted into cash to be paid out as quickly as the rolls and the checks can be prepared. Each Cherokee has received his allotment of land. All litigation in which the nation was interested has been settled and there is no further cause for the existence of a tribal government. There is now on hand to the credit of the Cherokee, of which there are 41,798, in excess of \$600,000 which means they will receive a per capita payment within 90 days of \$15.

The Cherokee treaty providing for the allotment of land was the last to be signed of the Five Civilized Tribes and still it was the largest nation in point of numbers, taking more allotments. It is now the first to finally close its affairs. The tribal government was practically dissolved by act of October 26, 1906, at which time the legislative and judicial branches of the government were discontinued. The executive department was continued with W. C. Rogers as chief, W. W. Hastings as national attorney, a superintendent of education and clerical assistants sufficient to continue the necessary functions of this department of government.

The Cherokee existed as a tribe in Georgia and North Carolina in 1830 and were order-

ed to move west of the Mississippi to the Indian Territory by Andrew Jackson, then President. A few of the Indians had already come to this country. At that time they were known as the "old settlers." Senator Robert L. Owen's parents were among these. The main body of the tribe finally began the long march of horror, starvation, death and pestilence, a fourth of their number falling by the wayside. The capital of the new nation was founded at Tahlequah. The Cherokee at that time owned a large territory extending deep into what is now known as the Osage nation and far to the westward among the Rocky mountains and south to the Texas border. At the present time it includes roughly the counties of Adair, Cherokee, Sequoyah, Tulsa, Delaware, Ottawa, Craig, Mayes, Rogers, Nowata, Washington and part of Wagoner, McIntosh and Muskogee.

One of the greatest men the Cherokee nation ever produced was George Guess, or Sequoyah, as he is generally known. He gave to the Cherokee nation their alphabet, the only Indian alphabet in history. From the time of the Rosses down to Chief Rogers the Cherokee have numbered among their chieftans some of the biggest men of this country. The Cherokees are natural born politicians. They maintain schools in the eastern country and their national schools in the Indian Territory were the most advanced of any Indian national schools in the United States. There are more Cherokee school teachers today, it is said, than of all of the other Indian tribes put together. They trained their young men and young woman for teachers in the female and male national seminaries which existed at Tahlequah for half a century prior to the coming of statehood.

FROM OTHER SCHOOLS

Anadarko, Oklahoma

Home and School.

The Indian pupils of the Kiowa reservation were sorry to hear that their kind and genial friend, Mr Freer, has been transferred from the position of supervisor of schools to that of superintendent of the Klamath Indian agency, Oregon.

Our school boys and girls looked forward to Mr. Freer's visit with a degree of pleasure seldom extended to a visiting official of an Indian school. Both pupils and employees realize that in his change the Kiowa school has suffered a distinct loss. He was in such close touch with the various details and unusual condition of the schools under his jurisdiction that he knew their needs and was always laboring to place them on a higher plane of usefulness.

The Klamath Indians are to be congratulated upon procuring the services of so able and conscientious a worker as Mr. Freer. *Home and School* unhesitatingly recommends him and his good family to the Klamath people.

Charles E. Norton, who for six years has been an untiring worker at the Kiowa agency, has entered upon his duties as superintendent at Ponca. This promotion comes to him as a result of hard and faithful service. For more than two years Mr. Norton has been chief clerk and disbursing officer and doubtless every Indian on the reservation knows him. As a disbursing officer Mr. Norton possesses special qualifications and has that unyielding firmness so essential to a government official in charge of public funds. Notwithstanding this, he is a sympathetic man and is always willing to assist the Indians when possible for him to do so.

The Ponca Indians will find Mr. Norton attentive to business and ready to render service and advice that will tend to place each on a business basis. Mrs. Norton and son Spencer, who is an unusually bright boy, accompanied Mr. Norton to their new home.

Toledo, Iowa

Mesquakie Booster.

Our enrollment is now forty with twelve more on the way. Already plans for the extension of the screen porches are under way.

Superintendent Small of Colony, C. E. Dennis of Cloquet, B. G. Courtright of Turtle Mountain and Charles Jewett of Cheyenne River were recent visitors at the sanatorium.

Pine Ridge, South Dakota

Oglala Light.

The four new government cottages that are beginning to loom up on our main street have added considerable to the appearance of our berg.

Twenty-seven hundred and forty-three heifers have been received by Superintendent Brennan and will be issued to allottees this summer. Likewise 206 cows and the same number of mares.

The playground apparatus has been installed on the playgrounds both for the boys and girls and is in constant use.

Superintendent Estep is now located at Crow agency, Montana. He was superintendent at Yankton agency, South Dakota, for some years.

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION

Teacher of Housekeeping (Female)

INDIAN SERVICE

August 5, 1914

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination for teachers of housekeeping, for women only, on August 5, 1914, at the usual places. From the register of eligibles resulting from this examination certification will be made to fill vacancies as they may occur in this position at salaries ranging from \$600 to \$720 a year, in the Indian Service, and in positions requiring similar qualifications.

It is desired to obtain eligibles having the qualifications of practical housekeepers or that of teachers along domestic science lines.

Statements as to education, training and experience are accepted subject to verification.

Applicants must have reached their twentieth but not their fiftieth birthday on the date of the examination.

Persons who meet the requirements and desire this examination should at once apply for application form 1312, stating the title of the examination for which the form is desired, to the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., or to the secretary of the United States Civil Service Board at any place where examinations are held. No application will be accepted unless properly executed, including the medical certificate, and filed with the Commission at Washington in time to arrange for the examination at the place selected by the applicant. The exact title of the examination as given at the head of this announcement should be stated in the application form.

SECRETARY LANE GIVES NEW MEANING TO COUNTRY'S FLAG

Although an Englishman born, Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane takes a back seat for no man when it comes to American patriotism or honor for the flag. Recently in Washington, Secretary Lane, addressing the employees of the Interior Department on the American flag, said:

"This morning as I passed into the Land Office the flag dropped me a most cordial salutation, and from its rippling folds I heard it say: 'Good morning, Mr. Flag Maker.'

"'I beg your pardon, Old Glory,' I said. 'you are mistaken. I am not the President of the United States, nor the Vice President, nor a member of Congress, nor even a general in the army. I am only a Government clerk.'

"'I greet you again, Mr. Flag Maker,' replied the gay voice. 'I know you well. You are the man who worked in the swelter of yesterday straightening out the tangle of that farmer's homestead in Idaho.'

"'No, I am not,' I was forced to confess.

"'Well, perhaps you are the one who discovered the mistake in that Indian contract in Oklahoma.'

"'No, wrong again,' I said.

"'Well, you helped to clear that patent for the hopeful inventor in New York, or pushed the opening of that new ditch in Colorado, or made that mine in Illinois more safe, or brought relief to the old soldier in Wyoming. No matter; whichever one of these beneficent individuals you may happen to be, I give you greeting, Mr. Flag Maker.'

"I was about to pass on, feeling that I was being mocked, when the flag stopped me with these words:

"'You know, the world knows, that yesterday the President spoke a word that made happier the future of 10,000,000 peons in Mexico, but that act looms no larger on the flag than the struggle which the boy in Georgia is making to win the corn club prize this summer.'

"'Yesterday the Congress spoke a word which will open the door of Alaska, but a mother in Michigan worked from sunrise until far into the night to give her boy an education. She, too, is making the flag. Yesterday we made a

new law to prevent financial panics; yesterday, no doubt, a school teacher in Ohio taught his first letters to a boy who will write a song that will give cheer to the millions of our race. We are all making the flag.'




"'But,' I said impatiently, 'these people were only working.'

"Then came a great shout about the flag.

"'Let me tell you who I am. The work that we do is the making of the real flag. I am not the flag, not at all. I am but its shadow. I am whatever you make me, nothing more. I am your belief in yourself. Your dream of what a people may become. I live a changing life. A life of moods and passions, or heart-broken and tired muscles. Sometimes I am strong with pride, when men do an honest work, fitting the rails together truly. Sometimes I droop, for then purpose has gone from me and, cynically, I play the coward. Sometimes I am loud, garish, and full of that ego that blasts judgment. But always I am all that you hope to be and have the courage to try for. I am song and fear, struggle and panic, and ennobling hope. I am the day's work of the weakest man and the largest dream of the most daring. I am the constitution and the courts, statute and statute makers, soldier and dreadnaught, drayman and street sweep, cook, counselor and clerk. I am the battle of yesterday and the mistake of tomorrow. I am the mystery of the men who do without knowing why. I am the clutch of an idea and the reasoned purpose of resolution. I am no more than what you believe me to be and I am all that you believe I can be. I am what you make me, nothing more. I swing before your eyes as a bright gleam of color, a symbol of yourself, the pictured suggestion of that big thing which makes this nation. My stars and my stripes are your dreams and your labors. They are bright with cheer, brilliant with courage, firm with faith, because you have made them so out of your hearts, for you are the makers of the flag, and it is well that you glory in the making.'

Truly Secretary Lane has given a new meaning to the flag of the United States.—*Muskogee Democrat*.





WORK gets a better
flavor if we re-
gard it as a sort of sport
the zest in which is the
effort to excel.

—A. H. McQuilkin, in *Inland Printer*





Back row left to right—Supt. Joseph E. Maxwell, Kalbab; Dr. Joseph A. Murphy, medical supervisor; Supt. C. W. Goodman, Phoenix; William W. Coon, assistant supervisor schools;
 Supt. C. T. Coggeshall, Malki; Supt. Ross L. Spalabury, Bishop; Supervisor Otis B. Goodall; Supt. J. B. Mortsoff, Carson; Supt. Thos. F. McCormick, Pala; Supt. A. F. Duclos, Fort Mohave;
 Bottom row, left to right—Supt. Alonzo P. Edmonson, Tule River; Thomas M. Games, teacher, Mesa Grande (formerly superintendent at Volcan); Supt. Omar L. Babcock, Parker;
 Supt. Harwood Hall, Soboba; Supt. Carl B. Boyd, Campo; Supervisor H. B. Peairs; Supt. F. M. Conser, Sherman Institute; Supt. Charles E. Shell, Truxton Canyon; Supt. Walter Runkle,
 Western Navaho; Dr. Edwin Snyder, commissioner vocational training, California.

"NOT FOR SCHOOL, BUT FOR LIFE"

THE NATIVE AMERICAN

Devoted to Indian Education

Volume 15

September 5, 1914

Number 28

INDIAN INSTITUTE AT SHERMAN



THE first institute held for many years in the southwest for instructors in the Indian service opened in regular session Tuesday morning, July 21. Monday was given over to the registration and the assigning of quarters and places for meals. Otis B. Goodall, supervisor of this district, embracing the states of California, Arizona, New Mexico, Utah and Nevada, was in general charge of the institute, assisted by Assistant Supervisor W. W. Coon. Nearly every car throughout the day Monday unloaded its quota of Indian service workers. From the non-reservation schools of Santa Fe, Albuquerque, Phoenix and Fort Mohave came representatives who were optimistic as to the plan of taking the Indian children from the reservations, away from their home environments and home influences, and placing them in schools where the work of the community will have a direct bearing on the work they are to follow. From the reservation boarding schools were superintendents, teachers, carpenters, matrons, engineers and nurses, all anxious to get new methods and new inspiration. From the day schools came outgoing matrons, teachers, housekeepers and farmers, all enthusiastic over the outlook for a splendid two weeks' session. The instructors were as follows: Domestic science, Miss Katherine L. Keck of Phoenix; sewing, Miss Daisy B. Hylton of Chilocco; horticulture and gardening, Frank J. Veith of Sher-

man; concrete, Joseph Scholder of Sherman; model primary lessons, Mrs. May Stanley of Haskell; lace-making, Mrs. Elda C. Osterberg of Pala and Mrs. E. M. Lawrence of Soboba; English, Clyde Blair of Albuquerque; arithmetic, Burton L. Smith of Sherman; hygiene and sanitation, Dr. Joseph A. Murphy, medical supervisor; round table conferences, Supervisor Otis B. Goodall; group athletics, Assistant Supervisor W. W. Coon; drawing and woodwork, Murray A. Collins of Sherman.

On Monday evening a "get acquainted" social was held in the industrial hall where Superintendent Conser welcomed the members of the institute. Supervisor Goodall responded on behalf of the visiting officials after which Assistant Supervisor Coon made the announcements for the day and evening sessions. More than a hundred had registered at the close of the day and the gathering in the hall that evening was filled with joy and good cheer. The instructors in attendance were especially anxious to get as much of the course as possible and the selections made showed a desire to improve in their special lines of work.

The first of the series of lectures on hygiene and sanitation by Dr. Murphy was given in the auditorium Tuesday afternoon. Dr. Murphy took the stand that ignorance, poverty and indifference are the chief sources through which many of the silent enemies invade on the health and happiness of humanity. He held up education as the only

keynote against the inroads of many of the preventive diseases. Industrial activities through which proper food and clothing are provided; the proper care of the sick, and sanitary conditions in the home and in the school were emphasized by the doctor. The much dreaded vaccination has no terrors, he said, if proper precautions and conditions are maintained. He would not advise that a person who is ill should be vaccinated. He told what to do in case of being bitten by a dog with the rabies; and touched upon the subject of venereal diseases, sore eyes of new born babies, and tetanus. He simplified the method of treatment to prevent tetanus by advocating a swab saturated with carbolic acid followed by one of alcohol.

Supt. F. A. Thackery of the Pima reservation opened the discussion in the first of the afternoon conferences, the subject being "The School as a Community Center." As adjuncts to the school in this respect he discussed the library, the community meetings, the socials, agricultural clubs and domestic art work. He said in the beginning that the one great difficulty in educating the Indian was his lack of a want of understanding. Too many attend school, he said, because they are told to do so, but too often there is no desire to attend. Without this desire it is an uphill proposition, he said. A good way to overcome this indifference is to have a community center and assist the parents to assist their children. He has Pima, Papago and Maricopa, and on account of their being driven out of the fertile valley by a stronger people, out into the desert where the means of support became a serious problem, they were compelled to use every available means of earning a livelihood, all of which had a most refining influence on them. They became farmers and as a result different food and better health greeted them. They are now an agricultural, neighborly people. His day school teachers hold meetings with the parents and returned students where they discuss the many things that especially con-

cern them. They also participate in games and socials. His seven farmers and housekeepers hold community meetings which have resulted in the Indians purchasing a great deal of modern machinery, and being benefited in many other ways.

Superintendent Hall of Soboba and Superintendent Shell of Truxton Canyon spoke of the social dance and the many little breaches of etiquette, and how they have been a help to the Indians under their jurisdiction by personally reminding them of anything that needed correction.

Superintendent Runke of Western Navaho, Mr. Chambers of Sacaton, Mr. Goen of Big Pine, Mr. Linderman of Salt River and Superintendent Duclos of Fort Mohave all gave some excellent points on the subject for discussion. Mr. Goen said that his Indians had lived among the white people for a number of years and had had the advantages of coming in contact with them. He has done much to overcome drinking and gambling on his reservation and he said that it is a rare thing to see a drunken Indian near his school. He succeeds in getting the leaders interested in a crusade against liquor and gambling, and through them he reaches the others.

Mr. Linderman has found that getting the Indians interested in poultry has been a help. Superintendent Duclos told of the band, the Y. M. C. A. and many other things that have improved conditions near his school. It was a splendid meeting and great interest was manifested by all in attendance. The work for the day was highly satisfactory to all concerned. It would be difficult to say that the work in any one department was pursued by more enthusiastic workers than in another. The classes were crowded and the instructors in charge had difficulty in dismissing the classes after the signal had been given.

Assistant Supervisor Coon, who had charge of the group athletics and games, brought the work of the day to a fitting close by introducing a little recreation. At 4 o'clock

he assembled all members in the auditorium where he gave a spirited talk in favor of group athletics whereby a greater number of the girls and boys may have the benefits of athletic training, instead of confining it to a few of the very best, as is usually the case in Indian schools. He strongly emphasized a course in athletics that would mean a development for the mind as well as for the body; exercise that calls for quick perception

ing teams in each group in volley ball and other games in which any number may participate. It was nearly supper time when the meeting adjourned and when supper was over the visitors amused themselves at tennis and other games until the hour of 8 when Dr. Murphy lectured on "Tuberculosis and Trachoma."

"I believe in hospitals," said Dr. Murphy. "But hospitals are not a solution to the prob-



SUPERVISOR H. B. PEAIRS,
In Charge of Summer Institutes of the Indian Service.

and a development of the judgment. Baseball, football, tennis, etc., do not meet the needs of the Indian students for the reason that only a limited number, and those of the best, may participate; and only organized, enthusiastic, cooperative effort on the part of the superintendent and employees will ever bring about this result, he said. He grouped the ladies in one section and the men in another for the purpose of form-

ing teams in each group in volley ball and other games in which any number may participate. It was nearly supper time when the meeting adjourned and when supper was over the visitors amused themselves at tennis and other games until the hour of 8 when Dr. Murphy lectured on "Tuberculosis and Trachoma."

lem of tuberculosis. Tuberculosis is a sociological problem rather than a problem to be settled by hospitals. We must work toward prevention.

"We have a great responsibility in teaching the Indians along this line of prevention. I know of the case of a young Indian student who won a first prize in a 'tuberculosis contest.' Afterward it happened that this student took tuberculosis. As a result of the knowledge he had gained of the disease he used every possible precaution not to spread

it. He absolutely would not spit. He took his bed outdoors and slept there.

"I believe we are going to have at least \$100,000 to spend for hospitals in the service this year. There will be two important results from the building and operation of these hospitals. The first is the patient and the community will be educated as to the tuberculosis treatment. The second is we will be able to segregate in advanced cases."

Dr. Murphy went on to show how as the result of the erection of a tuberculosis sanatorium with its sleeping porches at Fort Lapwai, Idaho, the Indians in the vicinity soon began to build sleeping porches on their homes. The sanatorium had had an educative value in the community.

"Our idea," said the speaker, "is to train the incipient cases that we get at these sanatoriums how to take care of themselves. The open cases, those in which ulceration of the lungs is developed sufficiently so that the bacilli can be given off in the sputum, should be segregated for the protection of the patient's friends and family. I believe that one open case of tuberculosis will produce on the average at least three new cases.

"It is my opinion that the majority of the Indian children who come to our schools have tuberculosis bacilli latent in their systems. They do not get the infection in school. The infection was there right along. So our problem is primarily to detect tuberculosis in its incipient stage. The children usually show some signs of the disease in its incipient stage and I would like to have our teachers take note of the students and if they find a child with a temperature rising in the afternoon, even though it be only a degree, report it to the doctors. A child in this condition should at once be released from his strenuous school duties.

"I wish some way could be found that would enable us to get along without so much pupil labor in our Indian schools. I hope the time will come when the Indian pupils will have more time to relax completely. To this end I believe thoroughly in the installation of labor-saving machinery when that is possible. Let us have steam laundries, electric bread mixers and dish washing machines.

"I have another reason for favoring the dish washing machine. Spoons, knives and forks are put into the mouths and unless these eating utensils are sterilized in steam or boiling water there is a splendid opportunity for cross

infection. The emulsion of warm water and soap used in ordinary dish washing by hand leaves the germs on the dishes and utensils. These dishes and utensils should be put through a steaming process.

"There are few air-born diseases. There is not much spread of disease from normal breathing. But when the patient talks, coughs or sneezes, there is some spray and this spray contains germs. Outdoors it is almost impossible to take tuberculosis. The sunshine kills the bacilli in a few hours. I want to point out the great advantage of keeping the hands away from the eyes and mouth and having clean hands at meal time. If we would get more sunlight into our Indian homes we would do much to do away with tuberculosis."

Dr. Murphy emphasized the necessity of keeping the water supply free from contamination as tuberculosis bacilli will live for a year in water. Dealing with the question of trachoma, the speaker said that nearly one-third of the Indians are suffering from trachoma. He claimed that if work on this disease was done on the pupils in the schools as it should be the disease could be wiped out. He said:

"Blue stone—copper sulphate—is the best treatment we have following an operation. It is very painful for the first seven or eight applications, but after that it is not so painful. Blue stone should be used daily following an operation for one year at least. Copper citrate ointment is another remedy."

The speaker declared that the first thing to do in a case of trachoma is to operate. He said that the value of the treatment of blue stone lay in the fact that it is an irritant, causing a rush of blood to the eye, which carries off trachomatous material. He insisted upon the necessity of continuous treatment. Dr. Murphy said that there is not much danger of infection to employees from trachoma if the fingers are kept out of the eyes and a ban is put on the use of the common towel and the common wash basin.

All of the classes had settled down to work by Wednesday. On account of the large number desiring to take lace-making it became necessary to divide that class, Mrs. Osterberg taking the class in bobbin lace and Mrs. Lawrence the class in flet

work. One of the most popular classes was that in model primary instruction in charge of Mrs. Will Stanley of Haskell assisted by Miss Hildebrand of Sherman. Mrs Stanley is the widow of Superintendent Stanley of Soboba, California, who was killed by Indians on the Cahuilla reservation about three years ago. This class was crowded to overflowing throughout the two weeks and in many cases visiting superintendents

Katherine L. Keck, instructor of domestic science at the Phoenix school. Although handicapped by inadequate facilities for demonstrating her work her classes were crowded and there were plenty of male visitors at the close of each day's demonstration to sample the good cooking done by Miss Keck's class.

Superintendent of Industries Collins had an enthusiastic class in drawing and wood-



SUPERVISOR OTIS B. GOODALL,
In Charge of the Indian Institute at Sherman.

shared the seats with the pupils of the class. Mrs. Stanley's methods were a revelation to many of the visitors and good results were sure to follow as a result of her demonstrations. Mrs. Stanley was so enthusiastic in her work that each day was a severe physical strain on her but she was equal to the task.

Another extremely popular class was that in domestic science conducted by Miss

work. This class was composed of men, some of whom were past middle age, but they were as anxious to get to their drawing tables as little boys in the primary grades. They had been drawing a coat hanger, and on Thursday they were told by the instructor that they would be shown how to make a blueprint when the drawing was completed.

Mr. Chambers, one of the enthusiastic workers in the drawing class, when he had

completed the drawing of a coat hanger, said: "I do not know which it more resembles, a coat hanger or a concrete bridge."

The lectures on English given by Mr. Blair, principal teacher at Albuquerque, New Mexico, were very practical and interesting and all available space was taken Wednesday morning.

Dr. Murphy continued his lecture on tuberculosis Wednesday afternoon and he gave out some startling statistics, namely: Nine per cent of all the deaths in Germany and 30 per cent of all deaths among the Indians are all due to this cause. One hundred and sixty thousand people die every year from tuberculosis. He spoke further on the diseases caused by bacilli, the principal ones being typhoid fever, cholera and the hook worm.

At 2:15 Supervisor Goodall called to order the afternoon conference, on the "Correlation of the Academic and the Industrial Departments" led by Superintendent Conser of Sherman Institute and Principal Teacher Scott of the Phoenix Indian school. Mr. Conser emphasized the importance of giving instruction to students in the departments while the actual work necessary to that department is being done. He told how this had been greatly facilitated by the preparation of outlines covering the work for the year. Not only does this bring about more systematic instruction, but it aids in the correlation of the pupil's time. Principal Scott read a strong, well prepared paper on the subject which will appear in the NATIVE AMERICAN in an early issue, and many of the statements made by Superintendent Conser, Assistant Supervisor Coon and Mr. Scott elicited some spirited discussions. The hour passed all too quickly and the discussion of the same subject was continued Thursday afternoon. Immediately following supper Wednesday evening the Reds and Yellows, the two men's teams, lined up for the events of the evening, broad jump and volley ball. H. L. Carner was director and when he made the count there were 19 men on each side, some of whom had not attempted to jump

since long before they grew so corpulent. To this fact is doubtless due the length of the absent list, some being so sore they could hardly walk. At the same time that these events were going on Supervisor Coon was directing the ladies' events, arch ball between the Whites and the Blues.

Assistant Attorney General Truesdale who visited the institute in company with Superintendent Thackery of Sacaton, Arizona, left Riverside Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Truesdale and Mr. Thackery arrived at the institute Tuesday.

Mr. Veith's lectures on horticulture and gardening attracted the attention of a large number of visiting superintendents and other officials. His subject Thursday morning was "The Young Orchard: How to Care for it, and how to Get Some Returns from the Land while it is Coming into Bearing."

Miss Hylton's classes were popular with the ladies and her magnetic personality contributed greatly to their success. It is unfortunate that she could not spare the time for a class of men in the art of sewing on buttons and repairing rips in clothes. This was very essential to the men in Allesandro lodge who were necessarily parted from their better halves for the two weeks. This class would have required the largest auditorium on the campus.

Many of the visiting ladies were especially pleased with the domestic science lecture on principles of food Thursday morning by Miss Keck. Many excellent cooks do not thoroughly understand the food properties of many of the edibles they prepare and just such work as Miss Keck gave in this department will be of utmost importance to instructors in the Indian schools. It is especially important that Indian girls understand not only how to cook and what to cook but why to cook and the value of the food.

Superintendent and Mrs. Mortsof accompanied by three employees of the Carson, Nevada, school arrived Thursday, having made the trip overland by automobile.

At the Thursday afternoon lecture on "Hygiene and Sanitation" Dr. Murphy gave a practical demonstration on the treatment of trachoma. Miss Quillian, head nurse at Sherman, and a detail of pupil nurses treated a number of cases of trachoma belonging to the school. Visiting nurses, matrons and in fact all present were deeply interested in a treatment of a disease with which nearly every worker in the Indian service has to come in contact.

Assistant Supervisor Coon, Superintendents Hall, Shell and Maxwell, Messrs. Scott, Blair and Goen and Supervisor Goodall told of the work along this line in their schools and schools under their jurisdiction. Mr. Goen thought the boarding schools had made great strides in the work of correlation, a part of the cause of which he attributed to a better understanding of the various positions and a better feeling among the employees.



MINNEHAHA HOME, SHERMAN INSTITUTE

At 2:15 Supervisor Goodall called the conference together for a continuation of the discussion on the "Correlation of the Academic and Industrial Departments." Superintendent Conser told of his visit to a number of the best trade schools in the east and of the many excellent ideas he obtained. He emphasized the need of more systematic instruction on the part of industrial employees and urged the laying of special emphasis on the subject of agriculture.

Interest in group athletics continued unabated, the Yellows rallying and walking away with the volley ball game from the Reds.

Several hundred men and women heard a stimulating address Thursday evening by Miss Ednah A. Rich, president of the State Normal school of manual arts and home economics, Santa Barbara. Miss Rich was the second speaker in the course of the evening lectures. She said in part:

"There is only one school in the United States supported by a state devoted entirely to home economics and the industrial arts, and that school is Santa Barbara. There seems to be one thought in the public mind today and that is that we must be practical in our education. The public doesn't know just exactly what it means by 'practical.' It doesn't seem to realize that all of this building of education along 'practical' lines is based on the fundamental principles of education, which teach what to do, how to do, and when to do.

"In order that the school may serve all of the people today instead of part of the people we are introducing work with the hands. Now work with the hands does not mean work without the head. There must be work with head or work with the hands doesn't count.

"Mothers don't go on vacations. Our schools should be so vital that our school teachers will live in their schools as mothers do in their homes.

"People ask, 'What good is the science taught in the high school and the university?' I require my class in sewing to take a course in organic chemistry. Why? Because a very important part of the art of sewing is tied up in chemistry. What gives the color of the fabric of the dress? What gives the color to the thread? How may we maintain our wardrobe?"

Miss Rich accused men folk of exceptional ignorance about some of the most fundamental things of life. She said that men who had lived in two-story houses all their lives if asked to plan a house would leave out the stairs and consequently wouldn't be able to get from the second floor to the first.

The lecture on vocational training Thursday evening by Miss Ednah Rich of Santa Barbara proved so highly interesting and entertaining and so thoroughly did she cover the subject that she was asked to talk at a number of the assemblies Friday morning. In the afternoon the conference hour was given her and she talked on social hygiene. She is a very pleasing speaker, has no trouble in making herself heard, and easily holds the attention of her audience. Her coming to this institute will no doubt mean a great deal to the Indians of the southwest, for every

one who heard her has a broader conception of vocational training, and it will be much easier to bring about a closer correlation of the academic and industrial work.

Dr. Murphy continued his lecture Friday afternoon on diseases that are spread from discharges through the mouth, nose and throat. Among the many ways he mentioned in which infection by contact may take place are the drinking cup, spoons, forks, transfer tickets, fingers of gloves, lead pencils, needles, envelopes and stamps. He dwelt on diphtheria, measles, infantile paralysis and whooping cough, the latter of which he claimed is much more dangerous to children under the age of five years.

Miss Keck and her department were the center of attraction at the opening of the afternoon sessions. In her work of the morning she gave a demonstration on cake making and there was such a rush for samples when it was made known in the afternoon that the cake was being sampled that it was with difficulty that the men were persuaded to attend their classes.

Supt. O. L. Babcock of the Colorado River school at Parker, Arizona, arrived Friday afternoon.

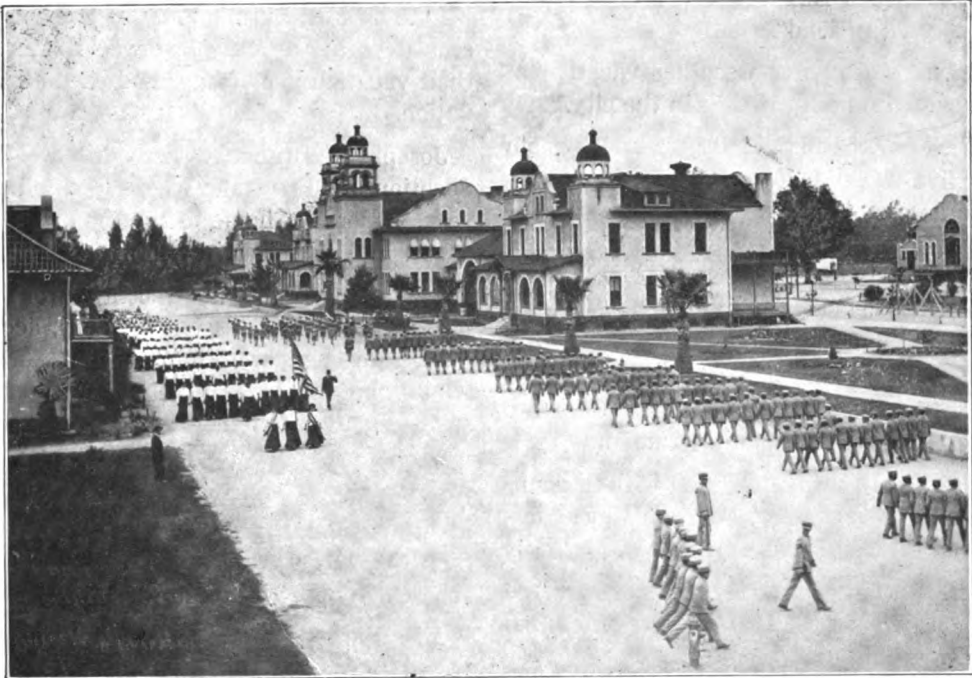
There were in attendance at the institute a number of teachers who were in public school work in many different states before they entered the Indian Service. They had attended institutes held for teachers in the public schools and many were heard to say: "This is the best institute I ever attended."

On Friday evening the employees of Sherman entertained the visitors at a party in the industrial hall, but the lateness of the hour at which they retired did not cause a lessening of interest the next day.

One of the most interesting of the afternoon conference was that on returned students Saturday afternoon, the discussion being led by Supt. Harwood Hall of Soboba, who read an interesting paper on the subject. The returned students' problem is one that has much concern to people on the reservations. After a pupil has spent sev-

eral years in the nonreservation schools and has had the advantages of the outing system among the best people in the state and returns home where conditions are so entirely different, the problem is to get him to adjust himself to conditions there, better the conditions there, or make other conditons elsewhere. Superintendents Conser, Babcock, Hall, Coggeshall and Spalsbury spoke earnestly and enthusiastically on the progress being made.

than do rooms with ceilings just 12 feet above the floor. He continued to fight the ever-present mosquito, naming those that cause yellow fever, a different kind that cause malaria, and so on. He attributes the fall of Greece and Rome indirectly to the mosquito. Armies invaded Africa where malaria was prevalent, and becoming infected with it carried it in their invasion of Greece and Italy. The spread of this finally resulting in a scourge brought about the downfall of



REGIMENTAL PARADE, SHERMAN INSTITUTE.

A delightful concert was given by the Sherman band Sunday afternoon, a large crowd enjoying the selections rendered under the direction of Bandmaster Wheelock.

Supervisor Peairs arrived Sunday evening and Supt. C. W. Goodman of Phoenix arrived on Monday, July 27.

Dr. Murphy opened his lecture Tuesday afternoon of the second week by calling attention to the fact that rooms more than 12 feet high do not offer any better ventilation

these great powers. He continued with diseases carried by flies, the principal ones being gangrene, diseases of the eye, typhoid fever, cholera, dysentery, tuberculosis, small-pox, measles, glanders, plague and infantile paralysis. Diseases spread by fleas were taken up and he gave the plague as the principal one. One of the great preventatives given by the doctor was cleanliness, and he commented on the God-given instinct of house cleaning on the part of the women, and which

(Continued on page 386.)

THE NATIVE AMERICAN

Entered at Phoenix, Arizona, as Second Class Mail Matter

C. W. GOODMAN, Superintendent

An Illustrated Weekly Magazine, Devoted to Indian Education and Printed by Indian Student-Apprentices at the United States Indian Training School, Phoenix, Arizona

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A YEAR

Mrs. Goodman and the boys are in Prescott visiting Miss Shannon and Walter Goodman.

Miss Phoebe Elm spent her vacation at Sacaton with friends.

Mrs. Etta Corwin passed her vacation at the school and with friends in the city.

Mrs. Florence Perkins is at her desk again after five weeks in Los Angeles, San Diego and other coast points.

George A. Hoyo of Otoe, Oklahoma, made a trip to Phoenix this summer on official business.

Mrs. Rose Kibbey Krebs is a candidate for nomination on the R-publican ticket as state superintendent of public instruction.

Miss Hendrix was delighted with the summer school at Berkeley, Calif., and looks forward to returning there next year.

Mrs. Caroline Woodall has accepted the position of cook at Truxton Canyon Indian school.

Mrs. Posey is spending her brief annual leave on the campus, and resting up for the fall work.

Miss Gould returned Tuesday morning from the coast. She stopped in Los Angeles a week on her return from San Diego where she took summer work at the normal school.

Mr. Percival and daughter, Miss Ruth, came down Monday evening from Prescott. Mrs. Percival will remain for several weeks in the higher altitude, visiting with friends at Skull Valley. They report her greatly improved in health this summer.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Klingenberg have received appointment as teacher and house-keeper respectively at McDowell day school and will leave shortly for their new home.

Dr. and Mrs. Jacob Breid and daughter Elizabeth are now at their old home in Trenton, Missouri, after a pleasant stay in Santa Fe during the institute.

Mrs. Elizabeth Eisenhower has received regular appointment as seamstress, which position she has been filling for several months.

Mr. and Mrs. Barnd of Maricopa spent several days at the club last week. Most of their vacation has been passed on the reservation.

Joseph M. Brunette spent his week of vacation in Flagstaff where the climate seemed more like home to him than anything he has experienced since he left Wisconsin.

Miss Garton returned recently from her old home in Morrisville, Missouri, accompanied by her brother, Charles I. Garton, whom she will place in the Phoenix high school for the ensuing year.

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Lawrence visited in Los Angeles and Venice after attending the institute at Sherman and were guests of Supt. C. E. Shell at the Truxton Canyon school before returning to Phoenix.

Miss Emma Monroe returned Wednesday morning from Arkansas City, Kansas, where she has spent the summer with relatives. Miss Monroe took her educational leave at Chilocco.

Miss Esther Davis spent her vacation in Prescott and Miss Floripa Martinez in Flagstaff. They were both delighted with the mountain scenery and climate of northern Arizona.

Mrs. Pearl M. Moon and sons returned in August from Coy, Okla., where they spent their vacation. During Mrs. Moon's absence her position was filled by Mrs. Louella R. Moorehead.

Mr. Scott stopped at Yuma on his return from the coast and escorted a party of pupils to Phoenix for enrollment.

Miss Keck gave lectures and demonstrations at the institutes at Sherman, Chemawa and Santa Fe and her classes were especially popular.

Mr. Venne returned in August from his trip north. He stopped with his brother at Haskell, attended the institute at Flandreau, and visited home folks in Minnesota.

O. G. Carner, formerly superintendent of industries at Sherman institute, has been reinstated in the Indian Service as superintendent of construction and detailed temporarily to Tuba, Arizona.

Richard Tehuma and Taquinga Dickens, two of our Mohave-Apache pupils, were married during the summer. We are sorry to lose them but hope they will prove a progressive couple.

William J. Oliver, junior, arrived at the chief clerk's home on July 21. Baby Oliver evidently liked the climate and his surroundings and decided to remain, as he is thriving nicely, in spite of the warm weather he experienced during his first six weeks.

C. L. Scott, principal teacher, returned the latter part of August from San Diego where he again attended the summer normal school and was honored by being elected president of the student body. Mrs. Scott will remain at Coronado until fall.

Miss Louise C. Bidwell has resigned as nurse and gone to Seattle, Wash., to join her sister. She will probably make her home in the northwest. Miss Bidwell has been at the school for several years and will be missed from her old place as the vacationers return.

J. K. Stacy returned August 30 from Camp Verde, Arizona, where he spent his vacation with Dr. and Mrs. J. J. Taylor. Dr. Taylor is the new superintendent at Camp Verde, being transferred to that place after a short incumbency at Supai.

Miss Mayham returned the middle of August to take up her duties at the girls' home. Her trip through the Panama Canal to New York City proved very interesting and she enjoyed a restful visit with her parents in New York state before her cross-continent return.

Miss Naomi Krebs has been assisting at the main office the greater part of the summer and using the stenographic knowledge she acquired in Phoenix high school, while Miss Ruth Wittenmyer has been able to apply her domestic science at the school hospital.

Walter Rhodes, who has been assistant printer for several years, has severed his connection with the Indian Service to accept a position with the State Press in Phoenix. Walter is a good pressman and already has several years' outside experience to his credit.

James N. Kearney, who has been farmer at the East farm for several years, resigned this summer and with his family returned to Columbus, Ohio. Mr. Kearney has not been well for some time and it is hoped that the change and special treatment he can obtain in his home city will prove beneficial to him.

Miss Jessie Wade was one of the campus brides during the summer. She was married to Clyde Hunnicutt at the Bethel church by Rev. J. Allen Ray, only the necessary witnesses being present at the ceremony. The bride is the pretty and accomplished daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Wade, and the groom is a traveling salesman with headquarters in Phoenix at present. They have the best wishes of a host of friends.

Mrs. Gussie S. Owsley and Miss Katherine Keck arrived Monday evening from Santa Fe, New Mexico, where they have been for the past two weeks at the Indian Service institute, Miss Keck being the instructor in domestic science. They report a very interesting session.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL



CATO SELLS, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, makes the following statement concerning the Indian appropriation bill just passed by Congress which carries appropriations amounting to about \$11,800,000, \$1,500,000 of this amount being appropriated from Indian funds.

Commissioner Sells says the bill is the result of very careful consideration by the Senate and House Indian affairs committees. Altogether it is considered one of the best, if not the best, Indian appropriation bills enacted for a number of years.

The Indian committees of Congress with the cooperation of the Indian Bureau have in this bill worked out constructive legislation for the Indians of the country along progressive lines. For example, for the first time in the history of the Government there has been appropriated a large amount of money for improvement in the health condition of the Indians and providing hospital facilities for them. Three hundred thousand dollars is appropriated for this purpose, \$100,000 of which will be used for constructing hospitals at a cost not to exceed \$15,000 each. In addition to this the Indian Bureau is now constructing three hospitals for the Sioux Indians to cost approximately \$25,000 each on the Rosebud, Pine Ridge and Cheyenne reservations. An appropriation is also made in the Indian bill for a hospital in the Chippewa country in Minnesota and \$50,000 appropriated therefor out of Chippewa Indian funds. The health conditions of the Indians have been found to be deplorable and little attention has heretofore been given to correcting this condition. The appropriation in the current Indian bill will be a long step forward in solving this important problem.

The appropriation for educational purposes for the Indians is considerably increased and special provision made for the education of deaf, dumb and blind children, who have heretofore been unprovided for. There is also a specific appropriation for educational purposes among the Papago and Navaho Indians. These Indians heretofore have been neglected and several thousand Indian children among these Indians are without school facilities.

On the recommendation of the Indian Bureau large reimbursable appropriations have been provided in this bill for industrial work among Indians. These reimbursable appropriations will amount to more than \$700,000. The Indians have heretofore been allotted land but they have not been provided with tools and general farm equipment. This appropriation will enable the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to improve stock conditions and place herds of cattle on a number of Indian reservations. It is expected that this appropriation will aid very materially the industrial activities among the Indians of the country and go far towards developing their self-support.

This bill carries a somewhat reduced amount for irrigation work on Indian reservations and contains a clause which will require detailed information regarding each of these projects to be furnished Congress at its next session. The Indian irrigation projects have heretofore been appropriated for and constructed largely without adequate detailed information and it is expected at the next session of Congress that the Indian Office will furnish a complete statement regarding each of these projects so that Congress may have a thorough understanding of conditions on each of the reservations where irrigation projects are being constructed. It is also expected that the infor-

mation obtained from these reports will result in procuring administrative and legislative action which will protect more securely the water rights of the Indians of the country.

There is included in the bill an appropriation of \$85,000 to cover salaries and expenses of probate attorneys under the direction of the Commissioner in the working out of probate reforms for the protection of the property of Indian children in Oklahoma, which will be done in harmony with rules of probate procedure adopted at a conference of the county judges with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs held in January and recently adopted and promulgated by the justices of the Supreme Court.

The bill also carries \$100,000 to support a widespread and aggressive campaign for the suppression of the liquor traffic among Indians.

The bill gives the Commissioner six confidential inspectors with special civil service qualifications. It is expected that this appropriation will result in thorough investigations being made on Indian reservations and throughout the Indian country generally that he may be advised of the actual conditions as a basis for their effective reform.

The bill provides for the consolidation of the offices of the Five Civilized Tribes and the Union agency and with it a reduction of \$50,000 over previous years in the expense of conducting these two branches of the Indian service.

The controversy regarding the enrollment of the Mississippi Choctaws is compromised by omitting the Choctaws of Oklahoma from the per capita payment made to Chickasaw and Cherokee Indians of \$100 and \$15, respectively.

A long contest regarding the water rights of the Yakima Indians is finally settled by giving these Indians a free water right to forty acres of their allotments in perpetuity.

Another question which has been in dispute for a number of years is settled by providing for allotting the remaining unallotted

Indians on the Bad River reservation and the distribution per capita of the remaining tribal timber to the unallotted Indians.

Out of the funds of the confederated bands of Utes in Utah and Colorado this bill appropriates about \$800,000, \$100,000 for the purchase of stock for the Navaho Springs band of said Indians in Colorado, \$200,000 for the Uintah, White River and Uncompagne bands in Utah and the balance to be expended among all of said Indians for the promotion of civilization and self-support among them, one of the chief purposes of which is to protect the water rights of the Ute Indians from being forfeited within the period fixed by law, and all of which is to give them much needed help in industrial progress.

One hundred thousand dollars is appropriated for determining the heirs of deceased Indian allottees so that title to these lands may be certain. There are now 40,000 of these cases pending in the Indian Office, in which land valued at \$60,000,000 is involved. The \$15 charged to each estate for the payment of this expense has during the last year recovered into the Treasury \$80,000, which is \$30,000 more than the appropriation on which this work was accomplished by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The bill did not become law until August 1, 1914. The items of especial interest to Arizona and New Mexico are as follows:

Arizona

SEC. 2. For support and civilization of Indians in Arizona and New Mexico, including pay of employees, \$330,000.

For support and education of 200 Indian pupils at the Indian school at Fort Mohave, and for pay of superintendent, \$35,100; for general repairs and improvements, \$3,800; in all, \$38,900.

For support and education of 700 Indian pupils at the Indian school at Phoenix, Arizona, and for pay of superintendent, \$119,400; for general repairs and improvements, \$7,500; for connecting the sewer system of the Phoenix Indian school and the East Farm tubercular sanatorium with the sewer system of the city of Phoenix, \$32,000; in all, \$158,900.

For support and education of 100 pupils at the Indian school at Truxton Canyon, Arizona, and for pay of superintendent, \$18,200; for general repairs and improvements, \$3,000; in all, \$21,200.

For maintenance, care and protection of machinery and irrigation wells already completed, in connection with the irrigation of the lands of the Pima Indians in the vicinity of Sycation, in the Gila River reservation, \$10,000, reimbursable from any funds of said Indians now or hereafter available.

For the development of a water supply for domestic and stock purposes and for irrigation for nomadic Papago Indians in Pima county, Arizona, \$5,000.

For the construction of a bridge across the Moencopi wash on the Western Navaho Indian reservation, Arizona, \$6,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, reimbursable to the United States by the Indians having tribal rights on said reservation and to remain a charge and lien upon the lands and funds belonging to said Indians until paid.

For the construction and repair of necessary channels and laterals for the utilization of water in connection with the pumping plant for irrigation purposes on the Colorado River Indian reservation, Arizona, as provided in the Act of April 4, 1910 (Thirty-sixth Statutes at Large, page 273), for the purpose of securing an appropriation of water for the irrigation of approximately 150,000 acres of land and for maintaining and operating the pumping plant, \$15,000, reimbursable as provided in said act, and to remain available until expended.

The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to set aside and reserve as a school farm for the Fort Yuma Indian school, the west half of the northwest quarter and the west half of the southwest quarter of section 24, township 16 south, range 22 east, San Bernardino meridian.

That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, not to exceed the sum of \$25,000, and in no event more than one-third of the sum that may be necessary for the construction of a bridge across the Colorado river at or near Topock, in the state of Arizona, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That no part of the money herein appropriated shall be expended until the Secretary of the Interior shall have approved the plans of said bridge and obtained

from the proper authorities of the state of Arizona and the county of San Bernardino in the state of California satisfactory guarantee of the payment, by the said states, of at least two-thirds of the cost of said bridge; and that the proper authorities of the said states assume full responsibility for, and will at all times maintain and repair said bridge and the approaches thereto: *And provided further*, That the bridge shall be built in accordance with the provisions of the Act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters, approved March 23, 1906."

For maintaining, strengthening, and raising the dike constructed to protect the irrigable lands on the Fort Mohave reservation, Arizona, from damage by floods, \$5,000 reimbursable out of any funds of said Indians now or hereafter available.

For improvement and sinking of wells, installation of pumping machinery, construction of tanks for domestic and stock water, and for the necessary structures for the development of a supply of water for domestic use for eight Papago Indian villages in southern Arizona, \$20,000.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to carry into effect the provisions of the sixth article of the treaty of June 8, 1868, between the United States and the Navaho nation or tribe of Indians, proclaimed August 12, 1868, whereby the United States agrees to provide school facilities for the children of the Navaho tribe of Indians, \$100,000; *Provided*, That the said Secretary may expend said funds, in his discretion, in establishing or enlarging day or industrial schools.

For continuing the development of a water supply for the Navaho Indians on the Navaho reservation, \$25,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, reimbursable out of any funds of said Indians now or hereafter available.

For the purchase of lands for the use and benefit of Indians under the jurisdiction of the superintendent of the Camp Verde Indian school, Arizona, \$20,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the lands purchased for said Indians shall be held in trust and be subject to the provisions of the general allotment Act of February 8, 1887 (Twenty-fourth Statutes at Large, page 388), as amended.

That so much of the Indian appropriation Act approved June 30, 1913 (Thirty-eighth Statutes at Large, page 85), as makes reimbursable out of the tribal funds of the Fort

Apache Indian reservation an appropriation for the construction of two bridges on the San Carlos Indian reservation in Arizona be, and is hereby, repealed.

For investigation recommended by the board of engineer officers of the United States army, as set forth in paragraph 217 of their report to the Secretary of War on February 14, 1914, House Document Numbered 791, Sixty-third Congress, second session, and report as to the supply of the legally available water, acreage available for irrigation and titles thereto, the maximum and minimum estimated cost of the San Carlos irrigation project, including dam and necessary canals, ditches, and laterals, with recommendations and reasons therefor and the probable cost of adjudicating the water rights along the Gila river necessary thereto, and to take the steps necessary to prevent the vesting of any water rights in addition to those, if any, now existing until further action by Congress, \$50,000.

New Mexico

SEC. 12. For support and education of 400 Indian pupils at the Indian school at Albuquerque, New Mexico, and for pay of superintendent, \$08,600; for general repairs and improvements, \$5,000; for assembly hall and gymnasium building and equipment, \$25,000; in all, \$08,600.

For support and education of 350 Indian pupils at the Indian school at Sante Fe, New Mexico, and for pay of superintendent, \$59,550; for general repairs and improvements, \$6,000; for water supply, \$1,600; for new dairy barn, \$4,000; in all, \$71,150.

For the pay of one special attorney for the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico, to be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, and for necessary traveling expenses of said attorney, \$2,000, or so much thereof as the Secretary of the Interior may deem necessary.

It will be noted that the appropriation for rebuilding the sewer system at the school and sanatorium and connecting with the sewer system of Phoenix is now available, and it is expected that bids for construction will soon be called for.

Allotment Resolution

The following resolution concerning allotments was adopted at a conference of Indian service superintendents during the institute at Sherman:

WHEREAS, It is the sense of the conference of superintendents now in session at this place that allotment work on reservations should be pushed to definite and final conclusion as expeditiously as possible wherever the Indians have attained that degree of advancement to make such action desirable to the end that they may attain the dignity of individual ownership and citizenship, it is

Resolved, That necessary action should be taken at once to allot to individuals the reservations of southern California, especially, and any others wherever the advancement of the Indians is similar, looking to the freeing of such Indians from close Government supervision and placing them in line for citizenship and full independence.

[Signed]

C. H. ASBURY,
O. B. GOODALL,
HARWOOD HALL,
Committee.

Kiowa Anti-Tobacco Campaign

In a recent number of "*Home and School*," Michael Wolf, '13, disciplinarian of the Rainy Mountain school, Gotebo, Oklahoma, tells of his work among the Kiowas. He says, "Seven weeks ago an anti-tobacco campaign was begun for the Kiowa boys of this school. Previous to that time 42 boys out of 82, or more than 52 per cent, were on the threshold of the tobacco habit. Today there is not a single boy who uses tobacco in any form. The success of the anti-tobacco movement is due to the manly and courageous boys who resisted the appetite for tobacco. It is a noble fight for a clean, healthy body and for a strong character that these boys are engaged in, and one cannot praise them too highly."

Anadarko, Oklahoma

Home and School.

Baldwin Yoke-su-ite and Ella Poaf-py-bitty were married by their pastor, July 14.

Miss Holmes has accepted a transfer to Mount Pleasant, Michigan. Her position has been filled by transfer.

Mr. and Mrs. Segar have gone to Vernon, Texas, to spend the thirty days' recreation allowed by Uncle Sam, with friends and relatives.

H. C. Russell has received a transfer to Sisseton, South Dakota. S. Toledo Sherry of Fort Peck, Montana, will fill the vacancy. They will report for duty at their respective places August 16.

INDIAN INSTITUTE AT SHERMAN

(Continued from page 379.)

is doing so much in the way of keeping down the spread of diseases.

He named the enormous figures of fifty million dollars' worth of property that is destroyed annually on account of rats and mice. Grain, foundations of houses, foods, silks, dress goods and many other things are destroyed by these "varmints."

At the conclusion of the doctor's address Supervisor Goodall made some announcements, and spoke of the general interest being manifested in the work of the institute, after which he called on Supervisor Peairs who addressed the assembly on the general purposes of the institute and the reasons for including the various topics in which instruction is being given. Mr. Peairs gave all a most pleasant greeting and at once entered into his subject with his usual vim and enthusiasm. He places Indian education as the most complex of all systems of education for the reason that the Indians are so widely scattered. The problem is to adapt the education of Indians to local conditions. In Maine the conditions are much different from those of southern California, and those in the Dakotas very much different from those of Arizona. He is firm in the belief that the greatest results in Indian education must come through the young people. He gave as follows his reasons for placing on the course for institutes the various subjects being pursued with such great interest: First, the Indian must be an English speaking person before he can be lifted to a higher plane of civilization, and for this reason he must be taught to read, write and speak good English. He advanced the idea that the instruction in this subject must be carried on in the industrial departments with as much vigor as in the academic departments. The model primary lessons were being given to enable teachers to understand how to start the Indian child in the right direction in the very beginning of his education. Penmanship

comes naturally to the Indian child, he said, and "nothing succeeds like success," nor encourages any one to the greater efforts than the knowledge that he excels in at least one thing, to be able to do one thing better than any one else. His reason for adding hygiene and sanitation was that there must be health before there can be very much development in any line. He said that it is the intention to build up the general health of the Indians, and not be constantly fighting the diseases common to them. For this reason also was group athletics which is an important feature in this campaign for the health of the Indian people. Drawing and woodwork mean so much to the Indian in the way of making his home better; likewise cooking and sewing for the girls and horticulture and gardening for the boys. They will add a great deal to the home comforts in addition to being a great factor in bringing about the transition from the Indian of the tepee to the Indian with modern homes and our modern civilization. He insists that the instruction along all lines be made to touch the home life of the child. On account of the growing scarcity of timber and the demand for concrete in home building in the country and in the city he thought it wise to add instruction in this industry. "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy" was uppermost in his mind when he added a course in lace-making. Aside from offering a departure from the many irksome routine duties of life it has a commercial value.

Following his address Principal Teacher Burton L. Smith of Sherman institute opened in an address the discussion on "Conservation of the Pupil's Time." Mr. Smith held to the idea that there must be a definite plan of work; outlines in both departments covering the work of the year. These outlines should be prepared with much thought and time and everything that will not be of special benefit to the Indian should be elimi-

nated. The calendar of the work was another topic Mr. Smith discussed. Much time will be saved, and a time for everything provided; the preparation of every lesson by the teacher regardless of what grade; teachers keep pupils busy, and busy with something that will mean development and growth for the Indian child. There must be a time for recreation which will enable pupils to accomplish more work in the same length of time. The daily program gives each sub-

with each other and their work.

At the conclusion of the lecture in gardening that followed this conference the members of the institute assembled on the campus where they were photographed by a photographer from Riverside.

"It is the white man's firewater that is ruining the Indian," was the statement made Monday evening at the beginning of the second week of the institute by Henry A. Larson, chief special officer for liquor



DOMESTIC SCIENCE BUILDING, SHERMAN INSTITUTE.

ject its relative amount of time without infringing on the other work; it necessitates quicker movements on the part of pupil as well as teacher.

Employees' meetings should be held in which the work of each department is brought up and in the general meetings the work relating to all is talked over in common. This brings the employees to a better understanding of each other's problems. It brings them in closer contact and closer sympathy

suppression of the Indian Service. Mr. Larson delivered a strong lecture on "The Liquor Problem" in a way to interest temperance forces both in and out of the service.

In introducing Mr. Larson, Supervisor Peairs said:

"Mr. Larson has been anxious to see the liquor traffic among the Indians suppressed and he has taken the opportunity in these institutes to emphasize the fact. For years his name has been associated with the liquor subject."

Mr. Larson said in part:

"To you as employees of the Indian Service is communicated the greatest trust given any class of citizens, that of taking charge of the Indians, elevating them to a better method of living and to a higher moral standard.

"In this discussion of temperance I shall refer to the attitude taken by the Indians themselves on the liquor subject. The general attitude of the early chiefs was that of antagonism toward firewater. The chiefs talked against it because of the effect on their young Indians. One young Indian said he was a clever fellow at home, but a hog when in the city where the white man kept his firewater. Another Indian changed his place of trading because, as he remarked, in that store white men gave him whisky that they might get the better of him. In the new trading post they did not offer him whisky.

"Chief after chief has spoken against it, but to Little Turtle is due the credit of the first legislation by national Congress. In 1802 Congress passed a law prohibiting the sale or furnishing of liquor to Indians. One chief said: 'I am urging my people to leave firewater alone and I want you to aid me.' Red Jacket took the same stand, urging his people to keep it away as it had a bad effect on them.

"By treaties made with Indians in the central part of the United States we realize their great antagonism toward liquor. They wished great stretches of country to remain under prohibition. If the chiefs when transferring their land to the white man provided that intoxicants should be kept out, we have proof the statement is true. The hereditary chief of the Cheyenne today realizes the effect on the system and says he is going to leave whisky alone and follow the example of the white teacher. Every Indian service employee should take a stand of personal total abstinence. Teach the boys and girls to leave intoxicating liquor alone and shun it in every form.

"We are living in a swift age and all is progress. The boy of today, who wishes to make a success as the man of tomorrow, must apply himself. You here tonight (addressing a number of Indian students in the front seats of the auditorium) can have the ambition to be the best there is in the world. The woods are full of persons who do things fairly well. If you are going to do it right, boys, your minds must be free from the numb of alcohol. There are more opportunities today than ever before and there will be still more opportunities to-

tomorrow. You cannot take advantage of the day unless you leave liquor alone and are constantly at your best. There are in this country 1,200,000 railroad employees and of these 1,000,000 are entitled to their positions because of total abstinence. You can't afford to touch it, my boys. Read stories of baseball wonders and you will find they are total abstainers, and such is true of men who reach attainment in all lines of undertaking.

"We have heard about the Germans drinking beer. Investigation has shown that a large number are rejected from the German army because of weak heart action, caused by too much beer. There is much liver and kidney trouble among Germans from the same cause. An educational campaign is now on in Germany teaching the citizens to avoid the use of beer. No country on the globe is more wrought up over this subject.

"It is a well-known fact that liquor produces crime and pauperism. The inmates of insane asylums are produced largely by liquor. The first year after places where liquor was sold unlawfully were closed in Kansas City the schoolhouses were crowded with boys and girls who formerly had been obliged to work. The building permits increased 209 per cent.

"The only reason the white man wishes to give the Indian liquor is the desire to take advantage of him. You can't profit by the use of intoxicating liquor and by using it you are tying yourself to the Devil's apron string. You students should insist that teachers and instructors give you instruction against liquor. As teachers you have an opportunity to save a race by putting forth your energies in the right direction."

Tuesday afternoon the superintendents assembled in the industrial hall for a reorganization of the conferences of mission superintendents. The original association of superintendents included only those of southern California. A resolution was introduced to include all superintendents of the southwestern district, all superintendents, ex-superintendents and visiting superintendents. The resolution was passed with a unanimous vote.

Officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows: President, Superintendent Mort-solf of Carson, Nevada; vice president, Supt. T. F. McCormick of Pala, California; secretary, Supt. R. L. Spalsbury of Bishop, California. Fifteen superintendents were in at-

tendance at this meeting, eight of whom have jurisdiction in California, six in Arizona and one in Nevada. The general officers of the service, Supervisor H. B. Peairs, Supervisor Murphy, Supervisor Goodall, Assistant Supervisor Coon and Chief Special Officer Henry A. Larson were also present, but took no part in the meeting beyond a discussion of the topics that came up for discussion. The question concerning allotments, Indian fairs, and the promotion of stock raising were discussed at this meeting. In addition to the officers the following superintendents were present: Messrs. Conser, Goodman, Hall, Shell, Duclos, Maxwell, Boyd, Runke, Coggeshall, Edmondson, Games and Babcock.

All academic teachers in attendance at the institute were especially pleased and interested in the lecture Wednesday afternoon by Dr. Murphy on "School Hygiene." The one great problem, he said, is the proper sanitation in the school. He places heating and ventilation among the most important features. A knowledge of the effects of temperature and humidity on the health of the child was emphasized by the doctor. If the humidity is too high the effect on the child will be depressing. If there is too much moisture in the air of the school rooms it will absorb more heat and create a feeling of discomfort. The best results are obtained when the temperature and humidity are given their proper consideration by the teacher. If the rooms are close and poorly ventilated, the air will become too dry, and the pupils will become susceptible to colds, etc., which may lead to various affections. The best results are obtained when the temperature of the class rooms is between 60 and 68. He emphasized the necessity of thermometers in all the school rooms, and having a pupil record the temperature hourly during the day. He considers the direct indirect system of heating and ventilating best. Windows should be open at all times to allow a free exchange of air. To best facilitate complete ventilation he would have muslin screens made and placed under the windows.

This assists in keeping an equal temperature and aids in ventilation. This plan applies to colder climates where the temperature is such that windows can not be thrown open all day on account of the cold. If the atmosphere becomes too dry he advocates placing basins of water in the room, and potted plants.

The next topic was cleanliness of the school. First, at the day schools he would have drinking fountains that automatically drain themselves; have the source of the water supply absolutely without the least possibility of contamination. He advocated the drinking of a great deal of water at meal times; more water and less tea and coffee. Second, he would abolish common drinking cups, roller towels, the promiscuous passing of soap from one to another, and to use instead individual towels, liquid soap dispensers, individual brushes and combs, the use of tooth brushes freely; clean, well kept school rooms; sweeping done in a manner that will raise as little dust as possible, and the blackboards washed frequently; and individual books, pencils, etc. Third, he cautioned the teachers to be on guard at all times for the bodily defects of the child; diseases of the mouth, nose and ear, adenoids, etc. As a means of detecting the latter he mentioned mouth breathing, nasal voice, and crooked upper teeth, and dullness and stupidity, staring countenance. By their close contact with the pupils the teachers may be able to detect many of the defects of the child that if treated in time serious results may be avoided.

At 3 o'clock Dr. Edwin Snyder, commissioner of vocational education of the state of California, addressed the institute on "The General Method of Presentation of Vocational Subjects." This scholarly discourse prepared the way for his lecture at 8 in the evening on vocational education.

In introducing the speaker Supervisor H. B. Peairs referred to the subject of vocational training as one receiving more attention than any one other kind of education.

Dr. Snyder was a teacher for a number of years, and during this time he held to the same views as he now holds on the question of vocational education. He does not see why there is not education in the planning and building the Brooklyn bridge as there was in the writing of Emerson's essays. There is development of the mind through vocational subjects the same as in other systems of education. He commented on the general probability of every new system or method being fought at the doors of our schools until the growing demand insists that it be included in the instruction. For fifty years the public has been observing the need of some educational system that would bring out the best there is in the child, whether it be along the line of vocational work, or of a work of the mind exclusively.

To the Indian schools he gives the credit of being the pioneers in a movement that has placed this training on a firm basis in the state of California, and which he thinks will in a short time mean a complete reversion of the school systems of this great commonwealth. On account of being able to see just what were the results of this dual system of education its introduction was more easily accomplished. The one thought he made paramount throughout his lecture was expression. Of this there are a number of different types, among which he mentioned the transmission of thought and the function of developing the mind. There is nothing learned, he said except through expression. The individual must use his mind in order to be happy. There is no lot in life wherein the individual can be happy unless the mind be used. He spoke of organic expression, the expression of the child while playing; this expression is obtained through freedom to the child; shoulder expression which he had noticed among Indian boys; animal expression, that of the cat; linguistic expression, that of oral and written language. From the representative we have the pictures; from the dramatic we have the reality, and from the written we have the abstract.

One can think much better with things in his hand. The material expression, is obtained through vocational education, and before the greatest degree of development can be reached there must be expression through the physical world and through the material world. Writers must feel whole paragraphs, musicians must feel the whole selection and artists must have in mind the whole picture. He closed with the statement that the one great aim in any system of education is to get the child to think and to get expression.

Because of the pending Indian bill before Congress Commissioner Cato Seils was unable to attend the institute and the following telegram was read at the institute Thursday afternoon:

"Your telegram 27th. Conference has disagreed on several important items in Indian appropriation bill and it seems important I remain here for consultation when called upon by senators and representatives. It is a great disappointment to me for I have looked forward to this occasion as one of mutual helpfulness, and exceedingly regret the unforeseen intervention which makes it impossible to join in the deliberations of the Riverside institute. Am delighted with large attendance you report and trust it will be even a greater success than the institutes held at Chilocco and Flandreau. These institutes should be largely helpful to the service. I wish to congratulate you, Superintendent Conser, and all others participating in attendance and trust that results there as elsewhere will be so satisfactory that we will be amply justified in establishing this innovation."

Dr. Murphy concluded his series of lectures before the institute with a strong plea for better care and protection of the teeth. He enumerated a number of diseases that are characteristic of bad teeth, and he urged tooth brush drill. He also called attention to the fact that 90 per cent or more of cases which it was once thought were benefitted by alcohol are hindered rather than benefitted. He was asked a number of questions in regard to alcohol for snake bites, stings, etc., and his answer was that the most serious results were noticed when alcohol had been used.

Supt. C. W. Goodman of the Phoenix In-

dian school spoke at the round table conference on Thursday afternoon on the subject assigned, "Moral Training." Mr. Goodman believes in every employee being a living example of excellent morals and emphasized the importance of teaching this by example and precept. Following him were Mrs. Gilman, Mrs. Ewbank, Superintendent Babcock, Mr. Simeral, Hon. Levi Chubbuck, Special Agent Asbury and Supervisor Goodall, all of whom spoke from the heart in what we would do to expect the boys and girls to be brought to a higher standard of morals.

At the afternoon session resolutions were adopted by the members of the institute thanking the employees and pupils of Sherman institute for their many courtesies and entertainment.

The crowning lecture of the course for the institute was delivered by Supt. J. H. Francis of the Los Angeles city schools Thursday evening. Preceding his introduction by Superintendent Conser, the Sherman institute orchestra delighted the audience with a special number.

The speaker said when he asked on what subject he was to lecture, and was told "Vocational Education" he answered: "It does not make any difference on what subject, for it would be the same speech anyway."

"All education is vocational," he said. "There is only one kind of education that might not be considered vocational, and that is the English education, which trains men to become gentlemen. In this country we have not reached that stage. The main thing in all education is development.

"There is no class of people that needs so much to be educated as the farmer. More than the doctor and the lawyer does he need science, economy, finance and sociology. He should be an all round educated man. So it is with the farm woman. The girls on the farm should know science, for in woman's hands lies the health of the nation more than any one else. In this age of sanitation she needs the science of biology, physiology and economy.

"The greatest of all social sciences is the science of production; that progress made by women in food, clothing and shelter, from 60

to 80 percent of which is controlled by her. The next 25 to 50 years is to be marked by the vocational education of women. A long time ago the vocations were divided, the mending one kind of work and the women another. The work that the women now do is as important as that done by the men. She does not recognize her own value in her work in the home, in the kitchen, at the table, or in the yard. She is playing her part in life with as great success as the men.

"Our high schools, and even the secondary schools of art, music and science get the children ready for higher learning that will lead to the university, and there get the vocational training. Why is this necessary? Why study algebra? Why study geometry? Where will it fit into their lives. They study these subjects because men have studied them thinking it meant education and development. Chemistry was once studied by men who were to become engineers. It is now studied by women—the chemistry of food.

"The best ladies' tailors, milliners, chefs, designers and architects are men. Why not women? We must teach the women and the girls that the maid in the kitchen is as good as the one she works for.

"In the great scheme of education there must be a clearing field for the child. The right kind of teachers will study the children and tell the children until everyone is enabled to find himself. Some parents want their children to be educated so that they will not have to work. The great purpose of education is to prepare us for the world's work.

"There are thousands of girls and boys who have no purpose in life. They are simply drifting. They must get ready and prepare to do something definite. They must be headed somewhere, even though they have to go through fire to get there! 'The world stands aside for the man who knows where he is going,' said Dr. Jordan. Teachers must be ready to help. No teacher can teach who can not talk the language of the child, and when I find a teacher who can do this I want her, even though she may not have a university degree."

The last sessions of the various classes were held Friday morning and in the afternoon the members of the institute attended moving pictures at Riverside given in honor of the visitors. The most interesting picture shown was that on the subject of taking care of the teeth and a picture of the Chilocco institute was also thrown on the screen.

A large number of the visitors left Riverside Friday evening and Saturday morning for home or the beaches.

All unite in praising Superintendent and Mrs. Conser, the employees of Sherman and the pupils for their care and attention bestowed on the visitors.

The registration of the institute was as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C.

H. B. Peairs, supervisor of Indian schools.
W. W. Ooon, assistant supervisor of Indian schools.
Dr. Joseph A. Murphy, medical supervisor.
John M. Truesdale, special assistant attorney general.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Otis B. Goodall, supervisor southwest district.

DENVER, COLORADO.

Henry A. Larson, chief special officer.

PHOENIX, ARIZONA.

C. W. Goodman, superintendent.
Carroll L. Scott, principal teacher.
Everett W. Lawrence, printer.
Mrs. Everett W. Lawrence.
Miss Katherine Keck, domestic science teacher.
Anna C. Bullard, housekeeper.
Mary V. Rice, teacher.

FORT DEFLANCE, ARIZONA.

Miss Francoise Johnson, teacher.

FORT MOHAVE, ARIZONA.

A. F. Duclos, superintendent.
Clara F. Duclos, clerk.
George L. Leaming, principal teacher.
Nana Leaming, baker.
A. L. Disbrow, carpenter.
James R. Smith, engineer.
Elizabeth Smith, teacher.
Della Henderson, assistant matron.

KAIBAB, ARIZONA.

J. E. Maxwell, superintendent.

PARKER, ARIZONA.

Omar L. Babcock, superintendent.
Sallie O. Babcock, matron.
Charles F. Welles, clerk.
Ida M. Welles, matron.

SACATON, ARIZONA.

Frank A. Thackery, superintendent.
John F. Chambers, teacher (Casa Blanca).
Mrs. Agnes M. Chambers, housekeeper (Casa Blanca).
Miss A. M. St. Clair, teacher.
Mrs. Sarah M. Gilman, teacher (Santan).

SALT RIVER, ARIZONA.

Daniel B. Linderman, teacher.
Jennie C. Gabus, teacher.

TRUXTON CANYON, ARIZONA.

Charles E. Shell, superintendent.
Margaret J. Durr, matron.
Olive C. Ford, seamstress.

TUCSON, ARIZONA.

H. J. McQuigg, superintendent.
Minnie M. Estabrook, field matron.

YUMA, ARIZONA.

Harry M. Carter, clerk.
Mrs. Harry M. Carter, field matron.
Anna M. Amon, matron.

WESTERN NAVAHO, TUBA, ARIZONA.

Walter Runke, superintendent.

BISHOP, CALIFORNIA.

Ross L. Spalsbury, superintendent.
George Simeral, teacher.
L. L. Goen, teacher (Big Pine).
Mrs. L. L. Goen, housekeeper (Big Pine).
Mrs. Starr Hayes, teacher (Independence).
Clarke Spalsbury.

COLTON, CALIFORNIA.

Orlando J. Purdy, deputy special officer.
Mrs. Orlando J. Purdy.
August A. Lomas, deputy special officer.

CAMPO, CALIFORNIA.

Dr. Carl Boyd, superintendent.
Mrs. Ruth Boyd, teacher.

GLENDALE, CALIFORNIA.

C. L. Gates, commercial teacher (formerly at Sherman).

HOOPA, CALIFORNIA.

Gertrude F. Loddell, teacher.

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

Elmer E. Kinnett, special officer.
J. T. Francis, superintendent of schools.
Frank B. Fitch, city schools.
Miss Cora Coogle.
Helen M. Fitch.
W. T. Brownridge.
Mrs. W. T. Brownridge.
W. T. Brownridge, Jr.
W. A. Coogle.
Mrs. W. A. Coogle.
Miss Faith Guy.

MALKI, CALIFORNIA.

C. T. Coggeshall, superintendent.
Harriet R. Coggeshall, financial clerk.

MESA GRANDE, CALIFORNIA.

T. M. Games, teacher.
Mrs. Mary Games, housekeeper.

PALA, CALIFORNIA.

T. F. McCormick, superintendent.
Mabel A. McCormick, financial clerk.
Alice McCormick.
John Wetenhall, farmer (Rincon).
Mrs. John Wetenhall (Rincon).
Ora M. Salmon, teacher.
Ella C. Osterberg, teacher.
Hildur C. Osterberg.
Rev. Fr. George D. Doyle.
Mary Noyes, teacher (La Jolla).

RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA.

Levi C. Chubbuck, Department of Agriculture.
Mrs. Levi C. Chubbuck.
O. G. Carner, superintendent of construction.
Mrs. M. C. Woodard.

SHERMAN INSTITUTE, RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA.

F. M. Conser, superintendent.
Mrs. F. M. Conser.
W. W. Rohlee, M. D., physician.
E. E. Kightlinger, clerk.
H. E. Mitchell, clerk.
Mary G. Arnold, assistant clerk.
Gertrude Ferris, assistant clerk.
Burton L. Smith, principal teacher.
Harry L. Carner, disciplinarian.
J. R. Wheelock, musical director.
Murray A. Collins, superintendent of industries.
Joseph D. Porte, printer.
J. R. McClellan, farmer.

Frank J. Veith, gardener and florist.
 Walter Smith, gardener.
 Romaldo J. Lachusa, assistant gardener.
 Joseph Scholder, mason.
 Fred Long, carpenter.
 John Poseyeva, carpenter.
 James S. Bunch, blacksmith.
 James H. Sheridan, harnessmaker.
 Michael Mullens, tailor.
 Charles C. Meairs, engineer.
 Sylvas Lubo, assistant engineer.
 J. D. Grant, laborer.
 Orrington Jewett, outing matron.
 Roma F. Ewbank, matron.
 Annie E. Meyers, matron.
 Lyda McGowan, matron.
 Mattie J. Forrester, matron.
 Autta C. Nevitt, assistant matron.
 Alice Guest, assistant matron.
 Anna W. Lubo, as istant matron.
 Juliana Amago, assistant matron.
 Anna Page, cook.
 Christine Lentz, club cook.
 Katherine Emerson, assistant cook.
 Ollie Hollis, baker.
 Harriet Quillian, nurse.
 Bitha I. Canfield, seamstress.
 Anna C. Smith, assistant seamstress.
 Florence Marsh, domestic science teacher.
 Jessie W. Cook, teacher.
 Nellie Stevens, teacher.
 Katherine Norton, teacher.
 Cora E. Muench, teacher.
 Edith McGowan, teacher.
 Jennie Hood, teacher.
 Arthur V. Kalb, teacher.
 Mary L. Meairs, laundress.
 Susan C. Hildebrand, assistant.
 Kenneth A. Marmon, assistant.
 Rose N. McClellan, assistant.
 Vera A. Lindsav, assistant.
 Mrs. H. E. Mitchell.
 Mrs. Emma Kightlinger.
 Mrs. F. Veith.
 Mrs. Murray A. Collins.
 Mrs. M. Mullens.
 Mrs. J. S. Bunch.
 Mabel Bunch.
 Gertrude Mullens.
 Anna Mullens.

REDONDO, CALIFORNIA.

Mrs. J. W. Copelan.

REDLANDS, CALIFORNIA.

Mrs. E. C. Sterling.
 Mrs. Jennie E. Davie.

ROUND VALLEY, CALIFORNIA.

Carolina Nolasquez, cook.

SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA.

Miss Ednah A. Rich, president State Normal school.

SAN BERNARDINO, CALIFORNIA.

Clement T. Johnson, deputy special officer.
 Mrs. C. T. Johnson.

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA.

Henrietta M. Wolter, formerly clerk, Osage, Oklahoma.
 J. D. Shipp.
 Mrs. J. D. Shipp.

SAN JACINTO, CALIFORNIA.

W. D. Bailey, clerk.
 Mrs. W. D. Bailey.

SANTA YSABEL, CALIFORNIA.

Dr. L. B. Sandall, physician.
 Mrs. L. B. Sandall.
 Ora Scholder, matron.
 Myrtie A. Hardin, teacher.

SOBOBA, CALIFORNIA.

Harwood Hall, superintendent.
 Mrs. Harwood Hall.
 Miss Lilah Hall.
 Mrs. Ellen Lawrence, lacemaker.
 Dr. William L. Shawk, agency physician (Cahuilla).
 Emily C. Shawk, teacher (Cahuilla).

THERMAL, CALIFORNIA.

Mrs. A. A. Lomas.

TULE RIVER, CALIFORNIA.

A. P. Edmonson, superintendent.
 Donie H. Dutton, teacher (Auberry).
 Mrs. Lydia S. Plesse (Porterville).

CARSON SCHOOL, STEWART, NEVADA.

J. B. Mortsof, superintendent.
 D. H. Reed, clerk.
 F. J. Gehringer, disciplinarian.
 Grace Mortsof, teacher.
 Emma A. Gehringer, assistant matron.
 Sadie M. Fleming, teacher.
 Kenneth Mortsof.
 Keith Mortsof.
 Leonard Gehringer.
 Paul Gehringer.
 Alice Reed.
 Margaret Reed.
 Mrs. D. H. Reed.

LOVELOCKS, NEVADA.

W. J. Merz, teacher.
 Mrs. W. J. Merz, housekeeper.

NIXON, NEVADA.

Hiram Jones, farmer.

RENO, NEVADA.

O. H. Asbury, special agent.
 Ralph Asbury.

ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO.

Clyde M. Blair, principal teacher.
 Mrs. Mary B. Blair, teacher.

SANTA CLARA, NEW MEXICO.

Elizabeth J. Richards, teacher.

ZUNI, NEW MEXICO.

Elizabeth Blythe, seamstress.

HASKELL INSTITUTE, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Mrs. May Stanley, teacher.

SANTEE, NEBRASKA.

John H. Hofeldt.

CHILOCCO, OKLAHOMA.

Daisy B. Hylton, sewing instructor.
 Mrs. Edgar K. Miller.

WHITE ROCKS, UTAH.

Charles Reed, industrial teacher.
 Frank Davis, farmer.
 Lorena M. Sanders, teacher.

The *NATIVE AMERICAN* is indebted to the *Riverside Enterprise*, Riverside, California, for its cooperation in furnishing copies of the various lectures delivered at the institute during the two weeks' sessions.

Institute Notes

Phoenix school was represented at the institutes at Sherman, Chemawa, Santa Fe, Chilocco and Flandreau.

On the Reds in the group athletics, who won easily in all the events, were Messrs. Goodman, Scott and Lawrence of Phoenix.

Principal Teacher Smith's classes in arithmetic were very popular and those of Mr. Scholder in concrete work were largely attended by both men and women.

Supervisor Goodall had the walls of his office decorated with drawings by Monroe Frederick, one of Mrs. Corwin's pupils, which were admired by all visitors.

Mr. Scott's paper on "Correlation of Academic and Industrial Departments" aroused a spirited discussion which extended over two days.

One of the amusing features of the institute was the evening line of husbands in front of Ramona Home calling on their wives and renewing their courtship days.

A number of the employees at Sherman volunteered to board some of the visitors and those so fortunate as to board at Mrs. Veith's were treated to some excellent old southern cooking.

Phoenix school was well represented at the Sherman institute. Those attending were Supt. C. W. Goodman, Mr. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence, Miss Keck, Miss Rice and Miss Bullard.

One of the most interesting events during the institute was the visit to the farm of the school. The trip was made in autos and the guests were received by Mr. and Mrs. J. R. McCellan.

The L. I. A. R. S. club, composed of men attending the institute and living in Allenbro Lodge, held day and night sessions in Chemawa park, adjoining the school campus and many subjects of interest to workers in

the Indian Service were discussed at these meetings. A mock trial was held in which the defendant was acquitted and elected to the highest office in the club.

Havasupai Agency, Supai, Arizona

By Special Correspondent.

There has been some good work done on the reservation roads during the past two weeks which was needed badly.

There was a considerable slide of rock from the canyon wall one night recently which caused considerable noise in the canyon. The unusual noise called forth a strenuous chorus from about twenty-five Indian dogs.

Havasupai day school opened July 6 with Mrs. Ella West as teacher and Mrs. Amelia Menger as housekeeper. School will close November 30 for a vacation period during December, January and February. There are twenty-three children attending school this year.

On the morning of July 13 Sterling Akaba died after a lingering illness of many months. Sterling was an active, progressive man and his early death is sad indeed. One of his last requests was to be buried like a white man, so a rough casket was made in the school shop and on July 14 he was laid to rest in the Indian burying ground just below Mooney Falls.

The annual pow-wow of the Supai, Mohave and Walapai tribes was held on this reservation August 17 to August 21. About fifty visiting Indians were here. Every one seemed to have a good time and the whole affair was conducted along lines of moderation and good order. Jim Mahone and Jim Fielding were here and enjoyed themselves among old friends and made many new ones.

On the evening of August 12 Austin Hamdreck and Kate Mooney were united in marriage by Superintendent West at the agency. Kate had just returned from the Phoenix Indian school which she had attended for the past three years. Austin is one of our progressive Supai boys. He is one of the proud owners of a new cottage and has it fitted up with a good cook stove, table and other things necessary to maintain a civilized home. Immediately after the marriage ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Hamdreck went to their new home and with them went many good wishes from their friends.

...the first...

FORTIFIED

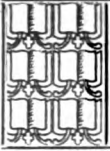
EXPECT but little,
Yet strive to well
deserve—
Lift to sublimest heights
the joy to serve—
And building thus a wall
of sure defense
We guard and save our
soul's own recom-
pense.

—A. H. McQuilkin, in *Inland Printer*



EMPLOYEES AT LAKE VERMILLION SCHOOL, TOWER, MINNESOTA

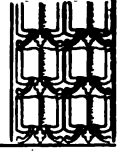
From left to right—Carl Stanard, farmer; R. L. Hughes, engineer; Miss Jessie Cupp, primary teacher; Mrs. Mary Riegert, matron; Miss Cora Coffee, clerk; J. Adelbert Tobey, principal teacher; John Anderson, assistant; Mrs. Angus, cook; Mrs. Mary A. Holliday, seamstress; Peter Wetenhall, industrial teacher and disciplinarian; Miss Patti Campbell, kindergartner; Dr. Otis O. Benson, superintendent.



"NOT FOR SCHOOL, BUT FOR LIFE"

THE NATIVE AMERICAN

Devoted to Indian Education



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Number 29

National Congress of American Indians

EARLY in the month of October the progressive and patriotic Indians of the country will hold a national conference at the University of Wisconsin at Madison, Wisconsin. Under the leadership of Indians who have attained high positions in modern American life, Indians of all classes, from the tepee dweller to the dweller in marble halls, will meet with their white friends to discuss the destiny of the Indian race.

The Madison meeting will be under the jurisdiction of the Society of American Indians, a national organization of Indians and their friends, that has attained not only country-wide prominence but a standing in Europe as well. The Indians and their friends were invited to Wisconsin's great university through the interest of President Van Hise and through the Wisconsin State Historical society.

The program as announced will embrace many vital discussions and the speakers will be men and women who have expert knowledge of Indian affairs as well as of the principles of race development. Among the speakers are Hon. Gabe E. Parker, register of the United States Treasury, a Choctaw Indian; Dr. Sherman Coolidge, president of the society; Dr. Carlos Montezuma, an Apache and a well known Chicago physician; Gen. R. H. Pratt, founder of the Indian school system; Dr. Charles Van Hise, president of Wisconsin university; Rev. Henry Roe-Cloud, a Winnebago and a Yale graduate; Father Phillip Gordon, a Chippewa Indian who is an ordained priest; William J. Kershaw, an attorney and a Menominee Indian of Milwaukee; Dennison Wheelock, an Oneida and a lawyer of West Depere, Wisconsin; Stephen Jones, Indian Y. M. C. A. secretary and a member of the Santee Sioux; Matthew K. Sniffin of the Indian Rights Association,

and many other Indians and white citizens who are interested in Indian welfare. The date of the conference is October 6 to 11.

This meeting will be the fourth annual conference of the Society of American Indians. Last year the conference was held at Denver University. Each year the society adopts a platform setting forth the fundamental needs of the race, as well as mentioning such specific matters as seem of unusual concern. The society tries to get at the root of matters and then embodies its conclusions in bills submitted to Congress. The society was founded at Ohio State University at Columbus, and owes its existence largely to the interest and inspiration of Prof. F. A. McKenzie of the sociological department of that university. Two conferences have been held at Columbus. The tenor of the Denver meeting may well be known by a final quotation from the third platform: "We realize that hand in hand with the demand for our rights must go an unwavering desire to take on new responsibility. We call upon our own people to lay hold of the duties that lie before them, to serve not only their own race, but to serve all mankind." The theme this year is: "To the American Indian let there be given Equal Opportunities, Equal Responsibilities and Equal Education." The society headquarters is in the Barrister building, Washington, D. C. At this office is published the society's "Quarterly Journal," a unique magazine that has a wide influence in Indian matters. All persons of Indian blood and all friends of the Indian are eligible to membership in the society. Indeed, membership in the society is considered a badge of special honor by men and women of both the white and red races. It is a form of patriotism that has the "make good" ring in it.

The Murderer of Desoto Tiger Caught



DOWN in Florida three days after Christmas, 1911, a thrifty, well-respected Indian of the Seminole band was murdered. The motive was robbery. The murderer was John Ashley, a whisky trader. Florida did nothing to convict the murderer. Our attention was called to the tragedy by M. Raymond Harrington and by Alanson Skinner, both associate members of this society, and by Joseph (Tahan) Griffis, all of whom had investigated the matter on the spot. An urgent appeal was sent out by Mrs. Minnie Moore Wilson,

airs to see that justice is done the Indian and wrongs heaped on him avenged.

"On December 28, 1911, Desoto Tiger, a full-blood Seminole Indian, was murdered and his body thrown into a canal about thirty-five miles from Fort Lauderdale in this state.

"Tiger was a thrifty, respectable, and influential Indian, much beloved by Seminole people and well liked by the white people generally.

"It appears that Tiger had eighty-four valuable otter hides which he had accumulated and was about to market them. A white



SEMINOLE INDIAN PALMETTO HOUSES, NEAR FORT LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA.

of Kissimee, Florida, asking for help in bringing about justice. Indeed, our 1912 platform contained an item petitioning the authorities of Florida to get the murderer.

After all this time and delay something has happened. The story of his capture reveals the point. From the energetic paper, the *New Republic*, we extract the dispatch found below:

"The capture of the murderer and outlaw, John Ashley, some days ago, not far from this place (West Palm Beach, Fla.)," says the *New Republic*, "indicates the determination of the present administration of Indian af-

scoundrel named John Ashley appears to have supplied the Indians with liquor. At any rate, they secured the liquor and were drinking heavily.

"The next thing was the natural one Tiger's dead body was fished out of the canal and John Ashley went to Miami and sold Tiger's eighty-four hides for \$580, after which he went on a drunk and disappeared.

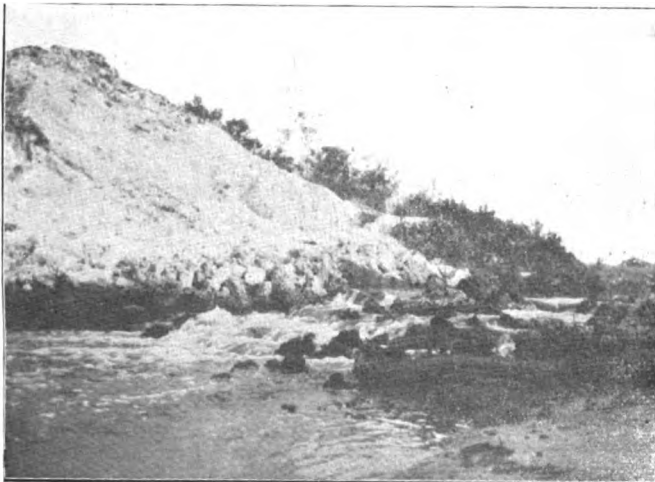
"Jim Gopher, a Seminole friend of Tiger's, swore out a warrant for the arrest of Ashley for the murder, but Tiger was 'only an Indian' and the local officers were in no hurry. Another reason why they were in no hurry was

because Ashley was a 'gun man' and they didn't propose to bother about doing full duty as long as there was serious danger in it.

"Inasmuch as Tiger was not legally a ward of the Government the Indian Office had no legal jurisdiction, and thus the matter dragged along. But in the meantime Ashley, who had taken to the jungles, occasionally appeared and held somebody up, Mexican style, and relieved them of their money. This aroused the white people somewhat, but the local officials were unable to get Ashley.

"In this shape the attention of Com-

plunged alone into the swamps and chased Ashley for weeks, sleeping on the bare ground, subsisting on hard tack and wild berries and drinking out of the sand ponds. The *Everglades of Florida is the most difficult place in the world to catch an outlaw, but it is in the most difficult place in the world that such a man as 'Ed' Brents shines. Pursued night and day by this man with a rifle, Ashley finally became desperate and surrendered. Brents lost no time in bringing his prisoner to this place and lodging him in jail where he now is, awaiting trial. Brents left for Washington where it is said he was called to receive the personal com-



FALLS IN DRAINAGE CANAL, EVERGLADES, FLORIDA.

missioner of Indian Affairs Cato Sells was called to the murder. Red tape was cut quick and clean in two. 'Get Ashley' was the command that Sells put to Chief Officer Henry A. Larson. He didn't say to Larson 'arbitrate the case.' He didn't say 'use your influence to see that justice is done.' He didn't say 'urge the local officers to do their duty.' He said: 'Get Ashley,' and Larson didn't have to be told twice.

"T. E. Brents, or 'Ed.' Brents, one of the old Indian Territory 'bunch' of the Service, was detailed on the case with instructions to 'get Ashley.' With his rifle, and pockets full of hard tack, Brents came to Florida,

mendations of Commissioner Sells.

"For half a century and more these Seminole Indians have been the hereditary enemies of the Government, but this vigorous act of Commissioner Sells has done more than a library of speeches and promises to win them to confidence in Washington."—*Quarterly Journal*.

*The Everglades consists of a section of almost unexplored territory in the extreme southern part of Florida, about 130 miles long and 70 miles wide, and its interior is as great a mystery to the white man as is the heart of Africa.

Misfortunes never come singly and neither do blessings.

Some folks are never too old to learn, and some are never old enough.

THE NATIVE AMERICAN

Entered at Phoenix, Arizona, as Second Class Mail Matter

C. W. GOODMAN, Superintendent

An Illustrated Weekly Magazine, Devoted to Indian Education and Printed by Indian Student-Apprentices at the United States Indian Training School, Phoenix, Arizona

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A YEAR

Miss Fowler returned Friday morning from Los Angeles where she spent a very enjoyable month.

Mrs. Posey and Wenema spent the latter part of the week with friends on a ranch near Phoenix.

Miss Georgie Robinson, a former Indian Service employee, has purchased the trading post of M. C. Maddox at Maddox, Arizona.

Miss Bullard has returned from a pleasant summer in California. Her summer school leave was spent at the Sherman institute.

Mr. Brittingham, who was a temporary employee at the sanatorium last year, is in charge of the school dairy during Mr. Francis' vacation.

Mrs. Anna Hoffman came over from Sacaton last week to assist Francis Harvier in bringing his wife to the hospital in Phoenix for treatment and probable operation.

Miss Phelps returned from Sacaton last Saturday evening with a party of pupils and on Thursday left for San Carlos and Rice on a similar errand.

Mrs. Owsley, Miss Hendrix and Mr. Stacy have been at the school building for more than a week checking up the library books, invoicing school furniture and getting things generally straightened out for work.

Mrs. Ethel Dixon and daughter Lois returned from the White Mountain country where they enjoyed several weeks with Mr. Dixon. On Sunday Mrs. Dixon went to Prescott for a short visit with her brother who is in very poor health, and may arrange to bring him to Phoenix later.

Miss Adams has returned from her home in Linwood, Kansas, where she spent most of the summer. She took her school leave at Flandreau and reports a very pleasant and helpful session.

Superintendent Goodman went to Prescott on the train this week intending to bring the family back Monday next. They will return in their machine, having made the trip overland last month.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lewis of Darlington, Oklahoma, were visiting friends at Phoenix over Sunday. They were returning to their work at the Cheyenne and Arapaho boarding school after a pleasant vacation with Robert's people at Blackwater.

Miss Allen has returned from New Mexico where she has spent most of her vacation with Miss F. J. Dennis at Algodones. She was at Santa Fe during the institute enjoying several days with Miss Ida Vorum and Mr and Mrs. Snyder, former Phoenix employees.

Mr. Oliver, who is on vacation now and then as occasion permits, recently went hunting in the Gila Crossing country and brought home some fine shot in his hand. The doctor extracted the unwelcome guests and the invaded territory is now assuming normal shape. Our chief clerk likes the Gila Crossing birds all right but intimates that he does not care for the careless brand of hunters at large down there.

The many friends of Miss Anna Ridenour were happily surprised last Saturday afternoon when our former matron appeared unannounced in our midst. Miss Ridenour resigned from the Indian Service several ago and on the first of September took up her new work as preceptress at the Tempe Normal school. She spent the summer traveling in the east and middle west and is looking exceedingly well.

Gee Gage, Stewart Lewis and Howard Collins are new boys on the printing office detail. Stewart Lewis is the third boy in his family to work on the NATIVE AMERICAN.

Politics in the Indian Bureau

Under the above heading the Muskogee (Oklahoma) *Times-Democrat* commends Commissioner Sells' administration, mentioning particularly the improved conditions in the management of Oklahoma affairs.

"Indian Commissioner Cato Sells has succeeded in inspiring implicit confidence in himself among those with whom his work keeps him in touch. Strangely enough, the first man for the Commissioner to win was the Indian himself. In Oklahoma the Indians have always regarded the Indian Office, not as a means of help but rather as a system which was holding them in check. Now they seek the advice of the Bureau and are lending helpful cooperation to the Government in the inauguration of the many reforms which have been introduced by the present administration.

"Several important changes have been made in the Oklahoma service and more are to follow. There will also be some additions. The Commissioner has made it perfectly plain to those who seek appointments as oil inspector, provided for in the last bill, that civil service rules will govern. In removing Creek Attorney Mott from his job, politics was the very last consideration and partisan politics had little to do with the selection of Mott's successor. The Commissioner has made it perfectly plain that, in the selection of a successor to J. George Wright and Dana H. Kelsey, the successful candidate must have more to commend him than merely his democracy. Those who have been added to the service have been practically eliminated from politics, for the most rigid rules are being enforced against political activity upon the part of those engaged in the Indian Service.

"But even at that the Commissioner is playing politics. His game of politics is to free the Indian from the incompetency which has disgusted him in the past. Not long ago a Republican politician in the service wrote to one of his subordinates: 'You'd better fix up that report and itemize your account;

I'm going out and there's no telling who will be here next month;' and forthwith the first intelligent report in a very interesting case was revised and at least one Indian is \$100 or so better off. When the Bureau is finally manned by persons who have more regard for the interests of the Indian and less for a political machine, then the Commissioner will have won in a most commendable political game and we wish him an early triumph."

Payments to Civilized Tribes

In compliance with the provision of the Indian bill which became a law August 1, 1914, and which provides for the payment to the Creek, Chickasaw and Cherokee Indians of Oklahoma, in equalization of their allotments and per capita payments altogether amounting to more than \$3,000,000, Commissioner of Indian Affairs Cato Sells, has promulgated regulations for completing these payments during the month of August, the Creek equalization payment to be made by J. George Wright, commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes; all payments and procedure under these regulations for Creek payments to be after consultation and in cooperation with Judge R. C. Allen, tribal attorney for the Creek nation of Indians; the Chickasaw payment to be made by Supt. Dana H. Kelsey after consultation and in cooperation with Hon. Reford Bond, tribal attorney for the Chickasaw nation of Indians, and the Cherokee payment to be made by Superintendent Kelsey after consultation and in cooperation with Hon. Houston B. Teehee, probate attorney for the Cherokee nation of Indians.

Commissioner Sells has also directed Superintendent Kelsey to detail field clerks of the Five Civilized Tribes to points where these payments will reach the Indians, that the Indians receiving this money may be fully protected from every immoral or other influence which might result in their being defrauded or over-reached in any way.

Physicians' Conference

A conference of the United States Indian Service physicians of the northwest was held at Fort Lapwai (Idaho) Indian sanatorium, June 23 to June 25.

The conference was directly under the charge of Dr. Joseph A. Murphy, medical supervisor, United States Indian Service. The first day was devoted to "Tuberculosis," with Dr. John N. Alley, superintendent of the sanatorium, as chairman; the second day to "Trachoma," with Dr. W. H. Harrison, ophthalmologist of the Indian Service as chairman, and the third day to "Oral Hygiene" and "General Infectious Diseases," with Dr. Harry L. Hale, D. D. S., of the Indian Service, chairman.

The following papers were read at the first day's session: "Tuberculosis Among the Indians," Dr. Joseph A. Murphy; "Suitable Cases for Sanatorium Treatment," Dr. John N. Alley; "Mental Aspect of Tuberculosis in the Insane," Dr. J. W. Given, Orofino, Idaho; "Treatment of Tubercular Mastoiditis," Dr. Thomas M. Henderson; "The Sources of Infection of Tuberculosis," Dr. E. A. Pierce. The papers were supplemented with clinical demonstrations and were freely discussed by all members of the conference, and the different phases of tuberculosis work among the American Indians and others taken up.

On the second day the following papers were read: "Trachoma—Diagnosis and Treatment," Dr. W. H. Harrison; "Trachoma on the Blackfeet Reservation," Dr. Orlyn S. Phillips; "Trachoma among the Indians of the Northwest," Dr. Bolivar J. Lloyd.

On the third day the subjects of "Oral Hygiene" and "General Infectious Diseases" were taken up and the following papers read: "Oral Hygiene," Harry L. Hale, D. D. S.; "Oral Hygiene," W. Frank Gilbert, D. D. S.; "General Infectious Diseases Among the American Indians," Dr. Maximilian F. Clausius; "Relation of the Indian to Public Health," Dr. Charles J. Laffin; "General Infectious Diseases," Dr. Louis J. Perkins.

After a general discussion of all the medical problems of the Indian Service the conference adjourned to meet in Denver, Colorado, in 1915.

Adopted as Member of Blackfeet Tribe

Through the efforts of Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Spo-pee, a Piegan Indian by birth, and because of his association known as a Blackfeet, was pardoned by President Wilson in July after 32 years' confinement in St. Elizabeth's insane asylum near Washington, D. C., where he was incarcerated when convicted of murder at Helena on doubtful evidence and never was insane.

Soon thereafter the Indian Office sent Spo-pee to his reservation in Montana where he was received with much rejoicing. On July 18, at the request of Commissioner Sells, the tribal council held a meeting and unanimously adopted Spo-pee as a member of the Blackfeet tribe. Since then he has been given an allotment of land and provision is being made by the Commissioner to furnish him with a team and necessary equipment to commence farming next spring. All of this is being done with the approval of the tribal council and is regarded by the Indian Office and the Blackfeet Indians as small compensation for his almost lifetime loss of opportunity because of the terrible injustice inflicted upon him.

Both of Indian Race

Alvin L. Kennedy, 22 years old, an Indian who gave his address as Salamanca, New York, obtained a marriage license recently to marry Mary A. Bailey, 21 years old, of Browning, Montana, who the applicant said also belonged to the red race.

The license was issued to Rev. James L. McLain pastor of Wilson Memorial M. E. church, on Eleventh street southeast between G and I streets.—*Washington Star*.

Josephine Boynton, who has been at the sanatorium for some months, left Thursday morning for her home in Darlington, Okla.

INDIAN INSTITUTE AT TOMAH, WIS.

By Special Correspondent.

The summer school for Indian Service employees held at Tomah Indian school, Tomah, Wisconsin, August 3 to August 15, was a complete success from every standpoint. The first day of the institute 75 people were already on the ground and the total attendance was 109, as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Dr. L. F. Michael, supervisor.
 Dr. Ferdinand Shoemaker, assistant medical supervisor.
 J. F. Singleton, photographer.
 Mrs. E. E. Newton, supervisor.

MUSKOGEE, OKLAHOMA.

John B. Brown, supervisor.

SAPULPA, OKLAHOMA.

Mrs. Hattie G. Garber, teacher.

MEKUSUKEY, OKLAHOMA.

Miss Zoe Taber, domestic science teacher.

RAINY MOUNTAIN, OKLAHOMA.

Miss Cecelia House, teacher.

HASKELL INSTITUTE, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

C. E. Birch, principal.
 J. L. Smoot, superintendent of industries.
 Alfred Venne, director of athletics.

SACATON, ARIZONA.

Mrs. Jessie C. Morago, teacher.

TOMAH, WISCONSIN.

L. M. Compton, superintendent.
 Mrs. Elva E. Compton, financial clerk.
 Jo-le E. Puleifer, teacher.
 Mrs. J. M. Devlin, matron.
 Mrs. D. Connor, teacher.
 J. S. Monks, clerk.
 Mrs. M. D. Church, principal teacher.
 G. A. Schultz, temporary stenographer.
 Miss M. M. Miller, domestic science teacher.
 Miss E. C. Beeler, matron.
 F. A. Bean, carpenter.
 Mrs. A. H. Lane, nurse.
 Miss Lois Babb, temporary employee.
 Miss Nellie Olson, assistant seamstress.
 Mrs. Madeline Duxtater, laundress.
 Miss Mary Arkeketah, assistant matron.
 Miss Elizabeth Silas, assistant matron.
 Chauncey Duxtater, dairyman.
 Monroe Coulon, asslstant engineer.
 Robert Vandervort, gardener.
 Wilson Charles, disciplnarian.
 Mrs. Wilson Charles, asslstant cook.
 T. E. C. Vesper, engineer.
 Miss Marjorie Hill.
 Mary D. Church.
 Mrs. K. M. Hill, property clerk.
 Miss Isabel J. MacRoy, teacher.
 Miss Lizzie M. Linnenburg, baker.
 A. E. Winter, physcician.
 Miss Dorothy Bailey, clerk.

LAC DU FLAMBEAU, WISCONSIN.

Mrs. Clara M. Lee, matron.
 Miss Elmira Smith, teacher.
 Miss Olive Webster, cook.

ODANAH, WISCONSIN.

Albert B. Reagan, teacher.
 Sister Macaria, teacher.

ASHLAND, WISCONSIN.

Sister Madeline, teacher.

ONEIDA, WISCONSIN.

J. C. Hart, superintendent.

KESHENA, WISCONSIN.

Mrs. Myrtle W. Marble, field matron.
 Mrs. Anna M. Page, laundress.
 Blaine Page, assistant superintendent.
 Mrs. Nannie B. Sayles, teacher.
 P. H. Sayles, principal.
 Reginald Oshkosh, principal interpreter.
 Roy L. Peal, industrial teacher.

HAYWARD, WISCONSIN.

William A. Light, superintendent.
 Miss Myrtle A. Eickhoff, teacher.
 Miss Myra Felton.
 Miss E. M. Felton, teacher.
 Mrs. A. M. Libbey, laundress.
 Miss E. A. Schweger, baker.
 Mrs. William A. Light.
 Frank Setter, farmer.
 Mrs. Frank Setter.
 Miss Leona Coker, teacher.
 Mrs. Ida W. Balfour, cook.
 Miss Helen Phillips, assistant matron.

WITTENBERG, WISCONSIN.

Mrs. Hannah G. Brown, assistant matron.
 Miss Jennie Warnock, matron.
 Miss Martina Cleveland, principal teacher.
 Miss Sophia Holm, seamstress.
 Miss Florence Zeigler, teacher.
 Miss Esther Gunderson, teacher.

NEOPIT, WISCONSIN.

A. S. Nicholson, superintendent.
 Mrs. A. S. Nicholson.

VERMILLION LAKE, MINNESOTA.

Dr. O. O. Benson, superintendent.
 Miss Cora Coffee, clerk.
 Miss Jessie A. Cupp, teacher.

LEACH LAKE, MINNESOTA.

Miss H. T. Coughlin, matron.
 Miss Ortha Wilson, teacher.

GRAND PORTAGE, MINNESOTA.

A. R. Frank, superintendent.
 Miss Eva B. Thompson, teacher.

WHITE EARTH, MINNESOTA.

Miss Madeline Downs, teacher.
 Mrs. Margaret Glover, teacher.
 Louis E. Baumgartner, principal.
 Miss Edith Hancock, matron.

PINE POINT, MINNESOTA.

J. A. Nygren, principal.

ROUND LAKE, MINNESOTA.

W. H. Hashbarger, teacher.

GROSS LAKE, MINNESOTA.

Miss Susie Thomas, matron.

CASS LAKE, MINNESOTA.

Miss Olive Davis, teacher.

PIPESTONE, MINNESOTA.

Frank T. Mann, superintendent.
 Mrs. Minnie Dunnigan, teacher.

FON DU LAC, MINNESOTA.

G. W. Cross, superintendent.
 Miss Jennie M. Rockford, teacher.

NETT LAKE, MINNESOTA.

John Willie, assistant clerk.

RED LAKE, MINNESOTA.

Dr. L. L. Culp, physician.

TAMA, IOWA.

Miss Nellie M. Sherwood, domestic science teacher.

WAHPETON, NORTH DAKOTA.

Miss Stella D. Preston, matron.

Mrs. Mary L. Frank, cook.

FLANDREAU, SOUTH DAKOTA.

Mrs. I. N. Webster, assistant matron.

BLACKFEET, MONTANA.

E. J. Peacore, principal.

TRUXTON CANYON, ARIZONA.

Miss Margaret Nessel, cook.

FULTON, KANSAS.

Mrs. Josie McHale, teacher.

MOUNT PLEASANT, MICHIGAN.

R. A. Cochran, superintendent.

Mrs. R. A. Cochran, matron.

CHEROKEE, NORTH CAROLINA.

Miss Etta Knickerbacker, matron.

GENOA, NEBRASKA.

Miss Anna B. Flenniken, teacher.

Monday afternoon, August 3, a complete organization was perfected and Tuesday morning the regular program was taken up along academic, industrial and vocational lines. Supervisors Dr. L. F. Michael and John B. Brown and the instructors were here before the beginning of the work and the way the classes seemed to catch the spirit of the instructors and the enthusiasm and zeal displayed by all from the start assured success. The instructors reported that the attention and application were excellent.

The different subjects and instructors were as follows:

English, arithmetic and penmanship, C. E. Birch, principal, Haskell institute; sewing, Miss Mollie E. Miller, Tomah, Wisconsin; cooking, Miss Zoe Taber, Mekusukey academy, Oklahoma; lace-making, Mrs. Isaac Webster, Oneida, Wisconsin; dairying, gardening and horticulture, Levias Hancock, Tomah, Wisconsin; concrete, Fred A. Bean, Tomah, Wisconsin; model primary lessons, Mrs. Hattie G. Garber, Sapulpa, Oklahoma; hygiene and sanitation, Dr. Ferdinand Shoemaker, assistant medical supervisor; conferences, Dr. L. F. Michael, supervisor; drawing and woodworking, Joseph L. Smoot, Haskell institute; group athletics and games, Alfred Venne, Haskell institute.

The conferences were well attended and many subjects of great importance to the schools were discussed. Conservation of the child's time, the correlation of academic, industrial and vocational activities; moral training, temperance, industrial and vocational training, school farms, play ground and play time, socials for pupils and socials for employees were the principal subjects discussed at these conferences.

Supervisor Peairs arrived from the Chemawa institute on the morning of the 10th. We were all very glad to see him and his coming was greatly appreciated by all in attendance.

A splendid lecture course was provided and this was greatly enjoyed by those in attendance. Many important phases of industrial and vocational training, morals and the evil effects of intemperance were outlined by the different speakers, their subjects being as follows:

Prof. C. P. Norgord, University of Wisconsin, "Demonstration Methods of Teaching Agriculture."

President L. D. Harvey, Stout Manual Training school, Menominee, Wisconsin, "Education for Industrial Efficiency."

Prof. Paul F. Voelker, university extension division, University of Wisconsin, "Habit, Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde."

H. A. Larson, chief officer, liquor suppression, "The Liquor Problem."

Hon. Edwin C. Cooley, Chicago, Ill., "The Part-time Industrial and Agricultural Schools of Europe."

Prof. F. A. Cotton, president State Normal school, La Crosse, Wisconsin, "Universal Education."

Hon. C. P. Cary, superintendent public instruction, state of Wisconsin, "Correlation of Academic, Industrial and Vocational Activities in Schools."

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the institute:

"Whereas, The Indian Office has provided for and established a series of institutes for Indian Service workers to meet for consultation and mutual benefit, and whereas we believe that our institute, held at Tomah Wisconsin, August 3 to 15, has fulfilled its mission in a most satisfactory manner, we, the members thereof, desire to offer the following resolutions:

First, That it is our belief that it is to the interest of the service and the Indians that these meetings be made permanent.

Second, That we extend to the Hon. Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, our thanks for this opportunity for self improvement and our appreciation of his helpful interest in all things pertaining to the welfare of the Indians; also to Supt. L. M. Compton and his corps of employees for their untiring efforts to entertain us and to make our stay at their school pleasant and profitable, and last, but not least, to Dr. Michael, our supervisor and chairman, and to the visiting officials and instructors who helped to make our institute a success.

J. C. HART, Chairman.

L. L. CULP.

F. T. MANN,

R. A. COCHRAN,

MAY D. CHURCH,

MARTINA CLEVELAND,

MYRTIE W. MARBLE.

Saturday evening, August 8, a social and reception was held in the gymnasium and a very enjoyable evening was spent.

How much good was accomplished by the institute was evidenced by the general interest manifested and the spirit of cheerfulness that seemed to prevail throughout the entire period.

VERMILLION LAKE, TOWER, MINNESOTA

By Special Correspondent.

(Correspondence received too late for our midsummer number.)

Miss Cupp expects to go to Montana for a portion of her vacation.

Miss Coffee went to Duluth recently to accompany two little girls to this school.

Mr. and Mrs. Wetenhall and children are in Hayward, Wisconsin, during vacation.

Mrs. Riegert accompanied children to Fort Francis and will take her vacation near Virginia.

Mr. Stanard is making hay while the sun shines.

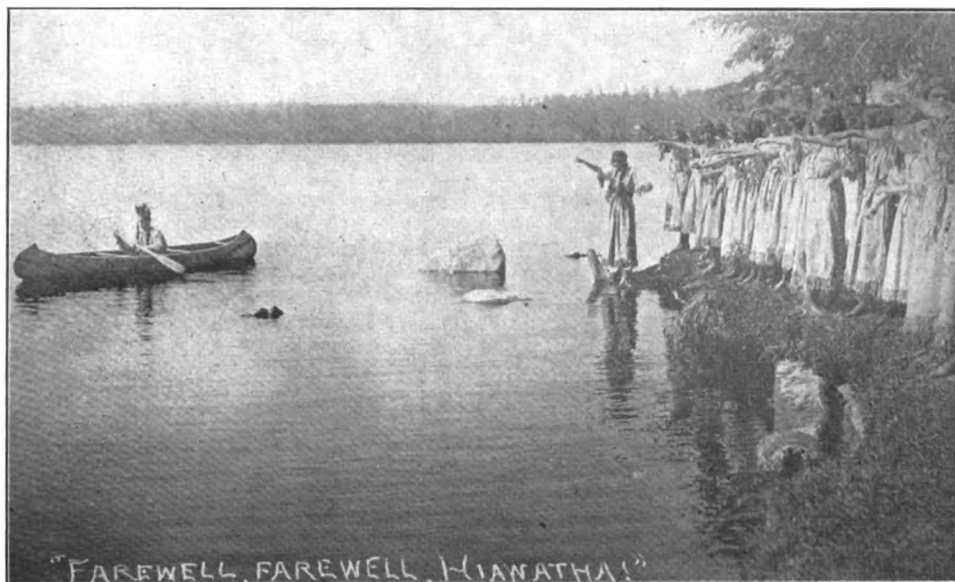
The pine cut from the reservation is now lumber piled and ready for future building.

Miss Tillie LeGarde, a Haskell student, is helping in the house during her vacation.

All concerned hope to see an electric light plant installed during the summer as the old gas plant is dangerous, unsanitary and not worth repairing.

There is talk of constructing a building to be used for domestic science and manual training.

The new employees' building is nearing completion. It contains five rooms for employees, a kitchen a diningroom, a sewingroom and a bathroom. Captain Angus and Mr. Tobey are doing painting and decorating of the interior and also of the chapel.



SCENE IN "HIAWATHA" GIVEN BY PUP LS AT LAKE VERMILLIONSCHOOL.

Mary Waboose is employed as seamstress during the absence of Mrs. Holliday.

The children are interested in their gardens which are growing rapidly.

Mrs. Holliday and Miss Campbell were at Winnipeg, Canada, for the first few days of vacation.

Visitors from Duluth entertained the boys and girls with music of bagpipe and flute recently.

Dr. Benson is raising poultry for the school. He has chickens, ducks and turkeys. Much of their keep is waste from the kitchen and cottages.

During the summer days the boys and girls enjoyed swimming and diving at the boat house pier. A diving board has been placed at the outer end of the pier. Some of the girls can swim and dive as well as the boys.

Mid-June saw the close of one of the most successful school years in the history of the school. The closing events consisted of a party, an entertainment and a picnic. Too much cannot be said in praise of the entertainment. The fifty-three children taking part in it were trained by Miss Campbell and Miss Cupp. "The Kingdom of Mother Goose," with the fairies, brownies, wise men, Little Boy Blue,

Jack Sprat and wife, and others, created much merriment. At the close the children made the chapel ring with the beautiful song "Homeward Bound."

The following is quoted from the *Tower News*: "Those who did not go to the closing exercises of the Indian school across the lake on Thursday evening missed a treat. The exercises of the evening consisted of the rendition of a delightful fairy play in the woodland. The stage setting was certainly unique and a credit to its inspirer, Mr. Tobey, one of the teachers. It represented a glen in the forest and real trees instead of painted ones made up the setting of the play. The effect was a charming one indeed. The pupils all did their parts very nicely and entered into the spirit of the occasion with a snap that would cause their neighbors across Pike Bay to sit up and take notice. The costumes for the play were all made at the school, and were indeed beautiful to look at from the audience and needed no improvement. Miss Campbell the teacher who trained the pupils for the play should certainly be complimented on the success of her efforts in behalf of the pupils. The work of preparing the play must have meant no small amount of time and labor."

The children and employees enjoyed the picnic at McKinley park on Friday. Many hiked out to the Soudan iron mine.

Seneca School, Wyandotte, Oklahoma

By Special Correspondent.

L. R. Caire returned from Topeka, Kansas, where he spent his vacation.

A full set of band instruments was received a few weeks ago.

Thomas King is back to work after several days' vacation.

A good crop of hay, oats and corn was raised on the school farm this year.

H. A. Andrews of near Lawrence, Kansas, is the new addition to the office force.

Cap Colter, the school farmer, with the aid of several hands, filled the 45-ton silo the second week of August.

The Seneca school began September 7. There have already been more applications for attendance than the school is able to accommodate.

Mrs. Gertrude Wilson who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Spencer, left a few days ago for Pierre, South Dakota, where she is employed in the Indian school.

Miss Clara D. Allen, Miss Edna Whittier, Miss Naomi Dawson and D. W. Gilliland are back from their vacations.

Thomas King is bandmaster and says he will have a good band by the end of the school year.

C. R. Scott, the school carpenter, has been busy all summer repairing the different buildings.

Supt. Ira C. Deaver, who was seriously hurt by the explosion of the water box in his cook stove a few weeks ago, is able to be about some. The stove was blown to fragments, some of the pieces passing through the walls of the kitchen. His escape from fatal injury was almost miraculous. His left arm near the wrist was broken in three pieces and the forefinger on the left hand almost severed at the knuckle joint. His face was burnt and both eyes suffered. He is able to ride about and at the present rate of improvement he will soon be himself again.

Anadarko, Oklahoma

Home and School.

Two extra coaches and an extra baggage car were used to carry the delegates from the Comanche, Kiowa, Apache and Wichita and Caddo Baptist churches who attended the annual association meetings which were entertained by the Arapaho church near Greenfield, Oklahoma, July 23 to 26. The same cars were used to bring the delegates home again, for almost everyone who went Thursday morning returned on Monday afternoon.

Examination for Business Principal

A civil service examination was held September 2 and 3 to fill vacancy in position of business principal at Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kansas, at \$1,200 per year and quarters and vacancies as they may occur in positions requiring similar qualifications.

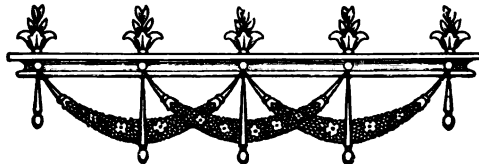
Dr. H. Austin Delcher, who has been agency physician at Sacaton for about two years, has resigned from the Indian Service and will take up the practice of his father who died this summer in Baltimore, Maryland. Dr. and Mrs. Delcher have numerous friends in Arizona who regret their decision to remain in the east.

The Model Boy

(By George Whitefield D'Vys)

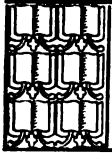
He's what you may call a dependable chap,
The busiest boy in the store;
He does all the boss has employed him to do,
And even a little bit more.
He's willing to work, and ne'er watches the clock
To see just how soon he may quit;
He's full of ambition, and well do you say
Some day, he will surely be "it"!
He makes himself useful, from morning till night,
And so, he stands high with the boss.
And, if on some errand he's been sent away,
The others all notice the loss.
He works just as if he himself owned the store,
Is earnest, and steady, and true;
He'll rise, till some day he will stand at the top.
Say, lad, make this model fit *you*.

—Industrial School Journal.





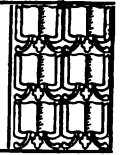
BASEBALL TEAM OF ST JOHN'S SCHOOL, GILA CROSSING, ARIZONA.



"NOT FOR SCHOOL, BUT FOR LIFE"

THE NATIVE AMERICAN

Devoted to Indian Education



Volume 15

September 19, 1914

Number 30

Commissioner Sells Urges Raising Standard of Indian Fairs

In a circular letter to superintendents in the Indian Service, Commissioner Cato Sells makes the following strong appeal for the further development of the Indian fairs:

To Superintendents:

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

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

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

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

With keen appreciation of these conditions Congress in the current appropriation bill has made available for the Indians over \$600,000 as a reimbursable fund, and \$250,000 additional for general and specific

industrial use, all for the purchase of stock and farm equipment, as well as about \$800,000 of the funds of the Confederated Bands of Utes for the civilization and support of those Indians.

I feel that a serious obligation rests upon me and upon every employee of the Indian Service to see that no effort is spared to make the most of the great opportunity which the Indian's property and the action of Congress now presents to the Indian. It is my duty to require that every supervising officer, every superintendent, every farmer, every stockman and in fact every employee of the Indian Service meets these obligation in full measure.

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

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

It is a primary duty of all superintendents to understand the Indians under their charge, to study the resources of the reservation for which they are responsible, its climate, the character of its land, the type

of cattle owned by the Indians, their horses, their sheep and their other stock.

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

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

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

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

Let the exhibits emphasize in an impressive manner the difference between inferior and high grade agricultural products, and let them demonstrate in no uncertain way that greater profit results from raising the best and the most of everything produced on the farm or ranch. Encourage the Indian to take the progressive view.

This should not be difficult where he has before him a clear object lesson such as is emphasized by placing his horses, cattle and sheep, his corn, oats, wheat, alfalfa and forage on exhibition in legitimate rivalry

with those of his neighbor at the Indian fair.

The improvement of stock should be aggressively advocated and impressed upon the mind of every Indian farmer and stock raiser. He should be brought to understand that the thousands of well bred bulls, stallions and rams were purchased during the last few months to do away with the evils of lack of sufficient and well bred male stock and the inbreeding almost universal in the past. He should understand that in order to secure the best results the male stock must not only be improved but that the old and worse than useless male animals which have heretofore been so destructive to the Indian's success as a stock raiser must be disposed of.

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

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

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

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

Indians fairs should be as nearly as practicable a counterpart of the white man's fair. Eliminate the wild west features and the horse racing as much as possible. Remember that the campaign for the Indian's industrial development anticipates the passing of the Indian fairs in favor of the county and state fairs where the Indian farmers on equal terms will compete with the white man

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

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

Prominent Changes in the Service

A change in superintendencies has occurred in several schools during the summer. The following are among those that have come to our notice: Dr. J. J. Taylor from Havasupai to Camp Verde as superintendent and physician; Supt. Taylor P. Gabbard from Camp Verde to Sacaton as principal; D. Clinton West to Havasupai as superintendent; Supervisor W. B. Freer to Klamath agency as superintendent; Supt. Ralph P. Stanion from Otoe to Pawnee; Supt. W. W. Scott from Crow agency to Cheyenne and Arapaho; Supt. Philip T. Lonergan from Pueblo day schools to Fort Apache; Supt. Walter Runke from Southern Ute to Western Navaho; Supt. T. B. Wilson from Round Valley to Cushman; Supt. Harold F. Coggeshall of Santa Fe returns to the liquor suppression department; Supt. Edwin L. Chalcraft of Jones Male academy, Choctaw Nation, to Siletz, Oregon. Supt. W. N. Sickels of Lac du Flambeau has resigned and will come to Salt River Valley in Arizona to enjoy ranch life. Dr. L. W. White of Chilocco succeeds Mr. Sickels at Lac du Flambeau.

Offices for Five Civilized Tribes

Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has arranged for an office in the Indian Bureau for the use of the national attorney, governors and principal chiefs of the Five Civilized Tribes where, when in Washington, they will make their headquarters, receive their mail, do their work, and be accessible for conference.

This action of Commissioner Sells is another indication of the cooperation now for the first time fully existing between the Indian Bureau and the Indians of Oklahoma, and will be largely helpful in working out the constructive plans being inaugurated under the administration of Commissioner Sells.—*Indian Leader*.

The September *Indian School Journal* is an especially interesting and well printed number.

THE NATIVE AMERICAN

Entered at Phoenix, Arizona, as Second Class Mail Matter

C. W. GOODMAN, Superintendent

An Illustrated Weekly Magazine, Devoted to Indian Education and Printed by Indian Student-Apprentices at the United States Indian Training School, Phoenix, Arizona

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A YEAR

Supervisor Peairs has moved his family from Lawrence, Kansas, to Washington, D. C., where his headquarters are now located.

Jettie Eades of Modoc county, California, arrived here Wednesday morning from Sherman Institute to enter the sanatorium.

Mrs. Gussie S. Owsley left Wednesday evening for the Hopi country where she will spend a few days.

H. G. Guiteras came in from Los Angeles this week to make the preliminary survey for the new sewer which will connect the Indian school system with the city sewer.

Dr. A. E. Marden was in Boston during June and July where he took a special course of study on eye diseases and operatic surgery in the postgraduate department of Harvard Medical college.

Mrs. O. L. Standage and son came down from Prescott last Saturday evening and have been guests of Mrs. Florence Perkins this week. Mrs. Standage spent part of the summer at Flagstaff attending the summer normal.

Mr. Scott brought in a party of children Tuesday evening from the Papago country. The first party came in several days earlier under charge of Edward Flores who was returning from vacation.

Superintendent Thackery and Mr. Hudson of the experimental station at Sacaton accompanied Prof. Silas Mason of the Agricultural Department to Phoenix the first of the week. Professor Mason recently returned from Egypt where he spent several months in the Nile valley studying the cotton industry.

Mrs. Mary E. Chiles returned this week from Santa Barbara where she spent the summer with her daughter. She also took advantage of the Santa Barbara Normal school, deriving much benefit and pleasure from a course in dietetics.

Word comes from Mr. Barnd, teacher at Maricopa day school, that he opened school Monday morning with 42 pupils present, every desk in his classroom being occupied. Four of his larger pupils were transferred to Phoenix in June.

Bessie Siow and Robert Burke, two of our 1914 graduates, entered Phoenix High school Monday morning. Their teachers and friends at the Indian school are much pleased to have them take this step toward obtaining further education and will be interested in their progress.

Ada T. Fredericks, one of our former Hopi pupils, was married August 28 to David Hasskee, a member of her own tribe, who has been a student at Sherman Institute. The marriage took place at Winslow where the young people are working. Ada's friends here wish her happiness and hope she and her husband will establish another progressive home among their people.

Miss Helen W. Ball recently celebrated her twenty-fifth anniversary as a Haskell employee on which occasion her fellow employees presented her with a handsome rocker bearing the following inscription: "Twenty-five years of faithful, continuous service at Haskell Institute surely entitles you to the privilege of occasionally sitting down retrospectively."

Superintendent Goodman drove through from Prescott Monday with his family who have been enjoying a visit in Prescott. While away Mr. Goodman visited Camp Verde, Clarkdale and points in that region where many of the Mohave-Apache Indians live and found them earning good wages and proving themselves useful members of the community.

Mrs. T. F. Percival came down this week from Prescott where she has been staying since early summer.

T. F. Moore returned Friday evening from Fremont, Ohio, where he has spent the past six weeks.

Sam V. Peters was recently transferred from Whiteriver to Cantonment, Oklahoma, as lease clerk.

Engineers Olberg, Irsfeld and Engle of the Indian Service arrived in Phoenix Friday morning to look after matters in connection with the survey for the new sewer system.

Marcus Carbajal, Phoenix '11, has returned to his home in Las Cruces, New Mexico, after taking a commercial course at Carlisle.

The first fire drill of the fall season took place Friday night about 10 o'clock, the schoolhouse district being the scene of conflagration.

W. B. Anderson and family have moved to the cottage west of the athletic field vacated by Mr. Woodall who has a room in the office building.

The Navaho Indians at Shiprock, N. M., under Supt. W. T. Shelton, are holding their fair this week and we hope to have a report of this event in a future issue of the **NATIVE AMERICAN**.

Sacaton's population is on the increase. A daughter arrived about three weeks ago at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Hudson while the latest arrival is a son born to Rev. and Mrs. D. Lay.

Superintendent Goodman Resigns

After twenty-two years of continuous service as a Government official, Supt. C. W. Goodman of the Phoenix Indian school will, after October 31, retire to private life. His resignation was forwarded to Commissioner Sells of the Indian Bureau early in the summer, but up to date no appointment has been made to fill the place, although it is reported that several men experienced in the Indian Service are being considered.

Superintendent Goodman has been contemplating his resignation since a threatened nervous breakdown of more than a year ago, and several slight recurrences of the trouble have finally forced him to the decision that he could not longer afford to keep up the strain incident to the management of the large institution. While removing from the school, he has no intention of leaving Phoenix, but will settle down with his family on their fruit ranch on Park road, where he feels they will be more a real part of the community than while making their home in a Government school.

Mr. Goodman entered the Indian Service in 1892 as supervisor with headquarters in Chicago. After traveling for a time he came to Arizona to take charge of the Hopi school and reservation. Later he was transferred to Pawnee, Oklahoma, and after four years in charge there was sent to the Chilocco school where he remained until he came to Phoenix twelve years ago last January.

During his incumbency here he has been able to bring about many improvements in the school, and has watched its growth and increase in usefulness until he feels like a part of the institution. He has had unflinching support of all the Commissioners of Indian Affairs under whom he has served, and it is with regret that he feels it necessary to lay down his responsibilities at the beginning of a new school year. The loyalty of the present corps of employees at the school and the harmonious conditions which have always characterized the schools under his charge are the best proofs of his successful career.

Mr. Shafer and Mr. Klingenberg of McDowell were in today to bring two Mohave-Apache boys who have enrolled for school. Mr. Klingenberg says he and his wife find themselves very comfortable and well contented at McDowell, to which place they went several weeks ago as day school teacher and housekeeper.

Hon. Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs

Reprinted from the "Quarterly Journal" of the Society of American Indians.



EMINENT authorities on the history of human development affirm that many of the evils now afflicting the human race are the result of faulty impressions or methods of reasoning inherited from the remote past. The human mind in many of its operations reaches conclusions far from correct because of the faulty primitive impressions and beliefs upon which judgment is based. Men are not easily convinced, however, of that which is ultimately accurate when the convenience of popular beliefs directs otherwise. Men unconsciously like to be on the popular side, the so called rational side, of the question. A departure from the conventional methods seems like a violation of sacred rights. Progress, however, always upsets old beliefs, systems, methods, purposes, and brings about a re-adjustment more in harmony with the laws of the present development.

In dealing with acute problems affecting human interests, it is always wise to deal through an unprejudiced mind. "Knowledge is power," indeed, but this knowledge must filter through brain cells that have no deep-worn channels that involuntarily direct that knowledge toward a preconceived point. Too many times a man's thought-roads have been dug for him by other hands than his own, but an inborn false pride seldom allows a man to even acknowledge this fact to himself.

In selecting a Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the administration might have chosen a man intimately acquainted with Indian affairs and interests. That man might have had his eye and brain centered closely on definite facts, conditions, and accomplishments. Properly selected, such a man might have been a great success. Yet, even a man equipped with an abundance of knowledge might have been blinded by the very closeness of his vision. Microscopic familiarity

might have destroyed that essential requirement in all statesmanship perspective.

The new administration, whatever may have been its motives, did appoint a man who knew nothing intimate about Indians, but whose years of legal and administrative training had prepared him to handle just such a vast undertaking as must be the lot of a Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Hon. Cato Sells, of Texas, the man appointed, came to his post without a single prejudice that we know about; he came with a clear vision, and as he drew closer to the work for the regeneration of a race of humanity, his sense of perspective kept the proportional value of things where they relatively belonged. Mr. Sells came as a strong man ready for a heavy task. He does not know everything, he has no ready-made plan and no off-hand reply to every emergency. He studies every individual problem. In this lies the very proof of his capacity and ability. We should be sorry if the Commissioner were an autocrat; he is very far from that, and the great responsibility resting upon him makes him humble. His sympathy for a fellow human creature is an impressive quality of character. He can feel with the other fellow.

Commissioner Sells is one of the men of our times who is great for his earnestness. A foremost citizen of Texas, his services have been eagerly sought in various responsible capacities where sound judgment has been required. He has served as county attorney and district attorney. His earlier years in Iowa, which is his native state, revealed the promise of his future. Left fatherless at the age of thirteen, the responsibility of caring for his mother and two brothers fell largely upon his shoulders, but undaunted he not only performed every duty of a faithful son, but educated himself at Cornell college. At the age of twenty-five he had graduated from law school and become "the boy mayor" of La Porte City, Iowa.

Only recently Mr. Sells' services were required by the Government as chairman of a commission to determine the valuation of all the railroads of the country, and newspapers tell of the movement on foot to make him governor of Texas. Commissioner Sells prefers, however, to remain with the task into which he has plunged himself heart and soul, offers of greater salary notwithstanding.

The Commissioner's thorough realization of the stupendous importance of his task spurs him to grapple with the "problem" with a zeal that is nothing less than religious in character. "When I think of the red race of America," says the Commissioner, "and consider that the health, the education, and happiness of more than 300,000 men, women, and children rests very materially in my hands, I am appalled with the weight of my responsibility. All that remains to them on earth is entrusted to my keeping. . . ." Such a man can not prove false to his stewardship. His very utterances show that his heart is in the right place, and that he knows his duty one nothing less than sacred.

Commissioner Sells has another virtue. The uncultured or ignorant might call it a weakness, but it is not so. This virtue is the knowledge of self. The Commissioner knows himself, his own special qualities, and his powers of effectiveness. He attacks a task in full knowledge of how he is going to hold out. More than this, he does not outline his plans so that his enemies can create obstacles. He thinks his plans, puts them in operation, and they materialize as a surprise. The Commissioner impresses one as extremely patient, kind, lenient, and soft spoken. At the same time one sees that this springs from a knowledge of his power and not through any weakness. Quite to the contrary, Judge Sells in action is a rapid thinker, absolutely firm, and his voice rings with a conviction that discourages debate or quibbling on the part of the insincere.

No Indian is so ill acquainted with the English language, so poor, or so friendless that he will be neglected by the Commis-

sioner. He will give up his time, his personal interest, his own convenience, any time for an Indian in distress. President Wilson would have to wait if an afflicted red man had a story to tell. The impression that one gets is that Judge Sells means to be the Commissioner of *Indian Affairs* first and foremost. A recent letter of instructions to the superintendents reveals that he wants them to sit less in their offices and devote less time to clerical routine, but devote that time to actually getting acquainted first hand with their fields. He wants to be alert and know their charges personally. He has likewise asked his agency farmers to really teach farming instead of doing office work. The Commissioner realizes that his own activity will count for little if his employees do not follow the same course.

One of the interesting mental traits of the Commissioner is that of concentration. He has the ability to concentrate his mind upon a subject, discuss it, and then if interrupted by several persons, the telephone, or clerks, to return a half hour later and carry on his discussion exactly where he left off. In this respect he is truly Napoleonic. It is the proof of an orderly brain that classifies and holds all things.

Commissioner Sells constantly asks advice, seeks the Indian viewpoint, examines complaints with wonderful patience—in every action seeking to be both just and merciful. All this takes more out of the vitality of the man than does the actual physical labor that he does in his fourteen-hour working day. A man who cares and concentrates attention for creative purposes burns nerve force, and the wonder is that human tissue can endure the strain.

Perhaps many persons do not like the Commissioner; perhaps some will seek to undermine his efforts—we do not know. Our only concern is that his plans for good will succeed and to his ability to do will be added the power that comes from the increasing knowledge. In expressing this hope, we are not endeavoring to support the Indian Bureau

as an organization or the Commissioner as an office holder. We are only expressing the hope that the Commissioner as the servant of the Government may both serve the Government and the Indian people, whose destiny he is required to mold during his term of office. We wish him to succeed in order that the race may be benefited. Any other hope would be akin to treason. Every Indian and every citizen should therefore strive to cooperate with the Commissioner that the United States may redeem her pledges to the first Americans and that these first Americans may come into their own as producing factors in a progressive country.

A man with the courage and initiative of Commissioner Sells deserves both the respect and friendship of those whom he serves. Loyalty to the best interests of the red man will be all the loyalty that the Commissioner will ask of any man. To such a man, then, let there be given power for accomplishment and the means by which he may have support and strength for the task.—*Quarterly Journal*.

American Methods in the Philippines

In discussing the Philippine problem it is well to examine the facts in the matter. The United States engaged in a war with Spain and at the end it took over the islands, beginning at once a program of sanitation, education, social betterment, and material uplift. Thinking that the United States was a duplicate of Spain, the natives rebelled but after a bitter struggle were defeated.

Instead of our Government following the Spanish method of sending the Bible with the sword, the commander-in-chief of the army detailed soldiers as school teachers, distributed rice by the sack to relieve the distress caused by the war, and sent the army surgeons to attend to the work of sanitation in Manila and the provinces.

Then followed an era of twentieth century methods to replace those of the sixteenth century—an era representing to the Filipinos a renaissance in all truth. To the uttermost

ends of the islands, to the tops of the mountains, to the innermost fastnesses of fever-laden jungles, the Government of the United States penetrated. It was a conquering nation that defeated fever and ignorance as well as abject poverty.

Dr. Dean C. Worcester and Governor Wm. F. Pack, that "grand old man of the mountains," and others stand as types of "conquerors" that justify, nay necessitate, American supervision.

The work of sanitation, the development of irrigation, the opening of mountain trails, the building of roads, the institution of modern methods in agriculture, the suppression of murderous, plundering Moro pirates, the wholesale introduction of industrial, agricultural and academic education, and the adoption of modern methods in the administration of justice, leave no doubt that the "conquest" of the islands has been largely economic as well as military. Nearly every undertaking in the Philippines is supported by the Filipinos themselves, and the American people are not taxed to support any of the projects.—*Southern Workman*.

Jose Ignacio and wife arrived at the school this week and Mr. Ignacio will be Major Grinstead's assistant.

Although the regular academic work does not begin until Tuesday the pupils have been coming in very rapidly for the past two weeks.

The inventor of the new aeroplane stabilizer described in this issue is Lawrence Sperry, a cousin of Superintendent Goodman. The young man visited his relatives at the school several years ago and was a student at Evans school near Mesa for a year. He will be remembered by some of our school people.

A party of ten pupils came in this week from Kiowa agency, Oklahoma, five boys and five girls, and were cordially welcomed by the Kiowa pupils who have been here the past year.

Pipestone, Minnesota

Peace Pipe.

Mr. Thompson has succeeded Mr. Loudon as principal of Yankton school.

A. W. Simington of New Mexico is the new allotting agent and surveyor at Cheyenne River agency, South Dakota.

The recent sale of Indian lands at Yankton agency amounted to about \$78,000. Some of the land sold as high as \$75 per acre.

U. C. Upchurch, formerly agency farmer at Winnebago, Nebraska, has been promoted to the position of superintendent of the Spokane reservation in Washington. Mr. Crumin of the Santee, Nebraska, agency will fill the position of farmer at Winnebago.

Harold Clark, a full-blood Pueblo Indian, was recently signed by the Sioux City Western League team. Clark was formerly a pupil of Albuquerque, New Mexico, Indian school.

Nick Conner is the new district farmer at Lake Andes, Yankton reservation, South Dakota. He succeeded Ernest Benjamin recently resigned. Mr. Conner was formerly a day school teacher on the Pine Ridge reservation.

Walter G. Smith, a new appointee, arrived Friday, September 4. He will have charge of the shoe and harness shop and will also instruct the band. Mr. Smith was formerly assistant disciplinarian at the Genoa, Nebraska, school.

A large modern dairy barn, an addition to the boys' building and two employees' cottages are improvements provided for this school by the recent appropriation bill. Already work has commenced on the new barns which will be completed in a month or six weeks.

Greenville, California.

By Special Correspondent.

Maurice E. Hunt and Miss Margaret LaRue Martin were quietly married at the capital city on August 10. Miss Martin has been an instructor in the service for nearly eight years while Mr. Hunt is a well known resident of Greenville, Plumas county, California. Mr. and Mrs. Hunt will go to housekeeping about November 1. Their many friends wish them the greatest happiness.

Carlisle, Pennsylvania

Carlisle Arrow.

Mrs. Rosa B. LaFleashe has severed her connection with the Society of American Indians at Washington, D. C., and has accepted a Government position at Rosebud, South Dakota, as lease clerk.

An Aeroplane Stabilizer

The \$10,000 prize offered by the French government for the best safety device for aeroplanes has been awarded to an American inventor for a gyroscopic stabilizer that is said to relieve the airman of all responsibility for maintaining the balance of his machine, the control exercised by this device being so complete that eyewitnesses to the tests have declared that it makes the aeroplane "fool-proof." In one test, with the aeroplane flying at a height of about 600 ft., the pilot stood with his hands raised free from the controls while his mechanic climbed along one of the wings and tried to disturb the balance of the machine, but even under these extreme conditions the balance was maintained perfectly by the action of the stabilizer. The stabilizer is a small device, weighing about 40 pounds and occupying a space 18 in. wide and 12 in. high.—*Popular Mechanics Magazine.*

The stabilizer invented by Lawrence Sperry of Brooklyn is being hailed by European experts as one of the most important contributions ever made to the science of aviation. "Imagine an aeroplane in flight," says M. Rene Quinton, the president of the National Aerial League of France. "At a given moment the passenger rises, leaves his seat and, climbing out onto a wing, calmly walks here and there as the fancy takes him. At the same time the pilot rises and holds his two arms above his head, in order to prove that he is not touching any of the mechanism. The aeroplane abandoned, and apparently thrown out of equilibrium, continues to navigate at the rate of forty or fifty miles an hour. This was the spectacle provided at Bezons, in the presence of the safety commission that had come for the special purpose of appraising the value of the new machine.

"In order to study it at first hand I asked permission to make a flight as a passenger. Mr. Sperry kindly consented and we rose into the air in his aeroplane about midday; that is to say, at the most dangerous hour of the day. The weather was unfavorable. The wind was so strong that there were waves on the surface of the Seine.

"As soon as we were on our way, the pilot set the machine on the rise, then entirely abandoned the control. As we passed in front of the members of the committee he was careful to raise his hands in the air, but I had been watching him narrowly and was already satisfied that he was no longer using them. The aeroplane, governed only by its automatic mecha-

nism, climbed steadily. We were soon above the trees; I saw their topmost branches shaken by the wind, bending before the sharp gusts that swept over them. We also were in the very teeth of the wind but strange to say it had no effect upon the working of the apparatus. There was no rolling, no pitching. One might have thought oneself in an ordinary machine in absolutely calm weather.

"At a height of 150 meters, Mr. Sperry made two demonstrations of automatic volplaning. He stopped his motor, then raised his hands once more to show that he was not touching the levers. Nothing happened for five or six seconds; the machine appeared to have stopped. Then suddenly it plunged head down like a dolphin, in a dive that was as graceful as it was impressive.

"We rose again, and Mr. Sperry had a new experience prepared for me—a glide with one wing so sharply inclined that it seemed incredible that the apparatus could be working. We leaned over toward the horizon at an angle of forty-five degrees. The pilot did not touch the controls. The machine governed itself and in this abnormal position, while literally buffeted by the wind, it navigated in absolute safety.

"The Sperry apparatus consists of four little gyroscopes that never fail to bring back the machine to a horizontal plane. The entire outfit weighs about forty pounds."—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

A Contrast

A contrast—and its chief cause—is shown by the cases of Preston, Pennsylvania, and Wellsville, Kansas. The Pennsylvania town is said to be the "wickedest in America."

Four hundred and twenty-five of its five hundred inhabitants drink whisky, and four hundred and fifteen of the four hundred and twenty-five are said to get drunk regularly. Wellsville, the Kansas town, forty-eight miles from Kansas City, is forty-four years old, has a population of seven hundred and fifty, and has never had a saloon in its history. It has never had a case of rape, or of murder; a pauper, a thief, or a lawyer. Of course its inhabitants are not all saints, but they have no pool rooms and no bawdy houses. There is a twenty-five thousand dollar school, set down on a sixty-acre playground. There are brick and cement sidewalks, and brilliant street lights at all crossings. Everybody in town works hard except the town marshal. Once an agent for a mail order liquor house visited Wellsville but before he booked

any orders fifteen feminists, armed with horse whips, marched to his hotel—and the salesman departed minus his sample case.

Would you rather buy real estate in Preston, Pennsylvania, or in Wellsville? Would you rather bring up a family in the "wickedest town in America," or in the Kansas community?—*Rene Laidlaw in September Lippincott's*.

Old Indian Scout Visits Jerome

Jim Mahoon, of the Hualapai tribe of Indians and an old government scout, was a visitor to Jerome this week. Jim is most proud of two convincing credentials which he shows to every man he meets. He wears an Indian policeman badge and after that has been displayed he shows an age worn parchment on which is written in the firm hand of an old government officer:

June 10, 1889.

To Whom It May Concern:

The bearer of this, Jim Mahoon, of the Hualapai Indian tribe, is a trustworthy intelligent man. He is an old scout and served under General Crook in years gone by. Of him the general says no braver man ever trod shoe leather.

(Signed) W. GEO. ELLIOT,

2nd Lieutenant 9th Infantry, Ind., U. S. A.

Jim has seen the time when there were no people in Arizona except Indians. He vividly recalls the coming of the soldiers, the passing through of the forty-niners and the early posts and consequent permanent settlers of the Union's youngest state. His headquarters are at Hackberry and Seligman. Under the service of the Government he receives \$30 per month to keep order among the Indians and see that no one gets fire water. He is most proud of his big gun and laughs at the chief's instructions to never kill a man but hit him on the head if some one gets unruly.

He likes Jerome fairly well, but complains of the smoke and crowds. There is no place like nature and Jim only comes to town on business or social necessity.—*Jerome News*.

Lapwai, Idaho

Nez Perce Indian.

A new office has just been completed for Dr. Habel, agency physician. It is located on the grounds set aside for the new agency, opposite the Presbyterian mission. The building makes a good appearance and affords the doctor much needed room for his work.



AN efficient man is a man who can do what he ought to do when he ought to do it whether he wants to do it or not.

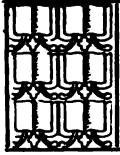
Nez Perce Indian





CHARLEY LARGO, A NAVAHO SILVERSMITH AT PUEBLO BONITA, CROWNPOINT, NEW MEXICO.

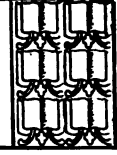




"NOT FOR SCHOOL, BUT FOR LIFE"

THE NATIVE AMERICAN

Devoted to Indian Education



Volume 15

September 26, 1914

Number 31

Teach Real Farming in Indian Schools

In a special from Oklahoma City to the *Dallas Morning News* the following favorable comment is made on the efforts of Commissioner Sells to make better farmers out of the red men:

Every Indian school that has been visited by Cato Sells since he left Texas to become Commissioner of Indian Affairs has observed that his first interest was in the vocational training of the boys and girls. Superintendents and teachers in the Indian schools have made note that the first man about the place who attracted the attention of Mr. Sells was the Indian farmer.

It is in line with this attention to the training of Indian children to become useful members of the community that Mr. Sells is still sending letters to Indian superintendents and agents on every reservation. The most recent of these letters was sent out from Washington a few days ago. It is being pondered by the Indian agency people all over the country. The Indian school farmer is now doing the infinitesimal amount of paper work that he is allowed to do sitting in his overalls at a dusty desk thinking deeply on how he will get the boys of his tribe to become interested in soils and crops and cattle.

The letter of Mr. Sells starts out with the declaration that he is not satisfied that the department is making the greatest use of the school farms. And he did not need to write that in the first paragraph of his letter. The school farmers have heard it several times since the present Commissioner came into office. They have for the most part concerned themselves with the problem of making him better satisfied. And it has taken a revolutionary sort of an effort to

accomplish that; for the school farms have fallen short of their theoretical object.

But the ideas in the letter are the things of moment at this time. Here are some of them:

Necessary equipment is available. Stock is there or may be had. These things, coupled with the ample available land lay the predicate for ideal instruction conditions. Then comes the postulate. If the farm training is to be of real value to the Indian lads the farming operations should be financially successful and at the same time conducted in accordance with modern methods.

That seems reasonably clear to the farmers whose new overalls have begun to get soiled and whose status in the Service has begun to improve in proportion to the soiling and the soil employed. This axiom is followed by a statement that the Commissioner is convinced that there is a large field for improvement in the handling of the Indian school farms.

The farmer finds a slight blush struggling to break through the new coat of tan on his recently pallid cheek. He has probably had a hunch of that sort prior to perusal of the letter. The road is made plain before him in the next suggestion:

"I want every field officer who has charge of such a farm to see that its management is of such a nature as will insure its development to the highest degree of productiveness, practical usefulness and object lesson."

The farmer whose civil service examination demonstrated that he has the theory can observe that he must now employ all his thaumaturgic influence on the Indian youth in order to meet the demands in that sentence. His thoughts fly to the time when

the school had to buy hay and corn to feed the farm teams; he reflects on the meat bill that is payable to the trader in the village. And the object lesson and the financial theory of the farm at once take on new meaning to him. There is a business man on the job at Washington and a regular farmer is in demand."

There are specific suggestions that appeal to the business instinct of the farmer who has until recently been decorating a swivel chair and a rolltop desk. They give him a rude shock and set him to speculating upon the advantages of private employment if one has to be a regular farmer like that. The outline of the school activities that ought to be found on the farm is full and complete in detail. It could come from the manager of the Taft ranch or from one of the big Red River farmers and sound like a keynote in the economics of a successful farmer.

There will be no opportunity to evade the issue on the farm question while the present Commissioner of Indian Affairs is on the job. The last paragraph of the letter is insistent. It summarizes the matter in the other paragraphs and passes the buck to the farmer on the job at the agency in this terse, comprehensive and slightly chilly manner:

"I believe there is a splendid chance for increased efficiency of our school service by special efforts and cooperation along the lines indicated. I must insist that you give the development of the school farm your most careful attention to the end that the highest degree of efficiency and results be accomplished. There is absolutely no excuse for a waste acre or overlooked opportunity on a school farm. We need all they will produce, and cannot justify the purchase of anything we can raise. It is inconsistent and indefensible for us to expect Indian boys and girls to return home from their schools and do more than they have witnessed their teachers doing for them when they are supposed to be qualifying themselves for industrial equipment and self-

support. Superintendents, inspectors, supervisors and special agents are directed to give this matter their prompt and most careful attention and fully advise me of the steps taken by field officers to make effective these suggestions."

Perhaps the Indian farmer wants to do right and has read of the estimate made of his chief by the *Journal* of the Society of American Indians a few weeks ago. If so he has probably concluded to line up and cooperate with a man who has been estimated by that *Journal* as follows:

"A man with the courage and initiative of Commissioner Sells deserves both the respect and friendship of those whom he serves. Loyalty to the best interests of the red man will be all the loyalty that the Commissioner will ask of any man. To such a man, then, let there be given power for accomplishment and the means by which he may have support and strength for the task."

Oklahoma Indians Will Exhibit at State Fair

For the first time in the history of the state the various Indian tribes and schools will be given an opportunity this fall to present concrete examples of their progress. All Indians of the state, through special arrangements made with Cato Sells, commissioner of Indian affairs, have been invited to make exhibits at the eighth annual Oklahoma state fair and exposition, Oklahoma City, Sept 22 to Oct. 3.

The building formerly devoted to the dairy exhibits has been set aside for the Indian displays, and Frank E. Brandon, principal of the Indian school at Fort Sill, has been designated by Commissioner Sells as superintendent of the Indian building. Work of remodeling the Indian building has been under the personal supervision of Superintendent Brandon and it is proposed to make the exhibits one of the most interesting and instructive features of the 1914 state fair and exposition.

Orders have been issued through Commissioner Sells to about thirty Indian schools and twenty-two Indian agencies in Oklahoma to cooperate in making exhibits at the state fair which will do credit to the red men of Oklahoma.

The matter of having the Indians of the state make exhibits at the state fair was first taken up by William B. Freer, former supervisor of Indian agencies on the west side of the state, who recently has been transferred to Oregon. Before leaving Supervisor Freer conferred with all the agency superintendents in his district and found them ready and willing to take care of the project. J. B. Brown, supervisor of agencies on the east side of the state, has taken the matter up with the various Indian officers in his territory.

I. S. Mahan, secretary of the state fair and exposition, assured Commissioner Sells that no effort will be made to attract special attention to the Indians themselves by having wild west exhibits, and that the officers and directors of the fair will endeavor to protect them in every way possible.

"We agree to exploit these exhibits as a purely educational proposition," says Secretary Mahan to Commissioner Sells, "and assure you at this time that it is not our intention in any way to encourage Indians to congregate or camp upon the fair grounds. Should the Indians desire to visit the fair they can do so just the same as any ordinary citizen. No wild west features will be used in connection with or advertised in connection with the Indian exhibits."

Superintendent Brandon says the purpose of the exhibits is to show to the world what the Indian is doing and to acquaint the Indians themselves with what the different tribes and schools are accomplishing in an agricultural way.—*Oklahoma*.

A Yukon Indian at Coney Island

The *New York Times* of June 1 contains a lengthy account of a visit paid to Coney Island by Walter Harper, a half-breed

Alaskan Indian, who was accompanied by Archdeacon Stuck, the first white man to reach the summit of Mount McKinley, or Denali, as he prefers to call the mountain. Harper, on this expedition, was the strong man and heavy worker of the Stuck party, and it was he who was leading the march when the top of Denali was reached. In his book, "The Ascent of Denali," Mr. Stuck gives the Indian full credit for being the first human being to step upon the highest point on this continent. Mr. Stuck found Harper years ago on one of his missionary trips into the interior of the Yukon district. The boy's father, who had been the first white miner in the Yukon, had married an Indian woman, and because the father died soon after Walter's birth, the boy was raised by his mother among the Indians of her tribe. He was converted to Christianity through Mr. Stuck, and has passed through all the grades of the Alaskan schools.

Concerning the Coney Island expedition the *Times* writes:

Things began to happen at Coney as soon as the Indian limbered up. Harper is strong. Mr. Stuck's simile for him is "strong as a moose." The first attraction that caught the Indian's eye was the strength-testing machine in Luna Park. The machine consists of a block of wood attached by springs to a dial, on which a hand indicates the number of pounds pressure in a blow delivered on the block. One is supposed to strike the block with a 20 pound hammer, and if the block is struck hard enough the hand on the dial will whirl around and ring a bell—but it isn't often that the bell is rung.

"Guess I'll take a swing at that," the Indian said quietly.

"Ring the bell, gentlemen; ring the bell," shouted the ballyhoo to attract other customers, and Harper quietly answered: "Yes, sir."

Harper rang the bell—twice. He brought the hammer down on the block, the hand on the dial flew around twice, the bell rang

(Continued on page 426.)

THE NATIVE AMERICAN

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C. W. GOODMAN, Superintendent

An Illustrated Weekly Magazine, Devoted to Indian Education and Printed by Indian Student-Apprentices at the United States Indian Training School, Phoenix, Arizona

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A YEAR

William Black of Yuma accompanied a party of pupils to Phoenix Monday.

Walter Goodman was down from Prescott to spend Sunday with home folks.

Mr. Wade and his helpers are busy putting in grass seed for fall and winter lawns on various parts of the campus.

John Riddle is the new Salt River reservation farmer. He arrived in Phoenix Thursday and was met by Supt. C. E. Coe of Saltriver.

Mrs. Clyde Hunnicutt (nee Jessie Wade) left Friday evening for Albuquerque, New Mexico, where her husband is located for the present.

Miss Phelps returned from San Carlos via Rice, Globe and Roosevelt bringing the remainder of the Apache party. They enjoyed the overland trip very much.

The children were allowed the privilege of attending the parade and circus in town Monday, and derived the usual amount of pleasure therefrom.

The regular school year opened Tuesday with a large enrollment. Both teachers and pupils seem glad to resume their work and a splendid year is anticipated.

Superintendent Thackery came over this week to meet Mrs. Thackery and daughter Cora who have spent the summer at Red Lake, Minnesota, with Mrs. Thackery's sister, Mrs. W. F. Dickens, wife of Superintendent Dickens. They stopped at a number of places on their return trip and report an exceedingly pleasant time.

Mrs. W. E. Snook accompanied a party of Apache children from San Carlos last Saturday and remained several days at the Phoenix school where she enjoyed a visit with friends.

Dr. Rodriguez, field dentist, who has been at Sacaton for several months, was in Phoenix over Sunday enroute to Maricopa village where he will work for the present.

Mrs. George Hoyo of Otoe, Okla., arrived in Phoenix Sunday night with a party of Otoe pupils. She remained over Monday and Tuesday visiting the school and sanatorium, and was able to return home feeling that her charges were left in pleasant surroundings. Superintendent Hoyo also visited Phoenix during July.

Father Martin conducted mass for the Catholic pupils at the girls' home last Sunday morning. Father Joseph Thompson is one of the new religious workers to be with us this year. He takes the place of Father Remy who for several years has been coming out from the city to give religious instruction and hold mass.

Minnie Wilson was brought in from McDowell Monday in a very critical condition, and cared for at the sanatorium until Friday when she died. Minnie was in school here last year and was advised to go to the sanatorium for treatment but preferred to return to the reservation. Sam Axe of McDowell and Mrs. Nellie Davis were her nearest living relatives and were present at the funeral. The remains were interred in Phoenix.

Mr. Hall, a temperance lecturer who has been taking an active part in the campaign of Hon. Eugene Chafin, prohibition candidate for United States senator from Arizona, addressed the pupils of the Indian school last Sunday evening. Mr. Hall is a good speaker and the high grade pupils and teachers were especially interested in his remarks as the subject for this year's contest is "Temperance."

Notes from Other Schools

Charles Crisp, farmer at the Lapwai sanatorium in Idaho, has been transferred as farmer to Omaha agency, Macy, Nebraska.

Claud V. Peel of the Indian Office at Washington has been transferred to Carlisle as chief clerk.

The annual Pima fair at Sacaton will be held October 27-30. A long list of premiums is being prepared and an interesting schedule of events arranged for the four days of celebration.

Miss Anne S. Ely, who was for twenty-eight years a member of the school faculty at Carlisle, recently died at Wycombe, Pennsylvania. She was a woman of remarkable character and was one of the strong influences in the history of Carlisle.

John E. Gibson, a Pima boy, is the fortunate recipient of the Rodman Wanamaker scholarship for Mercersburg academy which will give him the preparatory work for entering Princeton university. The young man was for some years a pupil at Teller Institute, Grand Junction, Colorado, later going to Carlisle where he was a member of the senior class this year.

An addition has been built this summer to the school at Tuba, Arizona, which will considerably increase the capacity. A new boarding school is also completed at Marsh Pass, on the north side of the Western Navaho reservation, which will take care of 100 pupils. With these new improvements Supt. Walter Runke has been kept busy since taking charge.

Civil Service Examination

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination for oil and gas inspector for men only. From the register of eligibles resulting from this examination certification will be made to fill six vacancies in this position under the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma, at salaries rang-

ing from \$1,400 to \$2,500 per annum and vacancies as they may occur in positions requiring similar qualifications, unless it is found to be in the interest of the service to fill any vacancy by reinstatement, transfer, or promotion.

It is expected that the majority of the vacancies will be filled at salaries of approximately \$1,400, and only in the cases of exceptionally well qualified men will higher salaries be paid.

For information in regard to requirements, dates and places of examination, etc., write U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

"Star Spangled Banner" Anniversary

Exercises in honor of the 100th anniversary of the writing of the "Star Spangled Banner" by Francis Scott Key were held in front of the girls' building Tuesday evening, September 15.

Mr. Anderson told the thrilling story surrounding the writing of the song and Miss Fowler loaned for exhibition a large picture belonging to the D. A. R. which showed Francis Scott Key pacing the deck of the ship in the early dawn and searching the horizon to see if the flag still floated on the old fort.

Miss Mayham rendered the national anthem as a solo and the program closed with a few remarks by Superintendent Goodman.

Bender Mourns Loss of Baseball Trophy

Chief Bender of the Athletics is mourning the loss of his 1913 world's series watch together with the fob which had attached to it the button given the champion in 1911 and a Masonic emblem. He does not know whether the watch was stolen or lost.

The fact that the watch and fob are so closely connected with Bender's career on the diamond makes the loss all the more keenly felt.—*Exchange*.

The printing office boys are organizing a football team to play other shop details.

A Yukon Indian at Coney Island

(Continued from page 423.)

twice in such quick succession that the sound seemed one nervous tinkle, and then something popped in the machine. There was a click, a rattle, and whirring of springs. The ballyhoo man stopped hollering to investigate. It was two hours before he hollered again. It took him that long to make repairs.

After apologizing for the wreck he had made, Harper wandered over to Luna's shooting gallery. Three little silver balls were bouncing up and down on streams of water in it. Harper bought three shots for a nickel, and picked up a rifle.

Three shots sounded as rapidly as the words can be read, and the three little balls disappeared. Harper hadn't even seemed to aim at them, he had shot so quickly.

There is a negro in Steeplechase Park who sits on a little platform above a pool of water. Under the platform is a small tin disk about six inches in diameter. One is supposed to throw baseballs at this disk and if one is fortunate enough to hit it, the structure under the negro's platform collapses and the negro slides head-first into the water.

The negro has had lots of fun this season "kidding" the amateur pitchers, who have spent many nickels throwing at the tin disk. It is his habit to sit on his little platform and guy those who try to give him a ducking and can't. He seldom gets wet.

"Did you ever throw a baseball?" Mr. Jersey asked Harper

"No," answered the Indian, "but I've chucked rocks. Used to kill ptarmigan with them when I was a kid."

"Killed birds on the wing with rocks!" exclaimed Mr. Jersey. "Then take a shot at that negro."

Harper took three balls. The negro, according to his custom, at once began his guying.

"Hit 'em, Mister Man, hit 'em!" he shouted, laughing. "Gimme a ducking, Mr. Man—if you can."

Harper let one of the balls go—and before the negro had time to close his mouth he was splashing in the water. Surprised, the negro climbed back to his seat and started to laugh again.

"I don't mind that. Just one little ducking. First ducking today."

Harper let go the second ball—and down into the water went the negro again. When he had climbed to his platform once more he didn't shout or laugh—he appeared to be hoping that the third ball would go wild. The negro shot into the water the third time, and all smiles were gone from his face.

The Indian went about the island creating a more or less mild sensation wherever he stopped. Late in the afternoon he went in bathing. Mr. Stuck and the others in the party noticed him sitting on the beach piling sand, and thought he was merely idling, but when the Indian rose to his feet Mr. Stuck exclaimed:

"Look, he's reproduced Denali."

Harper had made a topographical map in the sand of Mt McKinley and the region around it. Mr. Stuck vouched for its accuracy. And then, while many attracted by the exhibition looked on in wonder, the Indian traced with a stick the path of the exploring party that climbed Denali from its camp at its base to the top

After dinner Harper and his friends returned to the city, but they are still talking about him at Coney Island. And the man with the strength-testing machine and the negro in Steeplechase are hoping that he never comes back.

The following new boys have been detailed to the printing office: Henry Jackson (*Otoe*), Dan King (*Pima*), Richard Pipestem (*Otoe*), Alfred Jackson (*Pima*), John Lee Black (*Yuma*), Thomas Jackson (*Yuma*), Calvin Atchhavit (*Comanche*), Gee Gage (*Pima*), Howard Collins (*Maricopa*), and Stewart Lewis (*Pima*). Johnnie Brown and Isaac Porter have been detailed as foremen of their respective details.

Indian Women as Fair Exhibitors

The following letter was written to Commissioner Sells in response to his circular on Indian Fairs printed in last week's *NATIVE AMERICAN*. The author, Mrs. Baldwin, is an Ojibway Indian of the Reindeer Clan. She is an efficient employee in the Indian Bureau and recently graduated with honors from the Washington College of Law. Mrs. Baldwin's success is an indication of what Indian women may do for themselves and her interest in industrial accomplishments as shown in this letter is earnestly commended to all Indian women and girls:

Being an Indian woman and a member of a family of exhibitors at white man's fairs, the first paragraph on page three of your letter particularly appeals to me.

My mother, Mrs. Marie Renville-Bottineau, deceased; my sister, Mrs. Lillian Bottineau-Whitney, now living at Becker, Minnesota, and I, for a number of years, were exhibitors at the Minnesota state fair, held every year since eighteen hundred seventy odd, at Hamline, Minnesota.

My mother's exhibits at the fair, and for which she was awarded first and second premiums, consisted of four classes in the textile fabrics division—quilt designs, quilts, quilting, and etching embroideries. My sister's exhibits, and for which she was awarded premiums, consisted of bread, rolls, cakes, jellies and preserves.

My exhibits consisted in laces, in cotton, silk, wool, and linen, both crocheted and knit, articles of many kinds, including golf hose, men's and women's hose in both cotton and wool, and wool mittens, both fancy and plain, for men, women and children. Three exhibits in a class of work known as darned net—in which were used two original designs—brought first, second and third premiums. A painting in oil in a class calling for a marine brought first premium, and a collection of twelve paintings third premium.

One year the premium money I received amounted to twenty-five dollars, no one pre-

mium amounting to more than four dollars.

I fully appreciate the enthusiasm and the rivalry that can be aroused between women and children by showing at the fairs not only their native products and the products of the farm yard, but also as products of their own industry, the laces, embroideries, paintings and the many arts and crafts that are pursued by the white woman. I know that the Indian woman is industrious and with her native artistic abilities and her artistic tastes she is enabled to use that industry with telling effect. I am sure, I *know*, that the Indian woman can compete with the woman of any race in any industry if she but will.

In this respect, she is not all different from the white woman. Both the Indian and the white woman must direct and apply her mind, her time, her industry, her energies and only by keeping them so directed and applied does she make any industry and occupation a success.

I fully agree with Gabe E. Parker, who in a letter to you dated September 1, 1914, says: Human growth comes from within. The Indian must be permitted and required to exercise himself, and just as it is time that he must come to a realization of his abilities to compete with the white man, just so is this, *now*, the time when she—the Indian woman—must come to the realization of her abilities to compete with the white woman of any race.

Thanking you for sending me your circular letter No. 896 and the copy of Mr. Parker's letter to you, and hoping for us all the greatest response to the opportunities that your interest and splendid work have placed before us, I am

Faithfully yours,

(Signed) Mrs. MARIE L. BOTTINEAU BALDWIN

It is seed time at the school gardens and the efforts of teachers and pupils deserve a fruitful harvest.

NEWS FROM OTHER SCHOOLS

Lapwai, Idaho

Nez Perce Indian.

Under the direction of James Stuart, forest ranger, a force of Indians have this month built two miles of trail, one-half mile of wagon road, and surveyed and marked the boundaries of Indian tribal lands for five and a quarter miles. In all of this the brush was cut out and grades worked. The white settlers give the Indians credit for having done a good piece of work.

The census of the Nez Perce, which is compiled each year by the superintendent, shows that the tribe has increased 42 since the last count. Last year the increase was 18. The records show that for a number of years, until very recently, the tribe has been decreasing. If the members of the tribe will only keep their homes clean and sanitary, keep the windows opened at night to secure plenty of fresh air, live moral lives, and observe the laws of health, there is no reason why they may not continue to increase each year.

Lower Brule, South Dakota

Brule Rustler.

A new well has been completed near the Winter ranch on Medicine Creek and is flowing about 250 gallons per minute. It is 1,062 feet deep, and the water is the coolest on the reservation. Another well is now going down in Van Kennedy Draw, south of West Bad Horse dry creek.

Dr. John M. Morse resigned from the work here as physician on August 5 and we have been informed by the Indian Office that there are no eligibles on the civil service list at this time. Dr. Alcott from Reliance is handling the work at present.

Our fifth annual fair will be held at the Lower Brule agency, September 29, 30 and October 1. It will be held under the direction of the superintendent, Indian Service employees and the business committee of the tribe, and is intended to show up the progress and advancement of the Brule Indians.

Flandreau, South Dakota

Weekly Review.

Mrs Voy who has been with an invalid son at Phoenix, Arizona, for more than a year past is at home again, and Mr. Voy wears a broader smile than ever.

A change has been made whereby Mr. Finley disciplinarian here for the past seven years, has been transferred to Albuquerque and Edwin Schanadore comes from that school to this place as band leader and disciplinarian.

Our bachelor carpenter, Mr. Linthicum, took unto himself a better half during the vacation, capturing a fair bride in the person of Miss Bessie Jolliff from Washington, D. C. They are snugly quartered in the rooms vacated by the Cornelius family.

Mrs. Cynthia Thurston who has been employed at the White Earth agency hospital for several years has been transferred here in the same capacity, with orders to report as soon as relieved by a successor there. Mrs. Thurston is a very competent nurse and we are fortunate to secure her services.

At a meeting held at Flandreau, South Dakota, on July 30, at the time of the institute, a society was organized by the Indian employees in the Government service for the purpose of mutual improvement, the society to be known by the name of "Indian Advancement Association." The following officers were elected: Key Wolf, Pine Ridge, South Dakota, president; Miss Mary C. Wright, Lower Brule, South Dakota, secretary and treasurer. A committee was appointed to draft the constitution and by laws which were afterwards adopted by the society. The next meeting will probably be held at San Francisco in 1915.

Pueblo Bonito School, Crownpoint, New Mexico

By Special Correspondent.

All employees who were on vacation have now returned and are at work.

Pueblo Bonito was represented at Santa Fe institute by Dr. Lewis, physician; J. T. Williamson, engineer, and R. H. Roberson, teacher.

Three dormitories under construction during the summer are practically completed, and enrollment of pupils to fill these will take place soon. We will probably have over a hundred pupils here this year.

There are under construction in the open market a large barn and a shop building, while the laundry building was completed some months ago. These buildings are of stone and all this stonework was done by Navaho laborers. The machinery for the laundry will probably be furnished soon and then installed. The old

boiler was not sufficient for the power required and a new 40-horsepower boiler is on the ground for installation.

This office has recently received the necessary authority for the construction of an employees' quarters and work will begin at once. This will accommodate six employees besides guest room, reception room, and mess kitchen and diningroom.

This school, like the Tohatchi school of the Navaho jurisdiction, has been instructed to install the "all year school" which calls for a change of pupils each six months, resulting in a full attendance the entire 12 months.

New concrete walks were recently added to those previously constructed, while others will be constructed in the near future. The small lawn started last fall did well during the summer, and this together with the walks adds materially to the appearance of the campus.

Some of the employees have become interested in tennis and are now constructing a court. Baseball has already received considerable attention during the season.

A celebration of the Fourth of July was held. An exhibit of Navaho weaving and other industries was the chief feature. A good attendance was had and the affair was successful in every way. We will probably repeat the event next year, for the Indians have good crops and their animals would make a very creditable showing.

Blackwater, Arizona

By Special Correspondent.

The Young People's club of Blackwater gave a farewell party September 2. Music for the occasion was furnished by the Sacaton orchestra. Several games were played which were enjoyed by both the young and old Indians. Refreshments of ice cream, cake and grape juice were served.

This was the first party given by this club, the officers of which are as follows: President, Isaac Porter; secretary, Eliza Johnson; treasurer, Frank Whitman.



Seventh Grade A

I enjoyed a cowboy's life herding cattle on the plains of Arizona and also helping my father on the farm.

I was not able to go home so I had to spend my vacation here. I enjoyed my staying here and helping around. I worked in the printing office cleaning up the shop. I also worked in the kitchen.

I enjoyed this last vacation and thought it the very best though I did not do as much work to help my people as I ought, on account of my health, but I'm glad that I tried to show my help to them in the little things that I saw to do.

The first day of school was one of the happiest days at this school. We all were glad to welcome the new pupils who entered here to enjoy school life with us and we hope to make this coming year still better than before by trying to do what is right.

The past vacation was one of the most pleasant for me. Part of it I spent in working for people in Phoenix. The rest of my vacation was spent at home where I enjoyed the quietness of it though once in a while the young folks of the reservation enjoyed social gatherings.

I spent my vacation here at the school and a pleasant one, too. The heat did not interfere with my fun and work. I worked on the grounds doing such as cleaning the streets, delivering ice and sprinkling the streets. Now the school has commenced and I do hope this will be a successful year for everybody.

The vacation just past was spent with fun and pleasure. From the time I left school I had in mind to do all I could to help my people at home but it seemed as though they tried their best to let me have all the good times I wanted and I took every chance they gave me. At first I hardly wanted to stay out in the country but the beautiful scenery around is what made me want to stay. Many a walk I enjoyed.

During the short time I stayed at home, I enjoyed going swimming and climbing mountains, like a wild Indian. Last of all I had to work part of the time. I enjoyed the party that was given at home by some old time pupils of this school. There were nineteen returned students present. First there were games played, of course, and then at ten the home-made doughnuts with lemonade and bananas were served.

I went home June 21. This is the first time I have ever spent three months' vacation. I had a good time on the Fourth of July and from that time I helped the folks on the ranch. August 1 I was enlisted in the National Guard of Arizona and on the third of that month we went

on a camping trip to Garden Canyon, Fort Huachuca, Arizona. This is the first time I spent my life as a soldier and I found it pretty hard.

I spent most of my vacation in town. I worked in a bottling works for two months in which I did very well in my work. After I had finished at the bottling works I took a week's vacation and then I thought I would work again so I went to Mr. Goodman about working somewhere. He told me they needed someone to help Mr. Grinstead, and said that I was just the fellow they were looking for. I did my work the best I knew how.

During part of my vacation I stayed and worked in the printing office on the midsummer number of the NATIVE AMERICAN. After Mr. Lawrence had gone on his vacation I was sent to the city to the Capital Printing company for a while, where I did press work. After I was through there I joined the Regimental band of Phoenix and went with them to Garden Canyon where I spent two weeks which I enjoyed very much. After our arrival from the encampment I stayed two or three weeks at the school, working again, but finally was sent to the Morris printing company. I am again glad to be back in school.

Sixth Grade A

I spent my vacation here at the school and enjoyed it very much—just as much as if I had my vacation at home.

After a long vacation we are back again to our studies hoping to make better grades than last year.

This will be my first year at this school but I will help to make it better than it was last year. Let us all try and make it a better year.

I spent my vacation here in school and I think I had a pleasant stay. I enjoyed a fine time with my friends and am ready to begin school.

We pupils of this school should try to make this new school year a better year than last year. To do this we must try our very best to do what is right and do it cheerfully.

I left the school May 23 on Saturday afternoon about 2 o'clock for my summer outing in town. I was sorry to leave the school so early before it closed. I settled down on North Twentieth avenue in Phoenix with some people to do my work there during the summer. It was after 5 o'clock when I arrived there. The place looked strange to me at first

and I felt lonely for some time. I did not like evenings to come for that was the time when loneliness would come from all directions but I did the best to drive it away. After I got used to the home I became interested in my work.

Fifth Grade A

During vacation I worked and played ball. I spent my vacation at Clarkdale and at Tempe.

During my vacation I went to the Roosevelt dam which is about sixty miles from Mesa.

I did lots of things during my vacation helping my people and teaching what I have learned at school.

During my vacation I worked all the time at the school. I spent a happy vacation on the campus.

I had a fine time climbing hills and mountains at Iron Springs and also having picnics and parties.

I'm certainly glad to be back at school and see so many new pupils enroll again for school does a great deal of good for us.

The first day in school we did very well and it looks as though everybody had started in with a will to do right and make it the best school year we have ever had.

We are now in school and I hope this will be the best year. I am sure everybody will try and do their best to make the school pleasant and better.

During the summer I had to stay at the school but had a good time. Every Saturday evening we had watermelon socials which we enjoyed very much.

I had a pleasant vacation during the long summer days and I am glad to get back to school to take up my school work for the new year.

During my vacation I had a nice time with my friends who stayed all summer at the school. We enjoyed it very much and we hope we will have a nice school starting in today.

During my vacation I stayed home and helped my mother with the house work. I enjoyed myself with my mother this summer. This new school year I will try and be good and learn my lessons well.

During vacation at my home this summer I was very anxious to help my folks, working at the fences, plowing the land, planting and irrigating the crops. Besides this I also had the ditches to clean in order to have plenty of water to irrigate our crops.

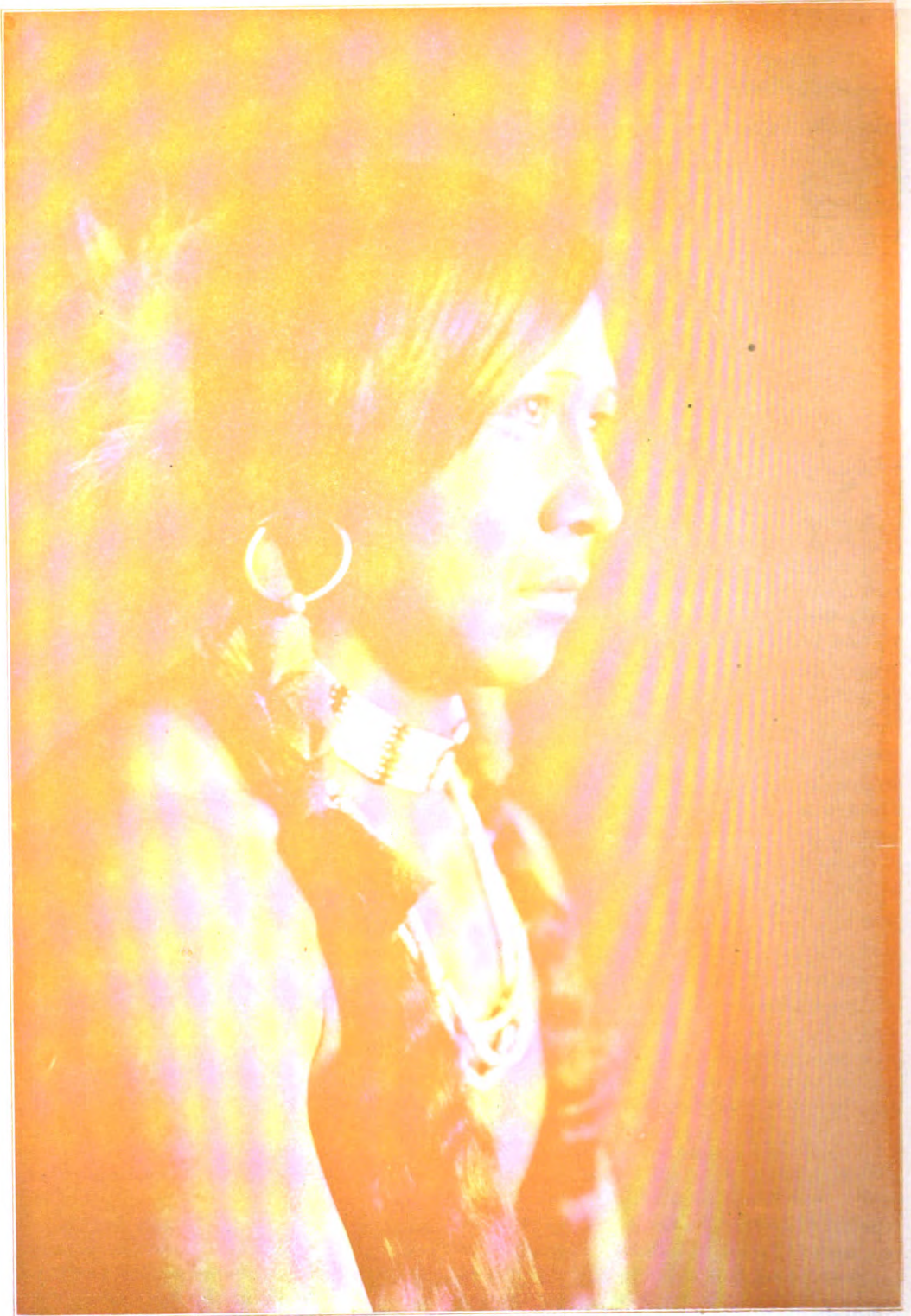


America—Peaceful Paradise

America—Peaceful Paradise,
Dear Homeland, great and true,
A land o'er which shall ever wave
Our flag, red, white and blue.
Strong in the strength of unity
And brotherhood we stand,
And trust in God, and praise Him for
This glorious, tranquil land.

America—Peaceful Paradise,
We glory in thy peace.
God haste the day when every land
Shall from its warring cease,
This our example—this our work—
Till swords to plowshares turn;
Teach brotherhood, till war no more
The happy nations learn.

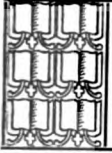
—J. B. Hatcher, Texas.



AN AMERICAN GIRL

When Columbus landed in America he thought he was in India and called the natives "Indians" and the name has continued to be used to distinguish the native Americans.

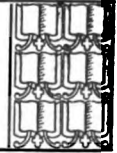
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"NOT FOR SCHOOL, BUT FOR LIFE"

THE NATIVE AMERICAN

Devoted to Indian Education



Volume 15

October 3, 1914

Number 32

The California Indian

(Indian Period)

By MISS LYLAH HALL of Leland Stanford University, California



WEIRD and strange as it may seem, our hearthfires today burn on the very spot where once curled the smoke of the Indians' campfires. Their whispering voices still haunt our hills, the groves of our valleys, and the pines of our mountains. In fact there is not a region in all California that does not silently present a record of that long past golden age of the aborigines, an age immortalized by a people whose whole life was characterized by a perpetual happy hunting ground, where no unrest of civilization interfered and no white man stole away the land.

From the far away northland to our sunny southland plains, every spot of the way is eloquent of the history, lore, and legend—quaint and whimsical—of this rapidly vanishing race.

The earliest record of California history describes these Indians as being both more primitive and more peaceful than the majority of the natives of North America. They did not like war merely for the sake of fighting; there were no confederacies or powerful tribes; there was very little of the picturesque which characterizes so many of the other North American Indians.

The California Indian lived primarily on vegetable products, and although they were hunters and fishermen they did not depend upon their prowess in this respect to yield them food. Their chief food was acorns, roots and berries.

Their homes, although of moderate size, may be more correctly classified as huts

rather than houses. These huts were commonly constructed of brush or tule. Structures of wood or bark were sometimes made but were rarely built with regular hewn planks. The shape of the primitive dwelling was conical or domed and a thatching or a thin layer of dirt was all that protected the inmates from the elements.

The social organization was very simple. There were no tribes, and beyond the family the only basis for organization were the villages and the language. The villages were not of permanent habitation, the population being inclined to shift within certain defined limits. The only common bond which united the Indians into groups was the similarity of language. In most cases the larger groups were without names. The village communities were almost always named for localities, such as the Santa Ynez Indians, the Hoopas, or Cahuillas. The lack of organization among them is very conspicuous and a division into distinct classes, or castes, was unknown.

Their religious beliefs and ceremonies varied somewhat in different areas; all united in attributing life, intelligence, and supernatural powers to the animate and inanimate in nature. The possession of supernatural power by medicine men was a belief common to all. There was a belief in a life hereafter, but of a life unaccompanied by any idea of reward or punishment. Disease was supposed to be caused by some small material, supernaturally present in the body. By incantations and sucking the affected part, the *shaman* or medicine man pretended to remove these, and he would

show pebbles or other small objects in his hand to prove his success. His supposed powers gave him almost unlimited influence over the Indians which he often used despotically.

We obtain a great deal of their religious thought through their myths. The mythology of the California Indian differs greatly from that found in other parts of North America. Still, there is a similarity in the beliefs of these Indians to those of the primitive peoples of all races.

The Indians' nomenclature and legends cling to our mountains, rivers, lakes. Indeed, all California is an incomparable autograph book of these first inhabitants.

Come with me in fancy to Shasta, where I was privileged to visit one summer. We shall pause just long enough to learn a little of the folk-lore in which this region so richly abounds. Our camp will be among the giant redwoods, where to our north Shasta rears skyward its miles of ice and snow and pierces the blue sky. Near us are encamped a few pitiful remnants of a once proud and happy people. And, as we stand gazing up at the giant trees which have stood as guards over the land for centuries, we see before us the old Indian village which nestled in the very spot 150 years ago. Thatched huts are scattered here and there, and in front of one sits a young girl grinding acorns. Her home is covered with the skins of many animals, for her father is a great hunter. She is dressed in skins ornamented with shells, and near her, sitting on a carpet of pine needles, is the wrinkled old grandmother weaving a basket. Soon we see the mother wending her way through the trees carrying a basket of water upon her head. Food must be prepared, for the hunters will soon return. Then the stalwart men approach the hut, laden with deer; and in the twilight with the stars just beginning to peep through the leaves of the trees, with a group of her grandchildren about her, the revered old grandmother slowly rocks to and fro as she

musically croons out the legend of Mount Shasta:

"Long, long ago, when the world was so new that even the stars were dark, the Great Spirit above, Ollebis, could not see through the darkness to the new earth. With a large stone he bored a hole in the sky. Then, through the hole, he pushed down masses of ice and snow until a great pyramid arose on the plain. Ollebis climbed down through the hole, stepping from cloud to cloud, until he could put his foot on top of the mass of ice and snow. Then with one long step he reached the earth. The sun shone through the hole in the sky and made the earth warm and soft. When it was soft enough, Ollebis bored with his fingers here and there in the earth and planted the first trees. Streams from the melting snows watered the trees and made them grow. Then he gathered leaves that fell from the trees and blew upon them, and they became birds. He took a stick and broke it into pieces; out of the small end he made fishes and put them in the streams; of the middle piece he made all the animals except the grizzly bear. From the big end he made the grizzly bear who was master of all. So strong did grizzly grow that Ollebis feared the creature he had made. Therefore, so that he might be safe, he hollowed out the great pyramid of ice and snow, as a tepee, and in there he lived for thousands of snows. The Indians knew that he lived there because they could see smoke curling out from the smoke hole in the top of the tepee. When the pale-face came, Ollebis went away. There is no longer any smoke from the smoke hole. The white men call the tepee Mount Shasta."

Thus they idealized all the beautiful natural scenes, the mountains, lakes and rivers into quaint stories.

But these primitive people were destined for a higher religion than the worship of nature and this comes to them like the strain of a beautiful chant wafted down through the age to our prosaic time by the

coming of the padres to California. We see it all in a haze of romance; sunny skies seem to ever bend over the graceful arches of the missions nestled among verdant fields, the silvery chime of bells floats out over the valleys, content and plenty reign. Twenty-six missions, one by one, extend along El Camina Real like a chain of lights in the

bounds. They were taught agriculture and stockraising, and in individual cases reading and writing and music. They became skillful laborers in many trades such as mechanics, carpenters, blacksmiths, stone masons and shoemakers. Their life in comparison with that of the Indians outside of the missions was vastly superior, and the teach-



MISS LYLAH HALL, STANFORD UNIVERSITY, CALIFORNIA.

(Photo Taken at Soboba Reservation, September, 1914.)

darkness. The padres found a childlike, pagan race in the Indians, who subsisted with little effort in a land of plenty. They sought to train this race in labor and in worship of one God. The scriptural injunction "to compel them to come in" was literally followed. The Indians were made to live in quarters within the mission,

ing of the padres prepared them for the civilization which has been forced upon them by Americans. The women were taught weaving, and became tailors and dress-makers.

In 1822, Mexico won her independence from Spain, and the support of the missions languished. There was removed from the

(Continued on page 438.)

THE NATIVE AMERICAN

Entered at Phoenix, Arizona, as Second Class Mail Matter

C. W. GOODMAN, Superintendent

An Illustrated Weekly Magazine, Devoted to Indian Education and Printed by Indian Student-Apprentices at the United States Indian Training School, Phoenix, Arizona

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A YEAR

The 1914 catalogue and annual report of Chemawa is a very neat and complete edition.

Mrs. C. L. Scott returned Thursday morning from the coast, having spent the greater part of the summer at Coronado.

Andrew Jackson was in the first of the week for three sets of harness made by the Phoenix school for the Salt River agency.

Miss Anna Ridenour was over from Tempe Thursday. She is greatly enjoying her work at the Normal school where she is girls' preceptress.

Dr. and Mrs. Ellis of Saltriver were recent callers at the school. Dr. Ellis is just recovering from a severe attack of ptomaine poisoning.

Mrs. Caroline Woodall and son returned Thursday evening from Truxton Canon school, Valentine, Arizona, and she will take the position of assistant laundress at this school.

Supervisor Otis B. Goodall spent Saturday at Phoenix Indian school. He was enroute to the Papago country to locate some new day schools authorized by the department.

Superintendent Thackery, Mr. Ward and Mr. Moore were over Thursday from Sacaton. The premium lists for the Pima fair are printed and show a large and varied assortment of premiums. The merchants of Blackwater, Casa Grande, Chandler, Florence, Glendale, Sacaton, Mesa, Superior, Webster, Tempe and Phoenix have generously contributed prizes and plans are working out for a big time at Sacaton the last week in October.

Mr. and Mrs. Dixon were called to Prescott Friday by the death of Mrs. Dixon's brother, Curt Smith. Mrs. Dixon has the sympathy of all in her double bereavement, her mother having died just recently.

Supt. H. H. Miller of Fort Belknap agency Harlem, Montana, has been transferred to Fort Hall school, Idaho, and Supt. Jewell D. Martin, who has been in charge at Uintah and Ouray agency, Utah, will succeed Mr. Miller at Fort Belknap.

Evangelist Weir, who has been holding a tent service near the Cook Bible school, talked to the pupils again at the Sunday evening service. Besides the regular song service, Mrs. W. B. Anderson and Mrs. Wittenmyer sang a very pretty duet.

The chalk talk given Saturday evening at the auditorium by J. O. Wise was greatly enjoyed by both pupils and employees. Mr. Wise puts more detail into his work than many of his brother chalk artists and his pictures were very effective.

S. M. Brosius of the Indian Rights association was on the campus a short time Thursday evening, having come in from Sacaton with Superintendent Thackery. Mr Brosius spent the summer in the northwest, and is now returning to Washington, D. C.

Dr. and Mrs. Jacob Breid and daughter Elizabeth returned Saturday night from their summer trip after attending the Santa Fe institute. They were as far east as Chicago, but spent most of their time in Trenton and Fulton, Missouri, with relatives.

Miss Lylah Hall, writer of the article on California Indians in this issue, is the daughter of Supt. Harwood Hall, now of Soboba agency. Miss Hall is a native of Arizona, having been born at Phoenix Indian School while her father was superintendent here, and spent most of her life at Sherman Institute to which Mr. Hall was transferred from Perris school in 1902. She has thus had ample opportunity to familiarize herself with the subject of her essay.

Santa Fe Resolutions

The following resolutions were adopted at the recent summer institute of Indian Service employees at Santa Fe, New Mexico:

We the members of the Indian Service institute in session at Santa Fe, New Mexico, fully appreciating the great importance of day and boarding schools as social and educational centers, urge the utilization of said schools as such by carrying into effect the following plans:

(1) The purchase of books, current literature, games and other necessary equipment for social entertainment at day and small boarding schools.

(2) The building, equipping and maintaining, under proper supervision, of libraries supplied with books, periodicals, current literature, etc., at the large boarding schools, and especially at non-reservation schools, for the purpose of advancing in a practical and scientific way general Indian education, all of this looking to a more thorough and rapid preparation of pupils for their life work.

Civil Service Examination

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination for teacher of vocal music, for women only, on November 4, 1914, at the usual places.

From the register of eligibles resulting from this examination certification will be made to fill vacancies in this position in the Indian Service, at salaries ranging from \$600 to \$720 per annum, and vacancies as they may occur in positions requiring similar qualifications, unless it is found to be in the interest of the service to fill any vacancy by reinstatement, transfer, or promotion.

Competitors will be examined in the following subjects: Spelling, arithmetic, penmanship, letter writing, elementary practical questions on the theory of music, and training and experience.

Applicants must have some proficiency as pianists. It is also desirable that they shall

have had experience in chorus work.

Applicants must have reached their twenty-fifth but not their fortieth birthday on the date of the examination.

For further information write the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

Hospital Notes

The following reservation patients have been at the hospital during the past few weeks: Enriquez Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Juan Thomas and child from the Papago country south of Tucson; Dean McArthur, John Pratt, Isaac Day and Enos Juan from Gila Crossing; Laura Antone, an outing girl, and Hinky Tosca of Whiteriver. Operations for trachoma and for the removal of pterygiums were done for these people.

Patients from the reservations for general treatment at the hospital are Mrs. Petra Harvier of Sacaton, Antonio Thomas of Salt River, Mrs. Lucy McAfee of Gila Crossing and Sarah Allison of Casa Blanca.

The operations for trachoma, in cases of new pupils entering school in September, were begun two weeks ago. Thus far 13 per cent of the new girls and boys have trachoma.

The new operating room at the hospital and the other enlargements and improvements are being made. A new kitchen and dining room are being built, cement floors put in and other changes planned. All this will greatly improve the hospital, making it larger and better fitted for its purposes.

Mr. and Mrs. Waite have moved to the hospital where Mrs. Waite will fill the housekeeper's position.

Terry Roberts, son of Mr. and Mrs. Rush Roberts of Santa Fe, arrived this week to enter the sanatorium for a serious hip trouble. Terry was a pupil at this school while his parents were employed here several years ago. With him came Mauro Antonio, a Papago boy, who also entered the sanatorium.

The California Indians

(Continued from 435.)

missions one very strong motive, that of national patriotism. Finally, the work among the Indians became purely secular. The missions had been in operation during but two generations, therefore it is obvious that the work of civilizing the Indian was still incomplete. One by one the missions were abandoned. The padres sailed mournfully home and the strong hands which had guided and controlled the Indians were removed. Joyously at first, the Indians hailed their new found freedom, and sped back to the lands formerly occupied by their fathers, only to find these already claimed by the Spanish and Mexican settlers.

Grown helpless by enforced dependence, they were no match for the strong new race and they melted away into the pitiless warfare of the survival of the fittest. A feeble attempt was made to reserve some land for them, but this proved ineffective. Some fled to the mountains, but most perished where they were, and of the 34,000 converts claimed by the mission records we find less than 3,000 to day. But worse was to follow this unfortunate people.

By the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, in 1848, Mexico ceded her rights in California to the United States. We, who have seen the unfurling of our own beloved flag bring life and liberty to the islands of the sea, can scarcely credit the awful deeds of bloodshed that mark the inrush of Americans into California with the discovery of gold. By 1852 the white population was supposed to have been 200,000 men, for the most part strong and masterful. Traditions of 200 years of Indian warfare and memories of conflicts in the wilderness journey with warlike tribes of the plains, who were fighting for their homes, made these new comers see an enemy in every redskin.

These men were therefore in no mood to acknowledge that Indians had any rights whatever and, as a rule, acted consistently on this theory. These Indians were a de-

fenseless people, for they had no firearms and were heavily outnumbered. Something like ninety or a hundred battles with the Indians have been reported, and there are Bloody Creeks and Bloody Rocks and Bloody Mountains all up and down our state. The Indians would meet an aggression or insult in the usual aborigine fashion by killing the first white man they met. Then followed swift and sure retribution. The miners would organize and the offending village would be wiped out. Sometimes, indeed, the Indians were the aggressors. In the majority of instances, however, the Indians did not seem to have been the original aggressors, and very often the outrage upon the Indians was undoubtedly wanton for the purpose of securing the land for cattle, or of securing Indian children for servants, or slaves.

As soon as possible after the acquisition of California to the United States, the Federal Government turned its attention to the Indians of the newly acquired territory, and set about to establish reservations for them. At first the Indians occupied pretty fair land and had neat little orchards, especially peach trees, gardens, etc. This tidy little place would attract the attention of some frontiersman who would then file on the land and summarily kick the Indian out. So when the Government endeavored to reserve land for the Indians the only available territory was that which was of little or no value to anybody.

Some Indians are able to till the soil but in most cases the land is not fertile and the lack of water forces the Indians to work in the fields of the whites. The Government is endeavoring to right the many wrongs inflicted upon the Indians. Schools have been established for them and the young men are ready, when they leave these schools, to compete with the white man in day labor. Some put into practical use the trades for which they have been trained, and many young men own blacksmith and harness shops. The young women usually work in

homes although, some after attending high school, have taken the civil service examinations for teachers, while others have fitted themselves as stenographers and filled remunerative positions.

Thus we see that civilization has wrought wonderful changes in the California Indian. The young men and women who have attended the schools provided for them leave these institutions to take their places beside the white man. The miserable conditions of the reservation home have been alleviated in a great measure by the younger generation who have come closely in contact with civilization and have imbibed the knowledge and culture of their white brother.

The Indian is gradually becoming assimilated into our national life and is doing a definite work in the world.

What the final race problem in America is to be, human wisdom cannot foresee. That there will be an Indian strain in the future American stock is already proven. It will be found that the Indian has contributed a worthy share to the quality and worth of the future ruling race of the American continent.

Distinguished Choctaw Divines New Note

Hon. Gabe E. Parker, register of the Treasury of the United States, in the following letter voices the responsive sentiment of the Indians to Commissioner Sells because of the efforts he is making in their behalf:

Hon. Cato Sells,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I have read with care and great interest your circular letter No. 896 on Indian Affairs.

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

I have heard you say that you have no "set policy." May I venture to say that you have what is far better: you have a "soul"

in your activities. I am impressed with the fact that your vision of the Indian is not *en masse* but that it is broad enough to contemplate and comprehend the individual. What is all this work about? What is the conclusion of the whole matter? What is the conception of the future? What is the goal? If the whole business is not focalized in the development of a cheerful, competent and self-supporting individual, very little of real value to the Indian or the nation will result. It must not be forgotten that the human growth comes from within, not from without. The Indian must be permitted and required to exercise himself.

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

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

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) GABE E. PARKER.

Throughout the Service

The Canton asylum boasts a large new automobile bus for the comfort and convenience of its patients.

L.O. Johnson, clerk in the agency office at Fort Lapwai, was transferred this summer to position of chief clerk at the Fort Berthold agency, North Dakota.

The *Sherman Bulletin* in its issue of September 23 contains the official report of Supervisor Otis B. Goodall to Commissioner Sells on the summer institute at Riverside. The report is followed by outlines of the different courses of instruction given, and the two combined form a very complete and interesting abstract of the work of the institute.

The Dog

By Wilbur Walker, Fifth Grade B

I was at my grandfather's place last year and there was a dog there. Whenever we went hunting he went also. He would chase rabbits, cottontails and anything else that came in his way.

This dog has a yellow coat and it has short ears which stand up straight. Its ears were cut short when it was young. When he is angry he shows his teeth; when he is pleased he wiggles his tail; when he is full of fun he runs around, jumps around, and does many other things to show that he is playful. In the nights he watches after the house. He will not let any other dog come around. If it does he will run after it and bite him until he is a great way off.

This dog likes my grandfather and mother because they take good care of him because there are too many foxes around there and they steal chickens and other things. He eats almost anything we give him and also anything we leave in reach that he can eat so we always keep things up high.

He is a good and faithful dog. He never gets angry at a person even if he does not know him. He is gentle and loving.

He likes to play with cats but the cats are afraid of him.

Football Practice

By Johnson McAfee

Have you been out on the football field to see those boys in padded pants and sweaters sweating "to beat the band?" They are football "rookies" and a few veterans who are fighting to get on the school team.

There are thirty boys who are being divided into two teams, practicing signals, tackling and falling on the ball. Many are new at the game but are doing fine.

Coach Venne is putting forth every effort to fill the places of our best men who have not returned to school. There is no doubt but that he will develop a winning eleven.

Jose Ignacio, assistant disciplinarian and a former Chilocco player, is assisting Coach

Venne and is especially developing the second team which will give the first team some hard practice. Antonio Martinez is at quarter and Lemuel Yukku who was a fast man on the baseball team is just as good on the football field.

Coach Venne is doing everything possible to give the team comfort and supply their needs.

The veterans are Shaw, George Burke, Vavages, Isaac Anton and Butler. These boys will be responsible for a large share in the development of the team.

Now that they have a lot to win and probably something to lose, we as schoolmates should do our part in helping every way possible because they represent our school and we like for them to "bring home the bacon." Let us show lots of school spirit and loyalty and encourage the team in every way possible.

Miss Hattie C. Allen has received transfer as teacher to Santa Fe and will leave at once for her new position.

At the fire drill Wednesday evening the boys had water on the flames in five minutes after the alarm.

Inspector J. H. Fleming of the Department of the Interior called at the school Friday. Mr. Fleming has for several years been a neighbor to Phoenix Indian school, making his home on a fine orange grove near Camelback. He is a recent appointee of Secretary Lane and his first assignment was a visit to the Papago country in company with Superintendent Thackery of the Pima reservation.

Occupations of Santee Graduates

What Santee graduates are doing: One pastor, one Government school farm inspector, one Y. M. C. A. secretary, two general missionaries, one Sunday School missionary, one nurse, four domestic helpers, eleven married and housekeeping, five students, one Government clerk, five farming, one domestic science teacher, one Indian interpreter, two merchants, one carpenter, two housekeeping, and five have died.—*Indian's Friend*.

NEWS FROM OTHER SCHOOLS

Fort Totten, North Dakota

Fort Totten Review.

The following is a roster of the employees at Fort Totten (North Dakota) school:

C. M. Ziebach,	Superintendent
Bert R. Petz,	Principal
H. W. Camp,	Chief clerk
Charles Picard,	Clerk
Katie A. Veix,	Assistant clerk
Inez M. Brown,	Assistant clerk
A. Rowland Warner,	Physician
Clara B. Kinne,	Senior teacher
Agnes M. Farris,	Teacher
Ella H. Gilmore,	Teacher
Emma G. Dent,	Teacher
Frances Divine,	Teacher
M. G. Saenz,	Disciplinarian
Pauline Roesler,	Matron
G. L. Parkhill,	Engineer
Margaret Carson,	Seamstress
Sarah R. Ryder,	Cook
Delia M. Dion,	Baker
Edward M. Stitt,	Carpenter
Frank M. Blake,	Assistant carpenter
Edward Thompson,	Assistant carpenter
W. Q. Farris,	Shoe and harnessmaker
M. D. Lucia,	Tailor
Catherine Picard,	Laundress
Clemence Latraile,	Assistant Laundress
Mazie Arehart,	Nurse
Carrie Pohl,	Field matron
Maggie Grant,	Assistant matron
William Maxwell,	Farmer
James York,	Farmer
A. L. Sandin,	Farmer
James Grant,	Farmer
J. Russell Everett,	Gardener
R. E. Lee,	Dairyman
Sophie E. Picard	Assistant matron
Mary Oliver,	Assistant matron
Moses Wilkie,	Assistant engineer
Louis Latraile,	Assistant engineer
Solomon Morin,	Assistant engineer
Theresa Maloney,	Assistant seamstress
Pat G. Chaves,	Painter
Martin Strait,	Interpreter

GREY NUNS' DEPARTMENT.

Margaret Page,	Principal teacher
Margaret Cleary,	Assistant teacher
Adele Monette,	Assistant laundress
Hannah P. Coughlan,	Matron
Alodia Arseneault,	Seamstress
Mary A. Hart,	Teacher
Rachel Beauchemin,	Cook

Alice Fountaine,	Laundress
Rosa M. Sibenaler,	Assistant Matron
Roy Williams,	Laborer
James Demarce.	Assistant Engineer

Lapwai, Idaho

Nez Perce Indian.

Many of the Indians are engaged in hauling grain to market, some marketing their own grain and others are hauling for white farmers.

It is no uncommon sight to see an Indian driving a six-horse team hauling ninety sacks of barley or wheat.

J. J. Stewart, agency farmer, has taken an exhibit of agricultural products raised by Indians to Spokane for entry at the interstate fair. Mr. Swartz says he has secured a particularly fine collection of grains and grasses this year and he hopes to secure some prizes for the Indians who raised these products.

Ganado, Arizona

By Special Correspondent.

Rev. C. N. Platt and family are enjoying a vacation in California.

C. A. Smith, Mrs. Elizabeth Cochran and Miss Anna M. Sheets visited at Chin Lee Sept. 7 to 9, taking in the sights of the great Canyons Del Muerto and De Chelley and also visiting the school and other places of interest at that point.

Rev. H. A. Clark of Tolchaco, Arizona, visited the Presbyterian mission Sept. 15 on his way to take up his work at Fort Defiance.

The annual "chicken pull," a long looked for sport, was held at this point September 15 and 16, and was fairly well attended as it is always enjoyed by the Indians.

Sherman Boys Take Honors

Southern California upheld its athletic reputation this afternoon, when the two Sherman Institute Indians won second and third places in the first annual Fresno cross city race from a field of twenty-five starters.

At 12:45 the runners were started on their long hike through the streets of Fresno.

At the crack of the starter's pistol Millard, of the Olympic club of San Francisco, holder of the five-mile record of the Pacific Coast, took the lead closely followed by Roscoe Poleweta and Peter Begay, the two Southern Cali-

ifornia representatives, F. Lee, Caledonian club and Bobby Vlught, Olympic club.

At the end of the second mile these five athletes had left the balance of the field way behind. As the runners approached the business section of the town, they were greeted by mighty cheering from the thousands of spectators who lined the streets.

The race was a rare sight to them, as they were witnessing the first race ever ran through the city streets. From the business section the course took the runners along Ventura avenue out to the fair grounds, a distance of two miles. As the runners swung into Ventura avenue, there commenced a battle that was wonderful to behold between Millard and the little brown-skinned Indian Polyeweta. First one then the other would gain a yard, but neither one could manage to leave the other.

The pace they were setting was fierce considering the intense heat that beat down upon them. The two runners entered the fair grounds to cover the last mile on the track running neck and neck, with Vlught and the other Indian, Begay, running 200 yards behind.

Vlught, who won the one-mile in the P.A.A. championship last Saturday in 4m. 27s., appeared to be running in great distress. The heat was gradually overcoming the plucky athlete.

Vlught ran only a few yards after he entered the fair grounds, when he succumbed to the heat, falling face down on the track. He was carried into the dressing-room, where his trainer tried in vain to revive him. He was finally taken to the hospital with a bad case of delirium. Only eleven runners finished this heart grueling race.—*Los Angeles Times*.

Pueblo Architecture in Bungalows

An innovation in the construction and architecture of the modern bungalow has made its appearance in southern California. It is the adaptation of the old Pueblo Indian style of architecture brought down 300 years, modernized and applied to pretty little homes in southern California. The result of this first experiment tried in a real practical way in San Diego has created no end of interest, both in Los Angeles and San Diego, says the *Los Angeles Tribune*.

When the Pueblo Indians first designed their homes they were fairly well civilized, and built with mud and rocks up one, two, three and sometimes four stories of various heights. These queer homes on the desert of Arizona and New Mexico and in the new-made towns

of these fast developing desert sections are a curiosity even to this day. They were built to withstand the elements, to be cool and comfortable in summer and a shelter much better than the wigwam afforded against the winter rains. They were built along straight, square lines, unknowingly artistic and without thought that some day they were to become the feature of California's latest idea in home designs.

The easterner coming to California today over the low altitude route through this desert section that lies the other side of the Sierras first sees and marvels at these Indian pueblos nestled in odd groups on the desert, and then in beholding the charms of southern California sees this same type of dwelling adapted for the modern American family because it produces a home that is convenient, cool, light and airy, as well as attractive.

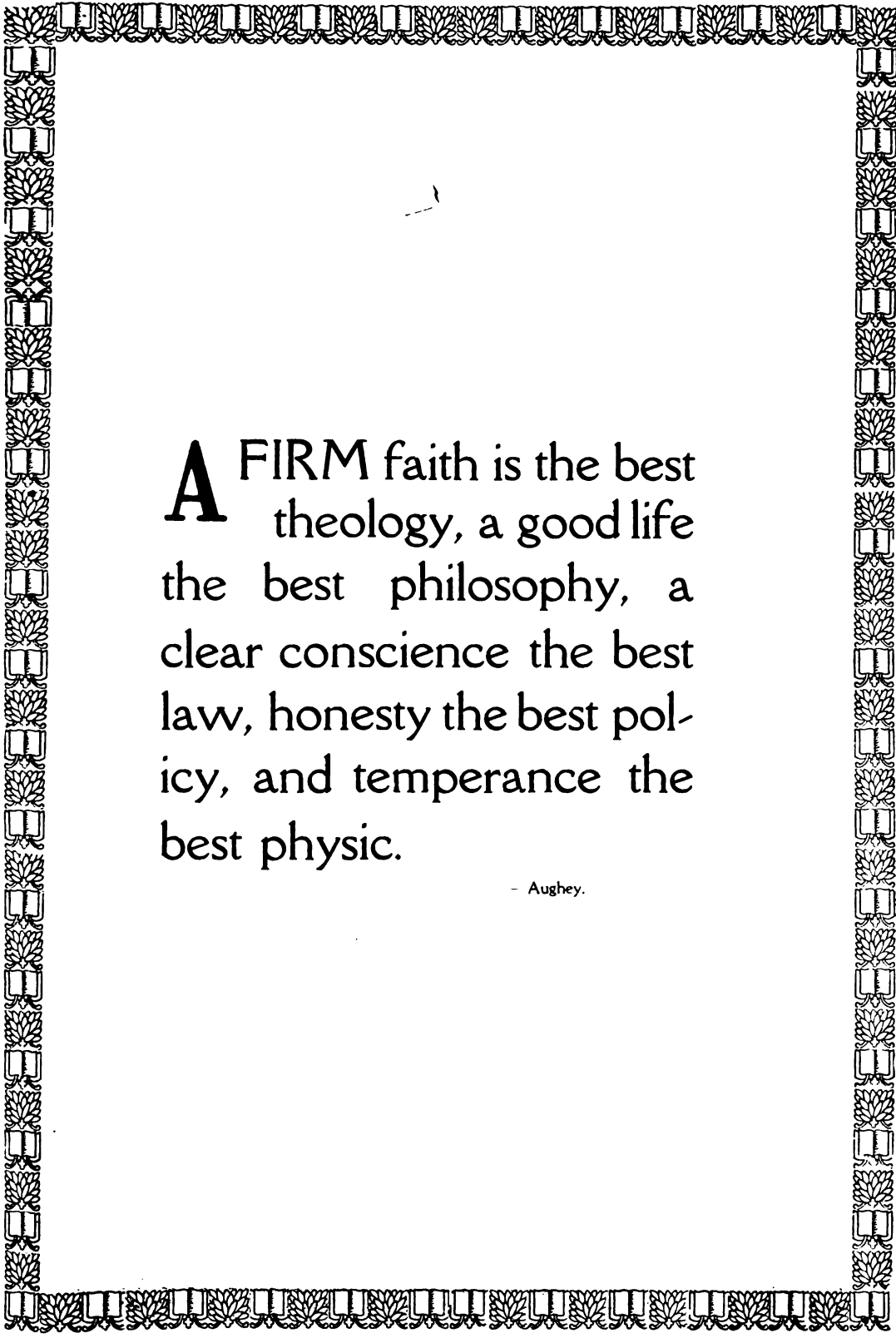
In the new "pueblo bungalows" recently built on Cabrillo terrace in San Diego the interior of the modern California bungalow has been retained, but the exterior is a pure adaptation of the Pueblo Indian style of architecture. Contrasted with the typical California bungalow there is much in favor of the new design. The exterior "knick-nacks" and "gim cracks" that run into expense have been eliminated and the money so saved diverted to the improvement of the interior finish. This is accomplished without slighting the exterior of the house, as is too often the case in modern home building.—*Washington Star*.

Two Moons Visits President Wilson

On July 30, Two Moons, famous Cheyenne warrior and veteran of the Custer battle, shook hands with President Wilson at the White House, and incidentally met there Brigadier General Hugh Scott, who participated in many campaigns against the Indians in the west, and talked to him in the sign language.

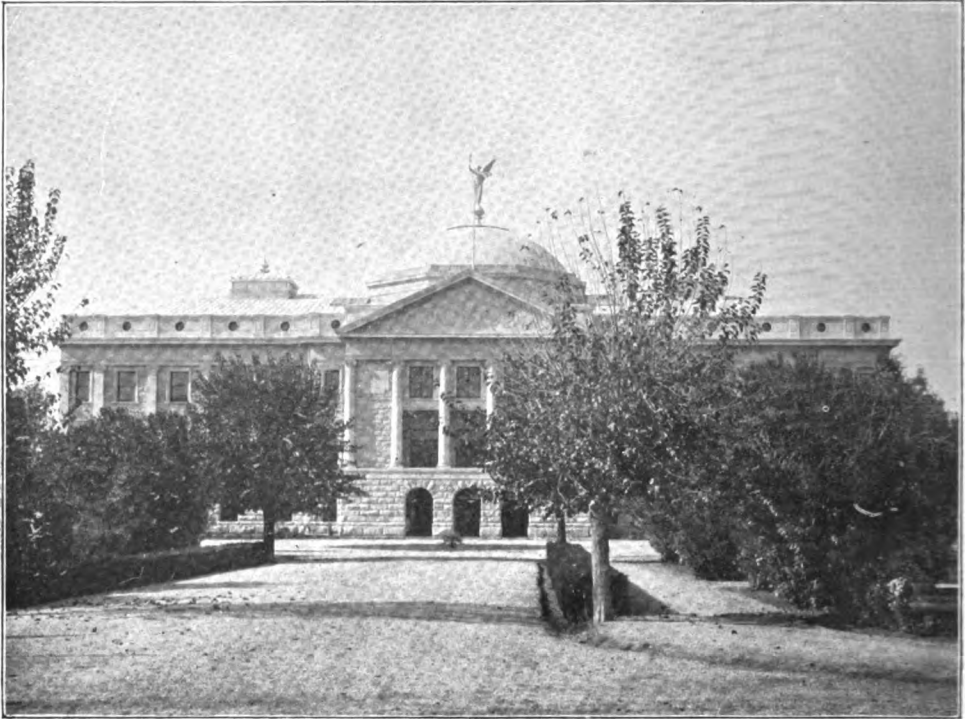
The Indian informed the President that he came to Washington especially to pay his respects to the White Father before returning to his home on the Tongue River reservation, in Montana, after attending a convention in New Jersey. He was attired in civilian dress, the only reminder of the savage state being a huge fan made from eagle feathers, which he wielded vigorously. Although he is seventy-six years old, Two Moons is erect and virile, while his long hair is still raven black.—*Indian's Friend*.

An interesting story on Two Moons by Chief Liquor Officer Henry A. Larson will appear in the NATIVE AMERICAN at an early date.[Ed.]



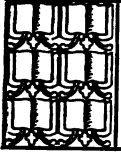
A FIRM faith is the best
theology, a good life
the best philosophy, a
clear conscience the best
law, honesty the best pol-
icy, and temperance the
best physic.

— Aughey.



STATE CAPITOL OF ARIZONA.

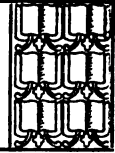




"NOT FOR SCHOOL, BUT FOR LIFE"

THE NATIVE AMERICAN

Devoted to Indian Education.



Volume 15

October 10, 1914

Number 33

The Correlation of Academic and Industrial Instruction

Address by Principal Teacher Carroll L. Scott of Phoenix Indian School, Phoenix, Arizona, at round table conference Sherman Institute, Riverside, California, July 22, 1914. Discussion led by Supt. F. L. Conser of Sherman Institute.



I SHALL not attempt to say much on the general phase of this question today, but confine what I say here to the Indian schools alone.

The fact that such a subject has been suggested is proof that there exists a need for correlation and an inspection of our Indian schools will show that there is grave need along this line.

The academic and industrial departments are as a rule not closely enough correlated and the pupils will not make the progress that they should make in the schools until this matter is given more and proper attention.

The immediate ends to be attained are faster progress and increased interest on the part of our pupils because we reach the point of contact in the schoolroom when we begin to teach about those things and conditions that the pupil meets in his daily life and daily work. Correlation connects the school with life. We must not forget that the study of industrial arithmetic or trade language is just as cultural as the study of anything else. There should be no sympathy for that narrow mindedness that demands so-called "cultural study." Our educators today are beginning to ridicule what is known as cultural education and they hold that no one is cultured who is not able to do something of the world's work and to do that something well.

Our own race sends but 8 per cent of our young people to higher schools of learning while the 92 per cent do manual labor or work with their hands in some gainful occupation and there is no doubt that 99 per cent

of our Indians work at manual labor. Then why stick to the academic course that is based on the state course of study if so doing causes us to neglect proper instruction along industrial lines? To attain the immediate ends mentioned above therefore I maintain that cultural education, as we have understood the meaning of the term, and the state course of study will have to be ignored to a certain extent.

The ultimate end that we may expect from a better correlation is the better and quicker achievement of those results for which education is intended, namely, the training of the pupils for physical efficiency, for vocation, for religious saneness, for parenthood and for intelligent citizenship.

Academic instruction was primarily instituted for the purpose of preparing people for the professions and it has grown by new demands made upon it through different stages of evolution until now it is admitting that there is a place for the consideration of industrial problems. That old spirit of conservatism and exclusiveness has served to make the schools seem to be something apart from real life and many pupils feel a strange influence upon entering the schoolroom and some of a sensitive nature are often overcome by nervousness and so fail to do the work of which they are capable while in school.

Industrial instruction on the other hand was instituted to teach trades through a system of guilds and apprenticeship and later of trade schools and instead of the influence present in the schoolroom there is often not

enough of control and the learners sometimes have their natures hardened by the influence of the industrial instructor.

The results of these two systems exist yet in the schools which attempt to teach both the academic and industrial branches and the schoolmistress is so conservative that she seems unapproachable to the industrial instructor and she often will not listen to the demands of industry, but just as much the industrial instructor in too many instances is so careless that he repels the schoolroom teacher.

I would not be misunderstood in this statement, neither would I be ready to place the whole blame on the two systems as each case must rest on its own individual merits. There are teachers in the Indian schools who are approachable by any other employee and there are industrial instructors with as good manners as any one need have, but to be specific, I have known a teacher to belittle a mason whose salary was more than twice hers because he belonged to what she termed the "labor element." Could she do good work in correlating academic study with masonry? Then again I have known industrial instructors to tell obscene stories use tobacco and profane language in the presence of their pupils. It is obvious that they could not be considered examples for the Indian to pattern after and this would at least detract from their usefulness in correlation.

The lack of cooperation between the academic teacher and industrial instructor cannot help but be one of the chief causes of the lack of correlation of the academic and industrial instruction. The schoolmistress must be able to see a man although he works in overalls and the industrial instructor must be willing to help the teacher in her attempts to get material to use in the schoolroom.

Another reason that might be given for the lack of correlation is the fact that the schools are expected to follow the state course of study and at the same time to

attempt to make the pupil efficient industrially. That old theory that the securing of so-called formal discipline through the study of Latin and Greek will enable you to become a good civil engineer or a good domestic science teacher has been exploded. There is nothing in it and the schools are beginning to find it out. It is like going south to reach the north pole. You may arrive in spite of the way you take but you will lose a lot of valuable time in so doing and we cannot afford to put the Indian pupils through the old traditional mill that leads to the high school when what he needs and is begging for is industrial efficiency.

I believe the Phoenix school has as good a course of study in the academic department as any Indian school and it graduates from the eighth grade into the Phoenix high school. I may be charged, therefore, with inconsistency for my stand here, but I am willing that the non-essentials in that course be cut down until time is given for industrial instruction necessary and any one of my teachers who is willing to throw off her academic conservatism and take up the great educational problem of industry in her work will receive my help and support just so she does not neglect the fundamentals of education.

Furthermore, I do not think that those in authority are at all inconsistent in their desire for having the state course of study followed and for their insistence, at the same time, upon having industrial instruction. I believe the statement I venture above will meet their approval and I believe there is a possibility for a reconciliation of the two ideas provided the authorities appreciate the element of time which always confronts the academic teachers and provided the teacher herself fully understands just what the desires and requirements are. My plea here is for the teacher to take a hold on the problem and strive to solve it in a broad-minded way by good, hard work and for the ones in authority over her to give her full support and sympathy and help with full cooperation

demanding on the part of the industrial instructors.

We must begin to feel ourselves a part of that great educational movement that is sweeping across the country and shaking the very foundation of our elementary school system. The teacher can no longer confine her work to reading, writing, and arithmetic, but she must begin to think, for our democracy itself depends upon the schools and upon the manner in which we teach such educational problems as immigration, and transportation, and industry, and patriotism. Our Indian schools are not alone in this for no question is agitating the nation today more than the industrial question and we must keep abreast of the problem and not permit ourselves to follow in the wake of the progress of other schools.

Some of the smaller matters which might well come into the consideration here but which I shall merely mention in passing for lack of time are more time for preparation of work by both the academic and industrial instructors, better pay for employees to keep pace with the increased cost of living, less night work for the academic teachers and less night work of an exacting nature for our pupils.

In regard to the last point I will say that as compared with the number of hours "at attention" of our pupils and those of the white schools the Indian schools are a veritable tread mill and I agree with Dr. Murphy that this is a very prolific cause of bad health on the part of many of our boys and girls and it is just as prevalent if not more so in the large non-reservation schools as it is in the other schools.

It would not be enough to give proofs of a need for correlation of the academic and industrial instruction in our Indian schools and the reasons therefor, as I see them, without presenting at least a partial set of methods to supply that need that I think may help to give us more efficient results because of such correlation.

There are really three sets of problems along this line in the Indian schools corresponding to the three kinds of schools, but I shall attempt to speak of the day school and the non-reservation boarding schools only on the grounds that the reservation boarding school has about the same problems as the non-reservation boarding school although on a smaller scale. In the day schools there should not be any great lack of correlation if the teacher appreciates the importance of industrial instruction as he is usually the industrial instructor and the academic teacher at the same time. Because of this fact if he is a real teacher it will not be hard for him to correlate the two kinds of work by the simple method of conversations with his pupils while doing the industrial work and by writing in a note-book names of tools, materials, buildings, animals, etc., for language lessons and by noting down problems that come up for industrial arithmetic. By using this material in all ways possible in the schoolroom, adapting it to the ability of the pupils in every event, he will soon have enough and to spare of real, live stuff that the pupils will be vitally interested in because there is thus established a point of contact with their work.

But there is one point I wish to emphasize in the day school instruction and it is this: I have noticed that in many day schools the housekeeper does not seem to know just what her duties are in regard to having the girls do work in her home and so in many cases the girls are deprived of the best training that is possible to be gotten in the school and are also deprived of the culture and refinement that should come to them through a closer association with their school-mother by working with her in her home during a part of the year. I unhesitatingly say that the girl in the large school who gets most out of the course is the one who is fortunate enough to be placed in one of the well-ordered homes of an employee of the school to do housework during the industrial period.

The plan I shall indicate for this idea may seem hard to carry out where there are but

(Continued on page 450.)

THE NATIVE AMERICAN

Entered at Phoenix, Arizona, as Second Class Mail Matter

C. W. GOODMAN, Superintendent

An Illustrated Weekly Magazine, Devoted to Indian Education and Printed by Indian Student-Apprentices at the United States Indian Training School, Phoenix, Arizona

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A YEAR

Mr. Oliver is on duty at the office again after a month's vacation spent mostly on the campus.

Mr. Stacy is much pleased to receive a picture which he requested of Hon. G. W. P. Hunt and the governor's likeness is now adorning his schoolroom.

Mrs. A. E. Hoffman and son Robert came over Tuesday from Sacaton and remained several days. Mrs. Hoffman is busy planning exhibits for the Pima fair the last of the month.

Milo Kibbe of Los Angeles has for the past two weeks been a guest at the home of his sister, Mrs. Rose Krebs, who is the candidate of the Republican party for state superintendent of public instruction.

Miss Alice Roman of Dayton, Ohio, was the guest of Miss Frances Adams on Sunday. Miss Roman has been visiting in the southern part of the state and will probably visit California before returning east.

The peace service at the auditorium was held early Sunday afternoon in order to enable those who wished to attend the lecture of Hon. Richmond P. Hobson. The distinguished congressman from Alabama lectured in the city in the interests of prohibition.

Miss Hattie C. Allen, for six years a teacher at Phoenix Indian school, left Sunday evening for Santa Fe, New Mexico, to which school she had received transfer. Miss Allen will be missed among her circle of friends here, but all hope she will enjoy the change to her new home.

The latest addition to the printing office force of the NATIVE AMERICAN is a son born to Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Lawrence on Friday night. Both mother and baby are doing splendidly.

The walls and ceiling of the school auditorium have been repainted and the soft brown of the walls makes a pretty background for the beautiful new pictures which will soon adorn them. Some fine prints from the great artists have been recently added to the school house collection.

We are sorry to learn of the death of George Kill of McDowell. George was a pupil of Phoenix school for a term, but for the past several years has been on the reservation and working near Scottsdale. This makes the second death in the family of Sam Kill within a few months. George was sick about a month.

Major Grinstead of the Arizona National Guard recently received from the War Department a commission as major of volunteers which will entitle him to this rank in case his services are ever needed in his country's defense. Mr. Grinstead took the required examination before the board at Fort Huachuca in July.

The new girls' industrial building is progressing rapidly. It is located west of the manual training building and has a frontage of 77 feet. The length of the building is 82 feet and the L is 33 feet long. Wide verandas downstairs and screen sleeping porches above will make a comfortable building for this climate. Fifty girls will be accommodated therein.

Mr. Venne and Fred Perry from the campus and Lancisco Hill from the city were three members of the orchestra which accompanied the Shriners to Grand Canyon this week. Besides furnishing the best of music on all occasions they were able thoroughly to enjoy the trip. The entire orchestra wore Indian costumes and presented a native Arizona appearance.

We are indebted to Dr. J. A. Munk of Los Angeles for an autograph copy of "Bibliography of Arizona," being the record of literature on Arizona collected by Dr. Munk and donated by him to the Southwest Museum at Los Angeles. The book is compiled by Hector Alliot, curator of the museum, and is a useful addition to our school library. It is arranged alphabetically under authors and subjects and gives date of publication of each article or book.

Day of Prayer for Peace

No service held in the school chapel has ever been more impressive than the one Sunday afternoon under the charge of Superintendent Goodman in compliance with the proclamation of the President for a day of prayer for peace among the warring nations of Europe. The following program was given with an effect for good on all who heard it:

Song—"Stand Up for Jesus"	School
Song—"The Way of the Cross."	School
Reading—Psalm 147	Rev. Mr. Ray
Prayer	Rev. Mr. Ray
Solo—"Let Us Have Peace"	Dr. Breid
Reading—President's proclamation	Mr. Scott
Song—"Pass Me Not"	School
Silent prayers for peace	All present
Sermon	Rev. Mr. Ray
Closing song—"Come, Thou Almighty King"	
Benediction	

A Message from the Governor

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
STATE HOUSE.

Phoenix, Arizona, October 1, 1914.

My Dear Mr. Goodman.

Having read in your school journal, the *NATIVE AMERICAN*, that you expect to retire from the Government service at the end of this month, I wish to assure you of my genuine regret on hearing that the Phoenix Indian school is to lose such a capable official as yourself, and to express the hope that new successes may be yours in the future.

On the occasion of my different visits at the Indian school, I have been gratefully impressed by the uniform courtesy extended to visitors, and most of all the excellent results

obtained through the instruction afforded your numerous charges.

I am, moreover, deeply appreciative of the fair and broad-minded attitude which you have always maintained toward those governmental principles which have found general acceptance in this state.

With assurances of my kind personal regard, and my best wishes for renewed health,
I am

Sincerely yours,

GEO. W. P. HUNT,

Governor of Arizona.

Hon. Eugene Chafin Speaks to Pupils.

Hon. Eugene Chafin, candidate of the Prohibition party for United States senator from Arizona, spoke to the Indian boys and girls Tuesday evening. He was introduced by Rev. George Logie of the Cook Bible school and made a brief but very interesting talk and his audience was sorry that he had to hurry away to keep another engagement. Mr. Chafin has the happy faculty of presenting his subject in a manner easily grasped by a student body and his simple, forceful arguments appealed to the boys and girls and left a strong impression on them. His remarks were chiefly showing the evil effects of alcohol and narcotics on the human body and brain and urging his hearers to keep themselves free from these destroying evils.

Former Phoenix Teacher Passes Away

Mrs. Mary Riley Sanderson who has taught in the Government Indian schools for nineteen years, passed away Sept. 29 in Winner S. D. at the home of her sister Mrs. J. H. Scriven. Mrs. Sanderson was an employee at this school for seven years, and also day school teacher at Camp McDowell. She went from here to Upper Lake, Calif., and then to Rosebud agency, South Dakota, resigning last January on account of her health. Many friends will regret to hear of her death which occurred from the infrequent disease of pernicious anaemia.

Mrs. R. A. Perry is filling the school room vacancy left by transfer of Miss Allen.

Correlation of Academic and Industrial Instruction

(Continued from page 447.)

a few pupils in the day school and these few are small but I believe it is at least worth trying where possible.

I would divide the girls into different groups of say four to six and one group responsible, for a week or a month, for the cooking and serving the noon-day meal to the pupils, another group for the cleaning of diningroom, kitchen and storeroom and washing of dishes and a third for cooking, making beds, cleaning, sweeping and care of children in the home of the day school teacher. I would correlate their work as indicated for the boys and I would make my own text books if necessary from the fund of material that would accumulate as the days pass.

I realize that pupils in the day schools are young and timid and do not know the English language well but notwithstanding this I believe that some plan such as I have mentioned will help to correlate the two kinds of work in the day schools.

REFERENCE:

ON CARE OF CHILDREN—"Feeding Young Children" by Dr. Schwartz.

But the big problem of correlation is met with in our large nonreservation schools like Sherman and Carlisle and Phoenix. I have already stated some causes, as I see them, for the lack of correlation and I come now to the difficult task of trying to point out some remedies.

As intimated before, the question of vocational training is among the great educational problems confronting us today and it has been found that there are many misfits in industry because of a lack of vocational guidance in the selection of a life work.

The same problem applies to the Indian pupil as he enters the school. He has been promised that he can learn a trade in the school and very often that is why he came but it is a question whether his particular case receives the thought it should before he is assigned to his industrial work. There

should be a probationary period of work for him in any trade to which he may be assigned and it should be less difficult for him to change his work if he does not make the proper progress, whether the cause be lack of interest, lack of cooperation with his instructor, bad health or what not, and there might well be what I shall call a vocational committee with members from the industrial and academic departments to help to choose a proper trade and to have general charge of this work and they should realize its importance, hold frequent conferences and be supplied with the latest literature on vocational guidance and vocational training in general

REFERENCES:

United States Bureau of Education Bulletin, 1913, No. 19—whole No. 229.

1. "German Industrial Education and its Lessons for the United States" by Holmes Beckwith.
 2. "Vocational Education" by Parsons.
 3. "Industrial Education," National Association of Manufactures, 30 Church street, New York.
 4. (a) "Need of Vocational Education in the United States" by Edwin G. Cooley.
(b) "Vocational Education in Wisconsin" by A. M. Evans.
- "The Commercial Club of Chicago," Railroad Exchange building, Michigan avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

The teacher should know what the industrial work of each of her pupils is and should make frequent visits to the industrial departments from eight to nine o'clock in the morning and from four to five in the afternoon to confer with the industrial instructor and to get material for giving industrial instruction in the schoolroom. In this way she will find the point of contact and show her pupils that she is interested in what they are doing outside of the schoolhouse.

Keep the material collected in these trips and use it in the school room and later have it printed in the school print shop and you will soon have a large amount of interesting work that your pupils will take great interest in because they have helped to make it.

But you say what study shall be neglected to teach this material. And I answer, none.

Make industrial training the focusing point of the whole instruction and forget the high school. Drop non-essentials in arithmetic, history, geography and technical grammar and put in trade arithmetic, history of industry, industrial geography, and trade language. Add to this free hand and mechanical drawing. Get your material for language from the trades. Correlate physiology with athletics. Insist on business forms, business letter writing, and explain checks, drafts, P. O. money orders, etc. Read more books on industry and drop so much fairy story and high class literature as such reading is for book-minded pupils while your pupils are hand-minded and will be for the next 200 years. We think the white boy who is not book-minded is abnormal and we mark him a failure in school whereas we are beginning to find out that it is the book-minded after all that is abnormal as the large majority of us are hand-minded.

Well, some one says, but you have not treated of any particular trade, and so I have not but let us take blacksmithing for an example. Get the material for arithmetic work on the trade. It won't hurt all your pupils to do this work and this will be some definite arithmetic work whereas the work given in the text may not be. Instead of so much history of wars and Indian massacres teach the history of iron and the iron industry. If you don't have the material for this haunt your superintendent until he gets it to get rid of you; then teach for instance the history of the horseshoe nail and of horseshoe manufacturing. Find out how the shoes and nails are purchased by the school. Get your pupils to keep a cost account of materials. Keep their time; study equipment of a shop, as to tools, fuel, nails, price of machinery, rent, cost of shoeing a horse, number of shoes per day, income expected, other shops, etc., etc. Cooperation with the industrial instructor will make this possible. But you say this is not your work. No—you are an academic teacher and the windows of your schoolroom are so high you cannot see out. That is the

trouble with the schools today. The school of the immediate future if it is to be efficient is to be industrial and we can join the procession or stand by the roadside and watch it go by but our choice will determine what our success is to be. The public declared the schools a failure. Some of our educators said: "It ain't so," and went on in the old rut but others began to wonder if it might not be true and since then they have attempted to find out the reasons for the accusation and they are trying to meet the problems and the teacher in the Indian school who is alive should realize that industrial instruction is her solution to this problem.

I had intended to take up garden making and its correlation with academic studies and cotton raising with geography but I have already taken too much time. I thank you.

Indians Good Cotton Pickers

Planters in this section are enthusiastic in their praise of Indian cotton pickers, and would not change them for any help that could be obtained.

They come down from the reservation when the season opens, pitch their tents near the cleanliness of the cotten ginned here so far careful and intelligent workers. Much of the services, and return home. They are steady, main until there is no further need for their fields where employment is given them, rethis year is due to the manner in which they follow instructions in keeping leaves and trash from what they pick.

Other pickers are not only no better than the Indians, but are left in the community after the crop is gathered, which has possibilities of throwing the problem of their maintenance during the winter on the people of the section that employed them. President W. S. Dorman of the Mesa Egyptian cotton exchange is a strong advocate of Indian cotton pickers and is in a position to know of their value in that capacity to the growers in this part of the valley, where they have been used more than in any other district.—*Mesa Tribune.*

NEWS FROM OTHER SCHOOLS

Tucson Indian Training School, Tucson, Arizona

By Special Correspondent.

The band has resumed its practice under the leadership of Mr. Mariner of Tucson.

An increased water supply for the farm and the buildings has been developed by deepening two of the wells.

Work on the installation of new plumbing throughout both the girls' and boys' dormitory is to begin very soon.

The school is looking forward with interest to the work of the football team during the coming season. Mr. Bickford is coach.

Tucson Indian training school opened September 21. The Pima children came on the 18th to be ready for the first day, while only few of the Papago arrived before the 21st.

Dr. and Mrs. Record have just returned from the Pima camp meeting at Casa Blanca. Dr. Record gave an account of the meeting at the chapel service this morning, and it was an inspiration to hear of that wonderful gathering of the Indians.

A few new workers have been added to the faculty. Mr. Spence, a graduate of James Miliken, is principal teacher. Mr. Bickford, graduate of Occidental college, is disciplinarian. Miss Atwater, Wooster School of Music, has charge of the music department. Mrs. Whiffen is children's kitchen matron, and Mr. Whiffen is night watchman.

Mr. Ransier, a graduate of Stout institute and an experienced teacher, has just arrived to take charge of the manual training department. Last year the boys made the benches and the tools were purchased so that the organization of the department will be completed at once. A modified form of sloyd will be used.

Ganado, Arizona

By Special Correspondent.

Miss Mary Cogan arrived September 5 as field matron at the Cornfields.

Miss Mary E. Moody, of Keams Canon was the guest of Miss Sara E. Cochrane a few days recently.

Ralph Collins, who has been in the store at this place during the summer, left September 8 to resume his studies at the University of Kansas at Lawrence. His mother and sister preceded him about a week. Hubbell Parker

accompanied him as far as Wichita where he also will resume school.

E.R. and R.G. Chambers, stockmen of Farmington, New Mexico, were business visitors at Ganado and other points recently.

Rev. and Mrs. L. I. Thayer of Keams Canon were recent visitors at Ganado on their way to Gallup, going September 28 and returning September 30.

John Owens is at present the manager of the Cross Canyon store, which is one of the stores operated by C. C. Manning and company, Gallup, New Mexico.

Mrs. Gussie Owsley, the well known teacher from Phoenix Indian school, was a welcome visitor recently at Fort Defiance, Ganado, Cornfields and Keams Canon.



Howard Mans, who has been in the store of Mr. Hubbell during the summer, resumed study this year, entering Valparaiso university. He left September 16 for that point.

Miss Ella Burton, the well known teacher at the Cornfields, was in attendance at the conference at Santa Fe, returning September 12 and is again at work with her interesting day school.

Telford Denver, farmer at the Cornfields, accompanied by his wife and child, returned to Fort Defiance September 29 and after his vacation expects to remain during the winter assisting in the work.

J. H. Young and E. D. Sisk, life insurance agents, the former of Gallup, the latter of Albuquerque, were at Keams Canon, Ganado, St. Michael and Ft. Defiance doing business for the New York Life Insurance company from September 18 to September 25.

The family of Julius Neubert returned from North Platte, Nebraska, after residing there for a time and are living near the store at the Government dam. They are welcome neighbors, having formerly lived at Cross Canyon store which was then operated by Mr. Neubert.

 CONTRIBUTED BY PUPILS 

Eighth Grade

We had a great blessing last week for we had a shower of rain which is a good thing for the farmers and their crops in the Salt River valley.

A letter was received from George Paul, a member of the eighth grade, stating that he is enjoying himself in San Francisco and will return to school on the fifteenth of November.

Seventh Grade A

Antonio Martinez is helping survey the sewer pipe system.

The band is expecting to attend the Pima Fair at Sacaton this month.

We are very sorry that Mr. Goodman is going to leave us and sorry to lose him in our Sunday school class also.

Sunday, October 4, was set aside by President Woodrow Wilson as a day of prayer for peace in Europe. Mr. Scott read the President's proclamation in the auditorium.

Saturday being the first Saturday in the new month will be the departmental grades' social. Saturday was the lower grades' social, but on account of bad weather they could not have it.

The two weeks of school just passed seemed but a few days but when I come to think of what I learned in those two weeks I feel proud to think that I am here and learning something new every day.

Mr. Hobson, congressman from Alabama, delivered a speech on prohibition Sunday afternoon. Before the speech was delivered the citizens sang a few songs, and there were two songs by Miss C. P. Buckingham. Both speakers and singers were heartily cheered.

The football eleven has been working faithfully and they are about ready for a game, although most of them are new men except the backs and one or two in the scrimmage line. This season we want everybody to play hard on the side line and we will try our best to beat any team that comes against us.

The football boys have been working hard to help make the school team better than it was last year. There are some new boys trying out who are giving satisfaction by showing their ability and ambition for athletics. Last night as we were receiving instructions for the week's practice we were surprised by Coach Geary of the Phoenix high school, who brought the first challenge. We may not accept, however, as we have the high school eleven scheduled for the Turkey day. Everybody come out and help encourage the old home team.

Seventh Grade B

The rain we had last week was very good.

The garden was divided up so as to give a plot to each room and the pupils finished planting last week.

I think we will all miss our evening song services but are glad to have our afternoon gatherings once more.

John Howard is getting to be a good housekeeper. His room always looks well and we hope he will make it better.

The choir has been organized again for this year and we hope to see some new singers next Sunday on the platform.

I received a letter from Dina McLean, who is at Flagstaff, stating that they had had a snowstorm already and the weather was very cold. She wished to be remembered by many friends and classmates.

A number of boys and girls went to town Sunday afternoon to hear Mr. Hobson, congressman from Alabama, give his lecture on the prohibition question. I was sorry that I did not stay longer and listen to the talk, but Mr. Grinstead told us to be back in time for supper and so we had to come back.

Sixth Grade A

The farm detail is going to make up a football squad some time this month.

I have spent the first two weeks of school in academic and industrial work successfully and I will try and do a little bit better each day.

We had a heavy rain the last Saturday and the mornings have been chilly since. Coats and sweaters are seen all over the campus now.

Yesterday was a day of prayer for peace so we had a special meeting in the chapel. Dr. Breid gave us a splendid vocal solo which we enjoyed very much.

Sixth Grade B

The blacksmith boys are busy working on a new farm wagon for the school.

We blacksmith boys are glad to have Mr. Pfeifer back again in his place.

Major Grinstead took some officers to town last week to see the national guards drill.

The rain we had a few days ago was pretty good and I hope it will help the school garden.

Theodore Johnny is working at the new building southeast of the school and says that he likes the job.

I am a new girl at school. Sometimes I get very lonesome but the girls are very kind to

me. Last week was the first time I ever went to an Indian school. I like my studies very well.

We drill every morning before breakfast. We all hope to make the best showing at the fair grounds.

We are now having Mr. Scott as our grammar teacher in Mrs. Owsley's place while she is in the Hopi country.

Some of us who did not get to hear Mr. Hobson, congressman from Alabama, were glad to listen to Miss Phelps repeat some of what he said.

It was rainy and cloudy Saturday. The roads were muddy and when Sunday came we did not have any inspection and that made us girls unhappy.

We are very glad to be back to school again. We are glad to welcome seven new pupils in our class. Irene Mayer, is one of them and she is doing very well.

Sunday all pupils prayed for peace. We did not pray for the Germans nor did we pray for the French to win the battle, but we prayed for them to stop fighting and have peace.

I am glad to be in school again after having a three months' vacation, and am glad to say that most of my classmates are back and seven new pupils in our room. They are doing nicely.

All the classes of the departmental pupils had their test in spelling lesson for the first two weeks of school. We sixth grade B pupils did pretty well but we all expect to do better next time.

I passed my vacation in Long Beach, Cal., leaving the Phoenix Indian school, May 9th, Saturday afternoon. After I had settled down I went in swimming in the Pacific ocean. I enjoyed swimming better than anything else. I had a fine time and I thank the Superintendent and matrons for letting me go; also Miss Amanda Chingren, our outing matron.

Fifth Grade A

The school gardens are finished and the rain came just in time to wake the seeds up.

Yesterday afternoon we went out walking toward the country and we enjoyed it very much.

Last Saturday coats were given to Companies C, D and E for the cool days which will be here in a short time.

Last week we began our hand movement writing in Miss Hendrix' room. I will try to make my writing better than before.

We are very sorry to hear of the death of George Kill last week at his home. He was a school boy here a few years ago.

I am very much interested in my work at the farm cottage and I hope I'll learn more things. It is more like home than it is at the building.

The carpenter boys were very busy last week laying a new maple floor in the shop. It looks very nice, and one of the boys said that they were going to have a social in the shop some time.

I had a letter from one of my cousins at Blackrock, New Mexico. She told me that she was very glad to go back to school with her two brothers and she also told me that they had lots of water in the Blackrock dam.

Fifth Grade B

We are drilling every morning in order to be in good condition when the fair comes.

We fifth grade B pupils like the departmental work and expect to try our best this year.

I work at the sewingroom in the morning. We girls are starting to make Co. D girls' dresses now.

I am now working at the industrial cottage. We moved over there Saturday night. I like to work there.

I am very glad to work in the blacksmith shop again, but I was very interested in working on the farm this summer.

We Mohave-Apaches are very sorry to learn of George Kill's death. He has been sick for a month and died Saturday morning, September 26. He was one of our schoolmates here at the Indian school several years ago.

Fifth Grade C

Jennie Parsons says that she is going to pick a baseball team.

Clifford Otookarow is getting to be a pretty good football player.

Miss Bullard took us industrial cottage girls out for a walk last night.

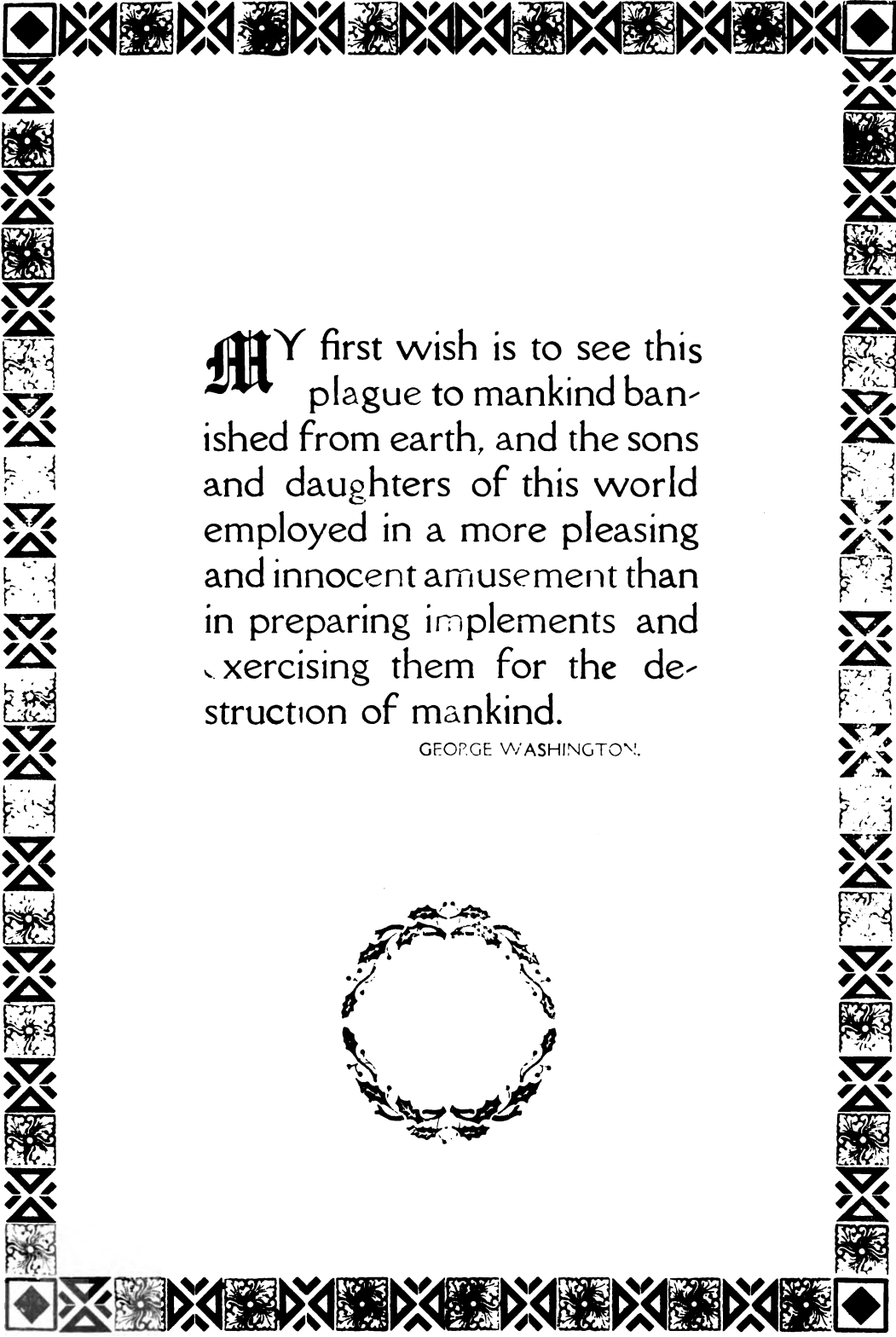
Mr. Hobson said there are 700,000 people die in one year from using whiskey.

Nellie Morgan says that she is glad that she works at the industrial cottage.

Oliver Sneed, one of our classmates, is getting to be a good football player.

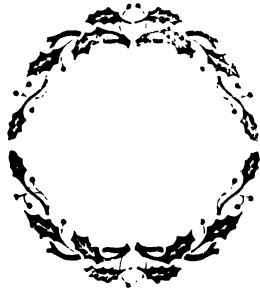
Lucy Johnson made a nice cake for the industrial cottage girls Saturday afternoon.

We fifth C are going to have another spelling contest and we hope we'll do better this time.



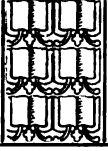
MY first wish is to see this plague to mankind banished from earth, and the sons and daughters of this world employed in a more pleasing and innocent amusement than in preparing implements and exercising them for the destruction of mankind.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.





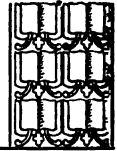
LAST YEAR'S FOOTBALL TEAM.



"NOT FOR SCHOOL, BUT FOR LIFE"

THE NATIVE AMERICAN

Devoted to Indian Education



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October 17, 1914

Number 34

LACE-MAKING BY INDIAN WOMEN

ELEANOR SICKLER, in Los Angeles Times.



A WIDESPREAD awakening of Americans to the beauty of the peasant handicraft of the old world, while creating a demand in this country for the laces, embroideries and hand-woven

cloths of other countries, has resulted as well in a realization of our own poverty in this regard.

While the *koustarny* work of Russia, the French and Irish laces, the wonderful hand-made rugs and tapestries of Europe have been finding ready market in the United States, patriotic patrons of these arts have deeply deplored the lack of an American national handicraft.

Among all the beautiful things imported from other countries, the average woman looks most longingly at the hand-woven laces whose exquisite texture and design successfully rouse the feminine desire to possess at least a few yards of "real lace." As she turns regretfully away from prices prohibitive to the average purse, what would be her pleasure could she turn to an exhibition of American-made laces, no less lovely, durable, chaste in pattern and design, than those upon which she has been gazing?

Yet such lace, made of purest linen thread, woven by patterns obtained from the greatest lace centers of Europe, is now being made in the United States, and by a woman of a class nearest approaching the peasants of the old world that this country possesses, our own native Indians.

The Indian woman has always held a subordinate, yet curiously important position in the history of her people. Patient, submissive, shy; homekeeper, mother of many children, burden-bearer of the race—thus we

picture her. She is all of these, but she is more; an artisan, a textile worker, and an artist, she builds from raw materials the simple equipment of her home, and embellishes her work with color and design deserving of the name of art.

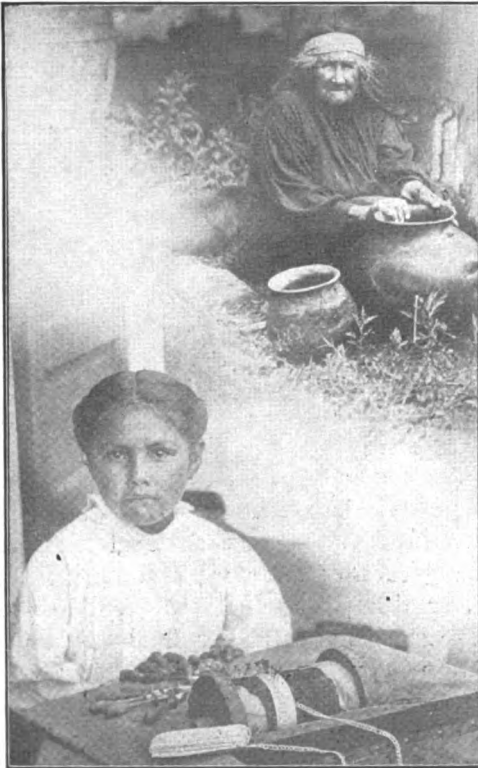
We are already acquainted with the remarkable blanket weaving of the Navaho. The beautiful beadwork of the Apache is equal to anything produced by the French or Russian peasants. The pottery and basket work of the various tribes have long excited the wonder and admiration of those who were fortunate enough to see them. In these accomplishments the Indian woman has embodied in the rude and simple materials at her command a sense of beauty, an originality of design and an excellence of workmanship worthy of a wider field.

Tourists and curio dealers, taking advantage of the natural timidity of these women, have for years despoiled them giving in exchange for the fruits of weeks of patient labor a mere tithe of its value. This continued undervaluation of their labor finally had the result to be expected; many of the older women discontinued the work, and the younger women refused to learn basket and pottery-making, left idle their drawnwork frames, and deserted their ancient crafts rather than to continue what was becoming merely a sacrifice of toil and a squandering of time.

At this juncture certain farsighted women philanthropists introduced as an experiment the making of laces among the reservations, believing that in this work, so delicate, tedious and beautiful, the Indian woman might find satisfactory outlet for her artistic instinct, and a remunerative occupation. The facility with which the women and

girls grasped the intricate stitches, and learned the difficult details, and their anxiety to be taught, more than justified this belief.

Among those who have made the welfare of their Indian sisters their own may be mentioned the name of Mrs. E. C. Sterling of Redlands, California. Mrs. Sterling traveled through Europe, visiting the famous lace centers of Ireland, England, France and Italy. She bought the rarest and finest of the old patterns that have been in use for



OLD AND NEW OCCUPATIONS OF INDIAN WOMEN.

generations among the peasants of those countries. When she returned, armed with these, and with funds furnished by herself and enthusiastic friends she provided a lace teacher for the reservation of Soboba, where the girls are now specializing in the making of filet lace.

Through the untiring efforts of Mrs. Sterling, the Government has become interested in the outcome of the lace industry, and a

government lace teacher is installed at the reservation school at Pala, California. Other reservations have teachers supplied by various philanthropic interests, and the movement is well advanced beyond the experimental stage.

The girls work both at school and in their homes, and the older women are able to sit at their looms and work while they watch their children at play. At present all lace is bought from the maker as soon as it is cut from the loom, and after a few more years of systematic work shall have put the industry on a self-supporting basis, a general supervision only will need be kept, to protect the worker against the wiles of unscrupulous traders. Meanwhile, secure of her pay, and relieved of all anxiety, the laceworker laughs and sings and weaves and keeps a watchful eye on her brown babies, knowing that when the required twelve yards of each pattern is finished and cut from the loom, a fair compensation will be hers.

There are at present about eighty different patterns taught in the schools, among them filet, Carrick-macross, Venetian point, Honiton, Torchon, Brussels, Cluny, Milano, and Roman cutwork. The looms, bobbins, and thread, the latter imported from Sweden, are furnished to the women. The lace is afterward sold for a price that is equal to that paid the workers, plus the cost of the thread, thus bringing it within the limits of a very modest income.

Aside from the economic value of the work, the moral effect is not to be overlooked. Immaculate cleanliness is insisted upon, and the indescribable influence of contact with fine linens and delicate laces, which every woman recognizes; the artistic education sure to accrue from studying and copying the most perfect designs of European artists, should certainly be a considerable factor in the development of this impressionable race.

On account of the rigid rules of cleanliness, the lace when finished is as fresh and immaculate as the most fastidious could desire, and any woman might well be proud to

number one or more of the patterns among her cherished possessions. It is an axiom that we cannot benefit one set of persons without benefiting another in greater or less measure. Thus by encouraging this worthy industry, we not only place in the hands of our Indian women a means of self support, but we bring within the reach of every woman in the country a reasonable supply of durable and beautiful real lace, at a price fair alike to buyer and producer. More than that, by

institute at Sherman by Mrs. Ella Osterberg of Pala, California, and Mrs. E. M. Lawrence of Soboba, California, to enthusiastic classes of Indian Service workers.—[Ed.]

Indian-Coyote Game

The first football game of the season showed that the Indians are small compared to their opponents and inexperienced. Having only three or four players who ever played in a regular game before we have a good team for they held the strong, experienced Phoenix high to two touchdowns.

As the *Republican* said, the Indians actually looked diminutive alongside the tall, rangy Coyotes, and as George Burke expressed it, when jumping about four feet to get a forward pass and having a tall rangy Coyote bat the ball out of his reach without taking a foot off the ground—all George could say with a smile was: "Too tall."

Yukku, 118 pounds, played right end and was in all the plays, several times bringing the heavy 180-pound Brooks down in his tracks. Francisco, a first year man also, played the other end. Puella and Listo, new men, started at tackles. In the second quarter Listo's lip was cracked and he was replaced by Flores who played his usual good game. Jackson and Otookarow, both new men, were guards and Quail, who played in part of a game last year, was center. Butler at quarter and Burke and I. Anton at half have played in full games before. Vavages at full was sub on last year's team. In the second quarter Butler was replaced by Martinez who weighs 118 pounds. The *Republican* described this man as a kid—beyond any question the kiddiest kid on either team.

It was a fast game and no one was seriously hurt, time being taken out but a very few times.

Mack Setima is now filling an assistant's position at the sanatorium. Mack has made his home there for nearly a year recovering his health and everybody is glad he has improved sufficiently to work again.



GROUP OF LACE MAKERS.

placing in those deft and supple fingers a fitting medium in which to work out their inherited instincts of beauty and originality, we may be putting in training artists who may some day be able to teach the textile workers of the far east, and who will supply in richest measure that national handicraft, the lack of which has caused so many sighs. The lace making described in above article was demonstrated at the recent summer

THE NATIVE AMERICAN

Entered at Phoenix, Arizona, as Second Class Mail Matter

C. W. GOODMAN, Superintendent

An Illustrated Weekly Magazine, Devoted to Indian Education and Printed by Indian Student-Apprentices at the United States Indian Training School, Phoenix, Arizona

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A YEAR

The band gave a concert Monday evening at the Y. M. C. A. reception in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Eisenhower of the city were guests of their parents at the club Sunday evening.

J. W. Moore left Monday with a camp outfit for the hills where he will spend about ten days' vacation.

Supt. L. L' Odle of Yuma and Supt. F. A. Thackery of Sacaton were in the city several days this week on United States court business.

Dr. Murphy left Friday with Superintendent Thackery and from Sacaton they will make another trip south into the Papago country.

Supervisor Goodall and Engineers Olberg and Irsfeld arrived Friday morning from the Papago country. Mr. Goodall left the same day for Sacaton and Mr. Olberg returned to Los Angeles.

Emma Roe Shannon and Edward Goodman came down from Prescott Thursday morning. Edward stayed long enough really to see snow, but was not favored with the big storm he had announced his intention of waiting for.

August Nahler, who was employed at the school in 1913, prior to his transfer to Tohatchi, New Mexico, has returned to Salt River valley with the intention of making his home here. Mr. Nahler resigned from the service and visited his people in Indiana for several months before coming back to Arizona.

The printers played a picked team at volley ball on Monday.

Mr. Brittingham is filling the position of nightwatch at the sanatorium.

The boys gave a delightful party Friday evening in honor of Superintendent and Mrs. Goodman. This was the first real social event of the school year among the pupils and was heartily enjoyed by all present. They were assisted in serving refreshments by several of the girls and matrons.

Dr. Joseph A. Murphy, medical supervisor, arrived in Phoenix the first of the week from the Papago country where he had been on a tour of inspection with Supervisor Goodall to select sites for the new day schools. Dr. Murphy lectured to the pupils Wednesday evening, giving special emphasis on the value of cleanliness in preventing and curing disease.

Supt. W. N. Sickels of Lac du Flambeau has retired from the Indian Service and come with his family to Phoenix where he will make his home on some ranch property which he has owned for several years. They found a number of old friends at Phoenix school and sanatorium who were glad to welcome them to a permanent residence in Salt River valley.

A very pleasant event occurred Thursday afternoon when Mrs. Goodman gave a reception entertaining about one hundred of her city and campus friends. The house was decorated with roses. In the receiving line were Mrs. Goodman, Mrs. Breid, Mrs. Grinstead, Miss Shannon of Prescott and Miss Ridenour of Tempe. Miss Keck and Mrs. Perkins poured tea and coffee in the prettily arranged diningroom where luncheon was served. The veranda adjoining the reception rooms on the north proved a cozy little punch room presided over by Miss White. Other ladies assisting were Miss Fowler, Miss Monroe, Miss Percival, Miss Gould, Miss Hendrix, and Miss Phelps.

Civil Service Examination

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination for manual training teacher, for men only, on November 18 and 19, 1914, at the usual places. From the register of eligibles resulting from this examination certification will be made to fill a vacancy in this position in the Pine Ridge school, South Dakota, Indian Service, at a salary of \$900 per annum, and vacancies as they may occur in positions requiring similar qualifications, unless it is found to be in the interest of the service to fill any vacancy by reinstatement, transfer, or promotion.

The appointee at the Pine Ridge school, South Dakota, will be required to take charge of classes in carpentry and mechanical drawing and to supervise the work in the departments of steam engineering, blacksmithing, plumbing, painting, shoe and harness making, and printing. He must be an experienced carpenter and should have some familiarity with the work in the other departments which he will be required to supervise.

These positions offer excellent opportunities for advancement to persons who receive appointment and prove capable.

Persons who meet the requirements and desire this examination should at once apply for Form 1312, stating the title of the examination for which the form is desired, to the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., or to the secretary of the United States Civil Service Commission at place of examination.

News Throughout the Service

The Tule River Indian agency will hold a fair October 30-31. Besides the exhibit of all kinds of Indian products and livestock, there will be roping, riding and broncho-busting exhibitions. Over one hundred dollars has been offered in premiums.

About 970,000 acres of timber land will be sold to the highest bidder in eastern Oklahoma from November 3 to November 12. Auctions will be held at different rail-

road points in the Choctaw nation. The land contains merchantable pine and hardwood, and will be sold in tracts varying from five to one hundred sixty acres. A sale of nearly 385,000 acres of segregated coal and asphalt land from November 16 to December 2, will be conducted in the same manner. Persons unable to attend sales may bid through authorized agents. Maps and further information may be obtained by applying to the superintendent of the Five Civilized Tribes, Muskogee, Oklahoma.

Special Agent McConihe is in charge of the Jicarilla agency at Dulce, New Mexico, since the death of Supt. Ernest O. Greene which occurred suddenly July 31.

Francis R. Schanck, who has been in the Indian irrigation office at Los Angeles, is now assistant supervisor of irrigation and has reported at the Washington office for his new duties. Mr. Schanck has stopped at Phoenix a number of times in the past several years while going to and from the different Arizona projects which his office had in charge.

Oklahoma University Indians Organize Club

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

Miss Katherine Keck has received promotion and transfer to Carlisle and will leave early in November for her new work. Miss Keck is exceptionally capable as a domestic science teacher and has made the department under her charge more efficient at Phoenix school which is indeed sorry to lose her.

Mr. Shafer and Mr. Klingenberg were down from McDowell Saturday.

Boarding School Menus—How To Improve Them

I have been requested to contribute an article training upon the affairs of the industrial schools as I thought might be interesting or instructive, but I never thought I had anything of the above named to tell about. However, having served in the diningroom of several schools, the thought has often come to me of the *sameness* of the menu, and at the same time the difference between same menu and the food supply of the camps of the Indians.

In days past my people were engaged in the hotel business and it was their aim to *vary* the bill of fare. While of course there must be the repetition of some foods, let it be served differently. In other words, disguised so as to tickle the palate. I think this plan would obtain in the making up of a better mess for the little soldiers, as well as in the employees' kitchen—where the table is at times very meagre and *very* pruneful.

Conditions have changed in the boarding schools since I first made my bow among them—and, happily, for the better. In most of the schools now are garden stuffs for the winter stores, and most all schools have dairy products, eggs, etc., so just taking the above named those in charge of the kitchen can have a varied and appetizing table for the pupils with the same food stuffs if made up attractively.

It has always been my opinion that the children lack acids in their daily "eats," which accounts for headaches and other slight indispositions. In a school where there is a garden give the table a lettuce salad, and while teaching other important things teach the children the value of such foods—the need of healthful acids in the stomach.

A nice and appetizing way to fix the inevitable stewed prune is to cook thoroughly, run through a collander, or sifter, and add spices, making a sort of marmelade, or butter, that goes well with bread. Other dried fruits in

evidence in the schools may be prepared in the same manner and found very tasty, and also prove a most agreeable change.

Then, why not try cutting up an onion or two in the boiled and roasted meats? Onions are liked by most everyone, and make a pot or pan of meat most savory. In the schools that have butter every other day or so, why not, on butter days, have a smashing big pan of corn bread with it? There is the buttermilk to help make it good, and the butter makes it a dish fit for a king—the coarse food is good for the kiddoes, too.

Next the festive bean. Cook them with an onion or so added to change the flavor, and here is an inspiration—grind up the bacon or cured meat that the beans are to be seasoned with and, lo, the hateful meat is eaten and the epicurean palate does not rebel at "that old fat bacon." No waste of any of the ingredients in a dish of this sort, and the body building is in its depths also.

Now, the gingerbread, or cake, that seems to have been incorporated into the Government school system at its inception. Gingerbread is good. I remember, as I write, the words of an old song: "Of all the cakes my mother bakes, oh, give me the gingerbread." But its frequency in its original dress palls upon the epiglottis of us all as steady diet, so when making a pan of it (with the buttermilk of the corn bread) why not spice it and put in a couple of cupfuls of stewed and chopped prunes? A prune ginger bread is fine and takes the stigma off "gunger cake," as the southern mountaineers call it.

These changes will surely be welcome diversion in the diningrooms of the children, and with the simple salads obtainable on school plants today—potato, apple, cabbage, lettuce and onions, onions in diluted vinegar—will make for an active liver, tone up the juices of the stomach, and make a more healthful band of youngsters.

The seductive "greens" make another good tonic dish and these grow in every school

I was ever in. Then vary the Sunday dried apple and dried peach pie with a rice pudding with ground prunes, raisins or dried currants generously mixed into it.

Hoping this will be worth publishing, I am, for the health for the "Future Greats,"

Very truly,

MARION E. WOLF,

Field matron, Pit River Indians, California.
—*Indian School Journal*.

Bountiful Crop Year for Carlisle

From a September number of the *Arrow* is read an interesting report of the farm and garden products of Carlisle for last year. We note especially the following:

The second farm—The wheat and oats were unusually good and the yield was abundant. There are thirty acres of fine potatoes. The large flocks of turkeys and chickens are thriving. The number of eggs gathered have kept the hospital well supplied throughout the summer.

During the rush of canning, the amount of corn, beans and tomatoes put up averaged a hundred gallons a day. Aside from these, a great many beets, cabbages and carrots are to be stored away for the students' winter consumption.

Up to August 29 the kitchen and dining-room force, with Mrs. Richey and Miss Zeamer in charge, assisted by Mr. George and his boys, had put up for winter use the following: 257 gallons of corn, 792 gallons of tomatoes, 1,273 gallons of beans and 200 gallons of cucumber pickles.

Other vegetables keep coming in and the canning goes on.

The school gardens—Approximately, the school garden has furnished for the students' use during vacation the following vegetables: 1,100 ears of sweet corn, 211 bushels of beans, 4,000 cabbages, 3,525 cucumbers, 40 bushels of lettuce, 2,345 bunches of green onions, 65 bushels of green peas, 500 bunches of radishes, 1,000 summer squashes, 300 bushels of tomatoes.

It is estimated that the garden of 20 acres

located on the first farm will yield vegetables to be stored, canned or pickled for winter use as follows: 100 bushels of cured onions, 400 bushels of tomatoes, 200 bushels of beans, 50 bushels of peas, 5,000 ears of sweet corn, 70,000 cucumbers, 100 bushels of lettuce, 100 bushels of radishes, 5,000 winter squashes, 2,000 bushels of beets, 1,000 bushels of turnips, 5,000 celery stocks, 100 bushels of carrots, 10,000 cabbages, 200 bushels lima beans.

Two Battleships Equal One Dreadnought

To replace the two United States battleships Idaho and Mississippi, which were sold to Greece recently for a consideration of \$12,535,275.96, a single dreadnought of greater displacement and far greater strength than the two other vessels combined will be constructed, says the November *Popular Mechanics* magazine, in an illustrated article.

The two vessels disposed of were commissioned in 1908, but despite this they were considered inadequate for first line service. Both vessels are of the same measurements and strength. Each is 375 feet in length between perpendiculars, 77 feet broad, has a normal displacement of 13,000 tons, a full-load displacement of 14,000 tons, and a draft of 24.8 feet. Each of them is designed for a speed of 19.57 miles and carries a main battery of four 12 inch and eight 8 inch guns in turrets, eight 7 inch guns broadside, and two submerged torpedo tubes. In contrast to this, the new ship will have a displacement of 32,000 tons, will be 600 feet in length between perpendiculars, 97 feet broad and have a draft of 30 feet. Its armament will consist of twelve 14 inch guns, four submerged torpedo tubes, a torpedo-defense battery, and twenty-two 5 inch rapid-fire guns. The three gun turret arrangement will be followed. The boat will be an oil burner and have turbine engines.

Pedro Rodriguez is temporarily filling the re-established position of tailor at this school.

NEWS FROM OTHER SCHOOLS

Carson School, Stewart, Nevada

Nevada American.

Plans and specifications have been received for the new trachoma and tuberculosis hospital to be erected near the school. This is one of the new hospitals provided for in the last appropriation bill to be constructed at a cost not to exceed \$15,000. Bids for the contract will be received in Washington until November 2.

F. W. Lang, Jr., baseball scout for the Oakland Coast league team, has signed Harry Sampson for two years to pitch for the Oakland team. Harry is a graduate of this school, class of 1913, and has been working in Reno at his trade of printing. Lang saw him work in the deciding contest between the Nevada Packs and the Clío team. If Sampson fails to make good the first season he will get a second tryout.

Flandreau, South Dakota.

Weekly Review.

Superintendent and Mrs. Peirce left Tuesday morning for Minneapolis for a visit with relatives. From there they go to several Montana points.

The addition to the shop building on the north end is progressing rapidly. This is to be the new home of the *Review* and we hope soon to be snugly quartered.

A number of the band instruments that were sent off for repairs during the vacation months have just been received and the band under the direction of Mr. Schenandore will soon be organized.

Sherman Institute

Sherman Bulletin.

During the past summer the school has been extremely fortunate in the appointment of its new employees: Miss Sadie Fleming, formerly teacher at the Carson school, Stewart, Nevada; Miss Annie Meyer of Colorado; Miss Jessie Cook, vocal teacher, formerly of Mount Pleasant, Michigan; Miss Mabel Caldwell of Tulalip, Washington, and J. R. Wheelock, musical director, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Cook was among the first employees of Sherman in the early days and we are sure that her renewal of old associates and friends will be doubly pleasant.

Many former students and employes of Sherman will learn with regret of the severance of Miss Ada Westbrook from the work of the

Y. W. C. A. at Sherman. During the ten years of her connection with the school in the capacity of representative of the Riverside Church Federation, she has been untiring in her effort to encourage both boys and girls in the path of righteousness. Miss Westbrook leaves the work with a consciousness of the high regard in which she is held by the employees and students of the Institute.

Haskell Institute

Indian Leader.

Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Blair of Albuquerque, New Mexico, are the parents of a baby girl whom they have named Jane Isabel. Mr. Blair was a Haskell teacher before going to the Albuquerque Indian school as principal.

Superintendent Wise is at the University of Wisconsin this week attending the conference of the Society of American Indians. As he is a graduate of that university he is no doubt meeting many old friends as well as enjoying the conference.

Pine Ridge, South Dakota

By Special Correspondent.

At the present writing, October 4, we are favored with a visit from our Commissioner.

All schools on the Pine Ridge reservation will open October 5.

Mrs. Harriet Ford, our seamstress, has been transferred to a similar position at Pipestone, Minnesota. Mrs. K. S. Harvey, having successfully passed her examination, has been promoted from the position of baker to that of teacher of housekeeping.

Mrs. Francis Chapman was recently appointed to the position of baker.

Mrs. Mary Van Wert is acting temporarily as children's cook.

Our former disciplinarian, Peter Shields, visited us recently.

Mrs. Sears, who was transferred from Pipestone recently, reported for duty during the past week.

Principal Teacher J. B. Shell was in charge during the recent absence of the principal.

Mrs. E. H. Guthrie and daughter recently visited Miss Emily Guthrie. Mrs. Guthrie, whose home is in Chicago, was returning from Yellowstone Park.

The intermediate room has the interesting

favor of having some of the drawing work displayed in the museum of the university of North Carolina. Their teacher's brother, Dr. L. A. Williams, has mounted the specimens sent last year and asks if more can be sent. Dr. Williams is head of the department of school administration in that school.

Dr. R. Cross arrived at the agency on September 8, 1914, and assumed his duties as agency physician.

Joseph G. Owen, former day school teacher, has again taken up the work on this reservation at No. 21 day school near Allen.

No. 29 day school, five miles north of Kyle, will be filled by August Harman and wife. Mr. Harman was at No. 17 seven years.

Chas. A. Deen, for several years teacher at No. 15 and No. 4, has been transferred from a day school in Kansas to No. 20, seven miles west of Allen.

Carlisle Roster of Employees

(Corrected to September 14, 1914.)

Oscar H. Lipps,	Supervisor in charge
Harvey K. Meyer,	Secretary
Claud V. Peel,	Chief clerk
Will H. Miller,	Financial clerk
Sara A. Rice,	Stenographer
Lottie Georgenson,	Clerk
Mrs. Nellie R. Denny,	Manager outing dept.
Marie Lewis,	Asst. clerk
Frederick W. Griffiths,	
	Disciplinarian and supt. of industries
Leon McDonald, (temporary)	
	Asst. disciplinarian and band leader
Wallace Denny,	Asst. disciplinarian
Louis Hathaway,	Asst. disciplinarian
Lida M. Johnston,	Girls' field agent
D. H. Dickey,	Boys' field agent
Matilda G. Ewing,	
	Matron and supt. domestic departments
Ora L. Knight,	Asst. matron
Mary R. Austin,	Asst. matron
Susan Zeamer,	Asst. matron
John D. DeHuff,	Principal teacher
(Vacant)	Music teacher
Angel DeC. Dietz,	Teacher native Indian art
Wm. H. Dietz,	Teacher mechanical drawing
Beasie B. Beach,	Librarian
Mrs. E. H. Foster,	Teacher
Hattie M. McDowell,	Teacher
Roy L. Mann,	Teacher
Clara Donaldson,	Teacher
Margaret Roberts,	Primary teacher
Gwen Williams,	Teacher
Idilla M. Wilson,	Teacher

Emma C. Lovewell,	Teacher
A. Belle Reichel,	Teacher
Margaret M. Sweeney,	Teacher
Clara Snoddy,	Teacher
Sallie E. Hagan,	Teacher
Mariana Craig Moore,	Business teacher
Lucy A. Case,	Teacher
Walter Rentorff,	Physician
Anna G. Wylde,	Nurse
Sames E. Kirk,	Storekeeper
Overton L. Bunrey,	Asst. storekeeper
Arthur G. Brown,	Instructor in printing
John B. McGillis,	Printer's clerk
Raymond Renker,	Instructor in bakery
Wm. Shambaugh,	Instructor in blacksmithing
John Herr,	Instructor in carpentry
H. Gardner,	Instructor in carpentry
Christian W. Leib,	Instructor in dairying
Harry F. Weber,	Instructor in engineering
William B. Gray,	Instructor in farming
J. Ed. Snyder,	Asst. instructor in farming
George Abrams,	Instructor in horticulture
Harry B. Lamason,	Instructor in masonry
C. H. Carns,	Instructor in painting
William Nonnast,	Instructor in tailoring
M. L. Lau,	Instructor in carriagemaking
John Boltz,	Instructor in shoemaking
Robert B. George,	Instructor in tinsmithing
Ella Albert,	Instructor in laundry
Mrs. Ida Boger,	Asst. in laundry
(Vacant)	Asst. in laundry
Mrs. B. Canfield,	Instructor in sewing
Elizabeth Searight,	Asst. in sewing room
Mary Yoos,	Asst. in sewing room
Ella Allen,	Asst. in sewing room
Geo. I. Gottwerth,	Fireman
John Albright,	Laborer
Clement Hill,	Indian assistant
Juan Guterres,	Indian assistant
Zepheniah Simons,	Indian assistant
Mrs. Mary F. Gunderson,	Cook
Mrs. Sadie E. Richey,	Asst. cook
Elizabeth S. Wilder,	Hospital cook
George Foulk,	Teamster
Edward Corbett,	Night watch
Jacob Shearer,	Night watch

Proposals for Hospitals

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Washington, D. C., September 23, 1914.

Sealed proposals, plainly marked on the outside of the sealed envelope: "Proposals for Frame Hospitals" and addressed to the "Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.," will be received at the Indian Office until 2

o'clock p. m. of November 3, 1914, for furnishing materials and labor for the construction of frame hospitals at the Indian agencies at Pima and San Xavier, Arizona; Carson, Nevada; Mescalero, New Mexico; Turtle Mountain, North Dakota, and Blackfeet, Montana, in strict accordance with the plans, specifications and instructions to bidders, which may be examined at the United States Indian warehouses at Chicago, Illinois; St. Louis, Missouri; Omaha, Nebraska, and San Francisco, California, and at the several Indian schools. For additional information application should be made to the superintendents of Indian schools as follows: Pima school, Sacaton, Arizona; San Xavier school, Tucson, Arizona; Carson school, Stewart, Nevada; Mescalero school, Mescalero, New Mexico; Turtle Mountain school, Belcourt, North Dakota, and Blackfeet school, Browning, Montana.

CATO SELLS,

Commissioner.

Employees of Otoe, Oklahoma, School

George A. Hoyo,	Superintendent
M. J. Picas,	Clerk
Lida W. Barnes,	Clerk
C. G. Morris,	Clerk
Delia A. Morton,	Teacher
Margaret Hamil,	Teacher
Mary McCormick,	Matron
Roy Burgess,	Industrial teacher
Lillian E. Boyer,	Laundress
Louisa E. Ferguson,	Seamstress
D. H. Boyer,	General mechanic
Homer Polk,	Farmer
Clarence L. Lawrence,	Agency farmer
William P. Ellis,	Engineer
William M. Dillingham,	Laborer
Isa D. Dillingham,	School cook
Herman Little Crow,	Policeman

Anadarko, Oklahoma

Home and School.

The department is promoting Mr. McGregor of Rainy Mountain school. But in doing so the Kiowa are regretting the loss of their school principal. It is nearly five years since Mr. McGregor took charge of the school at Rainy Mountain. He has put himself wholly into the task. He has been awake to the needs of each boy and girl in his field, watching over them as much as possible even during the vacation period. As a result, he is well acquainted with the home needs of his fields and tries to keep in sympathetic touch all along the line. Mr. McGregor has been able to dis-

cern right and wrong; good and evil; he has loved the truth and the light. As such he has been a school principal of high order and is truly worthy of promotion. But the Kiowa and his associates do not enjoy the thought of losing him from this field. He goes to Rosebud, South Dakota, to have charge of the school among the Sioux at that agency. Charles Eggers, our genial supervising principal, has been detailed to Rainy Mountain school during the time of waiting for a successor to Mr. McGregor. The change is to take place this week. We congratulate Rosebud school and trust that Rainy Mountain school may not lose utterly in the change.

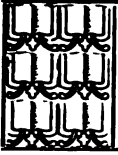
Burgess Hunt brought us news of the death of Caddo Jake. On September 16 he passed away at his home, being about 105 years old. He has been a prominent figure in the affairs of the Caddo Indians for many years. He often told of "the time when the stars fell" (1833) for he was a man then. On Monday, September 21, many of the Caddo met at the home of old man Snow Chief and held a big dinner a memorial service in honor of the old dead chief.

Kiowa agency exhibit at Oklahoma City lacked twelve points of winning the first prize for Indian agricultural exhibits. The editor does not know just where the judges found our exhibit behind Union agency. But he knows that blame must come back to each Apache, Kiowa, Comanche, Wichita and Caddo Indian farmer. Some of you men and women did good work and helped make a very fine exhibit. But some were not ready. You brought nothing for exhibit and so our exhibit lacked the variety, the help of your work. There is great praise for the men and women who helped out. There is hope that each person will do better next year. But let us all begin to get ready to do something next year. If we all pull together we can easily lead. We must learn about "diversified" farming.

Chemawa, Oregon

Chemawa American.

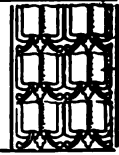
Great changes and improvements are in contemplation and under way at the power plant. Big engines, dynamos, etc., are soon to be installed, the boilers to be overhauled and repaired, and many other features added for the betterment of everything. Work at sinking new wells has been in progress for some time and it is hoped that they will soon be spouting water.



"NOT FOR SCHOOL, BUT FOR LIFE"

THE NATIVE AMERICAN

Devoted to Indian Education



Volume 15

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SAN CARLOS RESERVATION

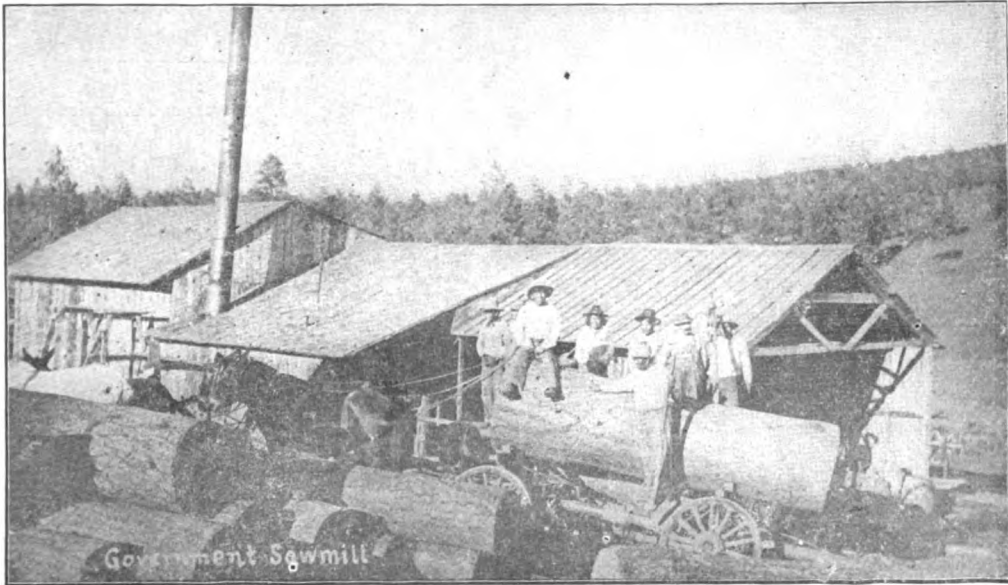


THE San Carlos division of the White Mountain reservation or, as it is commonly called, the San Carlos reservation, comprises 1,834,240 acres, of which approximately 111,000 acres are covered by dense pine forests.

The Indian farms produced this year crops, to the value of \$32,000, consisting of corn, wheat, alfalfa, melons and vegetables.

There are carried on the agency census rolls 2,608 names of San Carlos, Coyotero, Tonto and Mohave Apache Indians, of whom about 2,000 reside permanently on the reservation. The Apache Indians are splendid

The agricultural area is limited to the



Government Saw Mill at San Carlos

narrow valleys along the San Carlos and Gila rivers, where about 1,428 acres are under cultivation, with about 7,200 acres in all susceptible of cultivation by irrigation with proper development of water resources. The Interior Office has promised a portion of its corps of reclamation engineers for the purpose of developing the water supply. This work will begin at an early date.

workers, but unfortunately the tulapai drink habit sadly interferes with their progress.

The reservation is practically self-sustaining; that is, the revenues derived from grazing and other fees equal the ordinary expenditures, exclusive of the Rice independent boarding school. The total revenues for the fiscal year 1914 were \$73,581.36 of which \$61,741.50 was derived from grazing permits.

From these revenues over nine-tenths of the reservation and day school expenses are met. The San Carlos Indians are not, therefore, a heavy charge upon Congressional appropriations.

Approximately 1,080,000 acres are under grazing permit, with approximately 44,000 head of cattle grazing thereon, exclusive of Indian cattle, while about 750,000 acres are reserved for the Indian stock.

There are on the reservation 110 miles of roads used by the public, which were built



Hunting Deer on San Carlos Reservation

and are maintained mainly at the expense of the reservation. The state and counties have heretofore failed or refused to take over these roads, notwithstanding property on the reservation to the approximate value of one and a half millions of dollars is taxed by both state and county.

Two steel bridges have just been erected on the reservation at a total cost of \$53,600, completed within the past month. One is across the Gila river and one across the San Carlos river, about nine miles apart.

Unfortunately, there is no appropriation for the necessary road between the bridges, which it is estimated by the state engineer will cost \$75,000.

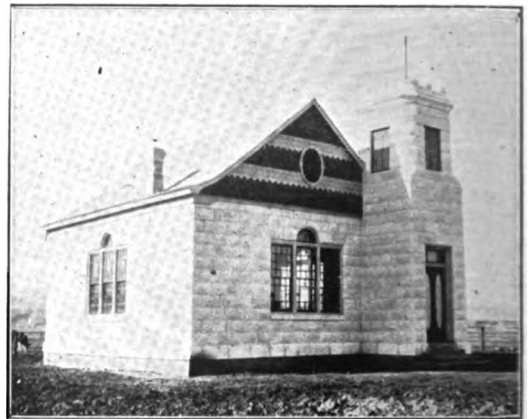
During the past year the work of home



Prize Winning Saddle Horses at San Carlos Fair

building for the Indians has made good progress. Twenty houses for as many Indians were built at the cost of \$500 each, on the reimbursable plan.

The San Carlos day school has a capacity



Chapel at San Carlos

of 100 pupils. It opened September 14 and had its full complement of pupils in attendance on the second day. The average attendance of this school last year was 99.5 per cent.

The day school force is as follows:

W. E. Snook,	Principal teacher
Rose Snook.	Teacher
Grace S. Colvin,	Teacher
Emma S. Sullivan,	Teacher of housekeeping
Mabel Pooler.	Housekeeper's assistant
Margaret B. Herman,	Nurse
Hattie Harney,	Nurse

A new day school plant, with a capacity of fifty, is nearing completion at Bylas, a farm station on the reservation twenty-five miles east of the agency.

During the past year there was purchased for the Indians as tribal property 1,000 heifers, 80 bulls and 40 stallions, besides a large

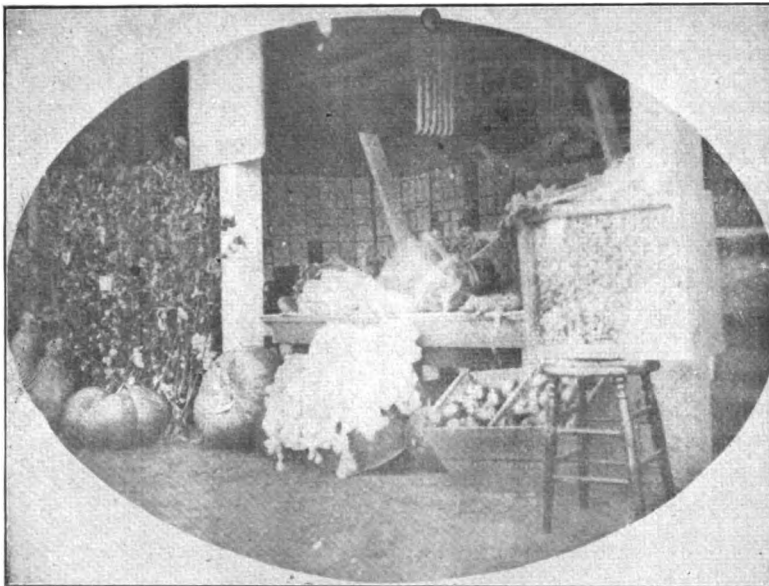
planed lumber, 44,442 feet of siding and ceiling and 672,000 shingles.

The grist mill ground 51,175 pounds of flour for the Indians and 61,296 pounds for the agency last year. It rolled 260,000 pounds of barley.

The Indians have about 2,500 head of cattle and thousands of ponies. They are "pony poor."

ROSTER OF EMPLOYEES

A. L. Lawshe,	Superintendent
H. D. Lawshe,	Clerk
F. Robbins,	Financial clerk
Irene Grabe,	(temporary) Clerk
Dr. M. Herman,	Physician



Section of San Carlos School Display at Indian Fair

quantity of machinery and agricultural equipment.

In addition to the usual line of industrial shops, the agency has a grist mill, equipped to grind wheat and corn and roll barley. It is operated in connection with the water pumping system and ice plant.

The agency saw mill, located in the forest thirty-six miles from the agency, operates throughout the year, giving employment to eight Indians, with an engineer and sawyer in charge. The saw mill last year produced 295,000 feet of rough and 99,113 feet of

Ida R. Williams,
Jessie G. Perkins,
Perry McMurren,
H. E. Young,

Austin G. Gray,
D. N. Wyant,
A. P. Vaughn,
J. N. Edwards,
Lee Hickman,
R. D. Rowley,
J. F. O'Leary,
E. C. Hill,
Albert Crockett,

Robert Roy,

Field matron
Field matron
Head farmer,
Farmer Peridot district
Farmer Bylas, district
General mechanic
Engineer and miller
Engineer and sawyer,
Forest guard,
Forest guard,
Forest guard,
Superintendent of livestock
Stockman
Stockman
Blacksmith

INDIANS

Neil,
 Robert McAdoo
 Ned Harry,
 Glen Luce,
 Edward Hatyalo,
 Ed. Eskelseltin,
 Cun,
 Wood Naschozey,
 Roland Fish,
 Henry Chilchuana,

Laborer and acting interpreter
 Line rider

Fireman
 Harnessmaker
 Assistant blacksmith
 Teamster
 Laborer
 Laborer
 Laborer
 Laborer

Dan Guseyun,
 Iltsanato,
 Kicayan,
 Lee Phillips,
 James Smiley,

Line rider
 Herder
 Forest guard
 Forest guard
 Forest guard

During the past three years all of the cottages for agency employees were rebuilt and the surrounding grounds parked. San Carlos is now classed as one of the most progressive and beautiful reservations in the state of Arizona.



Apache Irrigators

RICE STATION SCHOOL

The Rice Station school has the name—and justly—of being one of the prettiest little schools in the service. It stands on a small plateau just above the San Carlos river backed by a somewhat formidable old hill whose rugged sides ring often with the voices of children, and looks away on the east across a narrow valley to a range of mountains whose beauty of form and coloring can be appreciated only by those who live long beneath their silent guard.

The buildings, numbering about a dozen,

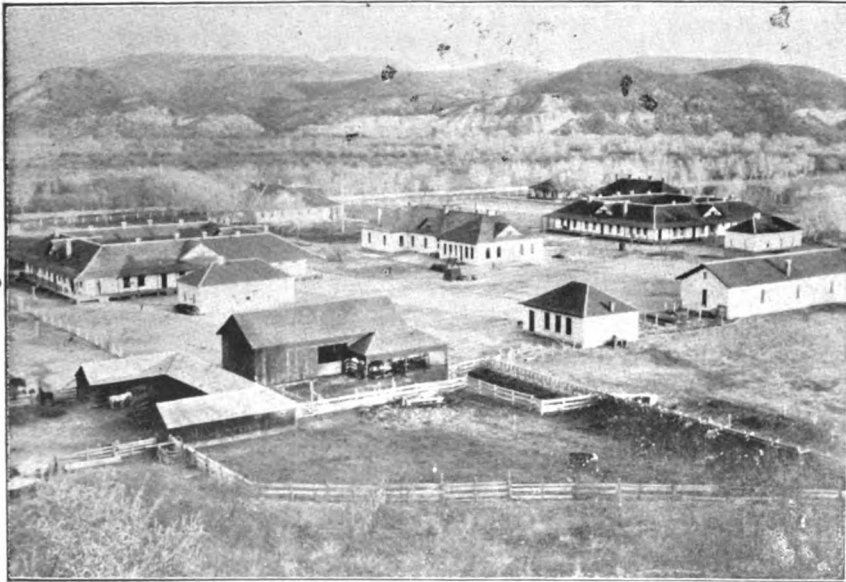
are of white tufa, a milk white stone that is quarried near the school. It is easily worked and makes an attractive and practicable building stone for this mild climate. The several buildings, low, spacious and with an air of the monastery about them, form a hollow square, with green lawns, flowers and many fine old trees to add charm to the picture.

The school accommodates 216 children, an equal number of boys and girls, and during the school year is always full. Father

and Mother Apache are not enthusiastic believers in any educational institution, but since the big chief in Washington insists, for some mysterious reason, that their offspring be educated, why the nearer the home camp-fires the better. So the San Carlos day school stands first in their preference—the Rice Station boarding school second. And indeed the little school associates itself very closely with the parents and people of its pupils. Never a day passes that some homesick little newcomer does not, between bells, find it possible to run home for a few moments or at least to have a visit over the

The consequence is a growing confidence in the institution among the old Indians, and, it is hoped, a gradual breaking down of the prejudice among them against education in general.

The school was opened in the fall of 1900 with an enrollment of about 200 full blood Apache. The superintendent was Robert A. Cochran to whose able and enterprising service, as well as that of what must have been a particularly efficient corps of employees, a generous part of the success of the school is due. He was followed in 1904 by Dr. J. S. Perkins whose superintendency has



Rice Station School, Arizona

school fence with mother or grandmother, while Sunday always finds the school lawns bright with the gay colors of the camp Indians' native dress.

A drawback, you suggest, to the advancement of the school children? Perhaps. But mother love was here on earth long before boarding schools were dreamed of, and it is with a view to propitiating this natural demand and with a hope of raising the standard of living among the camp homes as well as within the school gates that this leniency toward the parents of the pupils is indulged.

been on a par with that of Mr. Cochran. He is still at the head of the school, and with a corps of about twenty-five employees is making the reputation of the institution to read not alone "one of the prettiest schools in the service" but "one of the best."

The Nez Perce Indian contains news of the death of Jane Hayes on October 9. Jane spent last winter here at the sanatorium, and we are very sorry to hear of her death. She was the daughter of Rev. James Hayes, one of the leading Nez Perce preachers.

THE NATIVE AMERICAN

Entered at Phoenix, Arizona, as Second Class Mail Matter

C. W. GOODMAN, Superintendent

An Illustrated Weekly Magazine, Devoted to Indian Education and Printed by Indian Student-Apprentices at the United States Indian Training School, Phoenix, Arizona

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A YEAR

Miss Snowden is on duty again at the sanatorium after a few weeks' rest.

The Salvation Army conducted the general afternoon service for the children Sunday.

Some new porch rockers are a great improvement to the comfort and appearance of the club porch.

Laura Anton, one of the outing girls who has been at the eye hospital, returned last week to her home at Sacaton.

Helen Oliver and Wenema Posey entertained their class from the Presbyterian Sunday school last Saturday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Sickels and family are spending a few weeks with Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Elliott at the sanatorium while residence quarters are fitted up for them at their new home.

The painters have been busy for more than a week at the employees' club. Several of the rooms on the second floor have been repainted, besides the lower halls and sitting-room.

Dr. Murphy, medical supervisor, and Superintendent F. A. Thackery of Sacaton arrived in Phoenix Wednesday night after spending the best part of a week in the Papago country on official business.

The stringed quartette from the Raja Yogi school at Point Loma, California, was at the school Monday morning and rendered a short but very fine program in the auditorium. They were in the city with Madame Tingley, founder of the school, who came here to make a speech against capital punishment.

Joe W. Moore has been enjoying a visit from his brother and several friends from Texas.

Dr. and Mrs. A. E. Marden entertained at luncheon on Friday Superintendent and Mrs. C. W. Goodman, Miss Emma R. Shannon, Dr. Joseph A. Murphy and Dr. W. J. Lanahan.

Dr. and Mrs. Jacob Breid entertained at dinner Friday evening Dr. and Mrs. A. E. Marden and daughters, Miss Katherine Keck, Dr. J. A. Murphy, Dr. W. J. Lanahan and Supt. F. A. Thackery.

Mrs. Francisco Harvier of Sacaton who was operated on at the Sisters' hospital in Phoenix last week is making satisfactory recovery. This will be good news to Mrs. Harvier's friends as she is one of the leading women among the Pima.

E. C. Santeo was over from Mesa to bring back a school boy who was absent without leave. Mr. Santeo's ability along this line does not seem to diminish, although he has been out of disciplinary work for several years, and a boy who gets by Mesa when he is over in that direction stands a good show of making only a short call on homefolks.

Dr. Lanahan lectured to the children Thursday evening on "Teeth and Their Care," and laid special emphasis on the necessity for cleanliness in properly preserving the teeth. The boys and girls are provided with toothbrushes and proper dental powder and are now starting the term with teeth in good shape and should use every precaution to keep them clean.

The moving picture reel "Ten Nights in a Bar Room" was shown in the school dining room Wednesday evening by courtesy of Secretary Blair of the Y. M. C. A. who has been presenting it this week in the city to large audiences for the strengthening of the state-wide prohibition movement. The free-will offering made by the Indian school audience amounted to nearly fifty dollars which will go to aid the temperance cause that means so much to the Arizona Indian.

Mark Hanna of Supai Canyon entered school this week.

C. H. Dixon has taken temporary charge of the bakery since the resignation of Jose Lewis.

Work on the new domestic science building is progressing and the outer walls for the first floor are finished.

The superintendent of industries is fitting up work benches and drawing board for the class in mechanical drawing which will occupy the old manual training room.

Ernest Rouse has returned to the sanatorium bringing with him James Evans, another Yankton Sioux boy. Ambrosio Lusardi of Pala, California, has also returned to the sanatorium.

Mrs. E. W. Lawrence returned from the city Tuesday with her young son, George C. Lawrence, and has received a number of callers to make the acquaintance of the new campus baby.

Mr. and Mrs. Percival entertained Mr. and Mrs. Oliver, Mrs. Wittenmyer, Ruth Wittenmyer and Ruth Percival at dinner on Monday evening in honor of Mr. Percival's birthday.

Dr. and Mrs. E. V. L. Brown of Chicago were interested visitors on the campus last Wednesday. Dr. Brown is a prominent eye specialist. They had gone to San Francisco expecting to sail for Japan but found their steamship passage cancelled on account of the European war and are returning home by the southern route.

The Sacaton fair next week will be the big event of the year among the Pima Indians and a large attendance is expected. The Phoenix Indian school band goes over to furnish music during the entire celebration and a number of outside visitors will be at the agency headquarters to see what the Pima are doing in agricultural and domestic arts.

Coe-Ellis

On Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock occurred the marriage of Percy T. Coe of Phoenix and Dora Jean Ellis of Saltriver. The groom is a brother of Supt. C. E. Coe of Salt River reservation and is connected with a local railway office. The bride is the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. C. H. Ellis who for a number of years have had charge of the Presbyterian mission work among the Salt River Pima Indians. Dr. Ellis performed the ceremony.

Both young people are exceptionally estimable in character and have the best wishes of many friends. They are living on West Madison street in the prettily furnished bungalow which Mr. Coe had ready for his bride.

My First Boat Ride

By Jennie Parsons, Sixth Grade B.

My first ride on a boat was on the Pacific ocean at Long Beach, California. We took the boat at the end of Long Beach pier about eleven o'clock, going to San Pedro, the harbor of Los Angeles. At first I was scared to death, as the sea was rough, but afterwards I enjoyed it very much. When we got to San Pedro I saw some very large steamers come into the harbor, some from New York through the Panama Canal and from other parts of the world.

Well, I saw so many things that interested me, but I can't tell you all. My second trip in the boat was to Santa Catalina, an island about 27 miles south of Long Beach. This time I went at nine o'clock. When we started out the sea was smooth as glass, but after we had got to the middle the water began to get rough again. Then the people began to get pale and sick. We saw three whales while on our way. One of them was about fifty yards away from the boat. It came right out from the water and went in again, so I saw the whole thing but I can't tell how large it was. I saw so many things after I landed on the island and I enjoyed my trip.

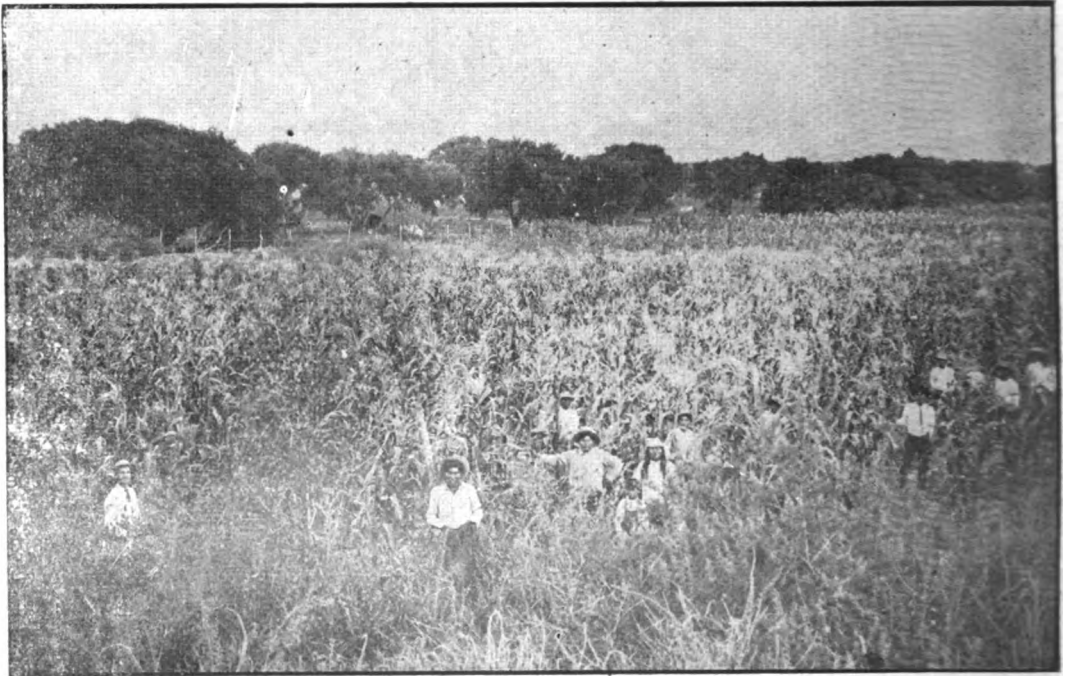
CAMP VERDE SCHOOL

Camp Verde Indian school is located in the beautiful Verde valley at the old Camp Verde military post. It is thirty-two miles east of Cherry Creek station, our railroad shipping point, and twenty-two miles south of Clarkdale, our nearest railroad station.

There are under Camp Verde jurisdiction about 450 Mohave and Tonto Apache, a small remnant, with their descendants, of the band of Indians who originally occupied this valley.

the United States military service as scouts' and assisted in the "round up" of Geronimo and his warring band of Chiricahua Apache. Many of these old scouts who have done from four to five years of military service are still living and are quite proud of their service under General Crook.

I am told by these old people that they stayed at San Carlos a number of years, that during their residence there very many



Indian Corn Field at Camp Verde

It has been the common but erroneous belief that these Indians belong and have rights on the San Carlos and Fort McDowell reservations, but the facts are that between twenty-five and thirty years ago this band was moved out of this valley to the San Carlos reservation where they were held as a means of safety to the whites who desired to settle the valley. Many of these Indians joined

of them had died, and that most of their children had died there; that the "Great Spirit" finally looked down on them in great pity on account of so many deaths and told them they might come back to the Verde valley and always live there. Accordingly they went to the "captain" at San Carlos, asked for and received passes, came back home, and have lived here ever since.

They have no reservation here, or elsewhere for that matter, and no land except eighteen acres which was bought for them a few years ago. They claim Camp Verde as their residence, living in their tepees on the dry mesas of the public domain.

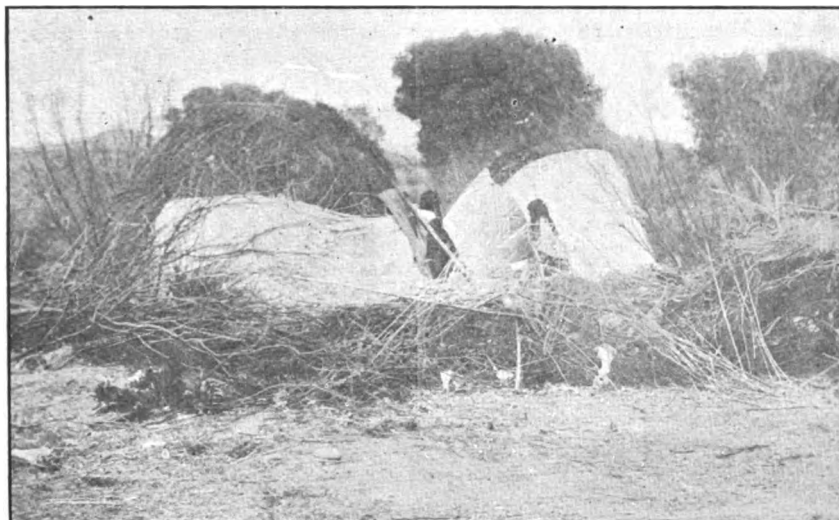
As opportunity for work presents in different sections or the various mining towns they move to that vicinity and stay while the work lasts. At the present time about 75 men are on the pay rolls of the Clarkdale Improvement company, engaged in the building of the new mining town of Clarkdale and the construction of the great new smelter there.

quarters as is all other Government business in this jurisdiction.

However, better conditions are hoped for as we now have an appropriation of \$20,000 for purchase of land for a home for these Indians, and I desire, in behalf of the employees and especially the Indians, to extend sincere thanks to the Indian Bureau and to Congress for this very liberal consideration. We hope to prove worthy of this favor.

At present we have seven employees—superintendent and physician, two teachers, housekeeper and three policemen.

The stock industry among these Indians is



Apache Camp, Arizona

They are good workers and I am told stand in high favor with their employers. Others of them work for the ranchers of the valley and still others at Fossil Creek for the Arizona Power company, and others work at Mayer and Prescott. The women are engaged in basket making usually.

Notwithstanding the great poverty of these people, I think they are the most progressive bunch of Apache I have ever seen.

We have two day schools for these people, with about seventy pupils in attendance. One school is at Camp Verde and one at Clarkdale. Both are conducted in rented

practically nothing. A few of them have some ponies running on the range but as the Indian stands a very small show in competition on open range with his white brother, his herds seldom increase very rapidly. Unfortunately, for the Indian at least, it seems to be a fact that though the white man occupies with his farms and his herds the lands formerly owned or held by these Indians, many of them seem to think that the Indian has no rights on earth at all. I have never seen any people in whom the love of home was greater than it is in the American Indian.

The New Englander who is still living on the old homestead which was settled by his ancestors who "came over in the Mayflower" can give you the history of his ancestors from that date to this, but he has no greater love and reverence for his home than has the Apache Indian. Can we then blame or censure him for insisting on living in the land of his birth, which was also the home of his ancestors for generations, even though that land has been wrested from him by superior strength and to him despoiled by a civilization of which he knew nothing and which meant his ultimate extermination. While I am on this digression let me say that we who occupy

and reap the benefits from this land taken by force from the Indian's hand, should be charitable enough freely to allow him to erect his tepee on a dry barren hillside, and eke out his existence as a day laborer. Let us be humane to that extent that if we can not or will not lift him up, we at least will not help further to degrade him.

ROSTER OF EMPLOYEES

Dr. Joe J. Taylor,	Supt. and physician
Miss Mamie Wenchell,	Camp Verde teacher
George W. Might,	Clarkdale teacher
	Housekeeper
George Williams,	Policeman
Jim Ketchum,	Policeman
Jack Tonto,	Policeman

FORT APACHE RESERVATION

The White Mountain Apache Reservation is located in the southern part of Navaho, southwestern corner of Apache and north-eastern part of Gila counties, 86 miles from Holbrook, and 65 miles from Rice Station, the nearest railroad point.

The total area of the reservation is 1,742-220 acres. The northern and eastern sections of the reservation are covered with a dense growth of timber, pine and cedar and other valuable varieties.

There are valuable coal mines on the northern part of the reservation and considerable deposits of gold and copper are found in different localities on the reservation.

The total agricultural land is less than 3,000 acres and almost the entire area of the reservation is used for grazing, the largest part of which is leased by white permittees yielding the tribe as a whole about \$65,000 per year. The estimated total value of the reservation is about nineteen millions of dollars.

The tribe comprises 2,495 Indians, living in bands designated by letters of the alphabet from A to Z, which bands are scattered over the reservation.

Agriculture is practiced on a small scale and is not sufficient for the support of the

tribe. The chief industry is cattle raising. However the Indians have not a sufficient number of cattle to take up the range that is set aside for the grazing of their cattle, the total number being only 6,736 head. They also have 8,030 head of horses and burros.

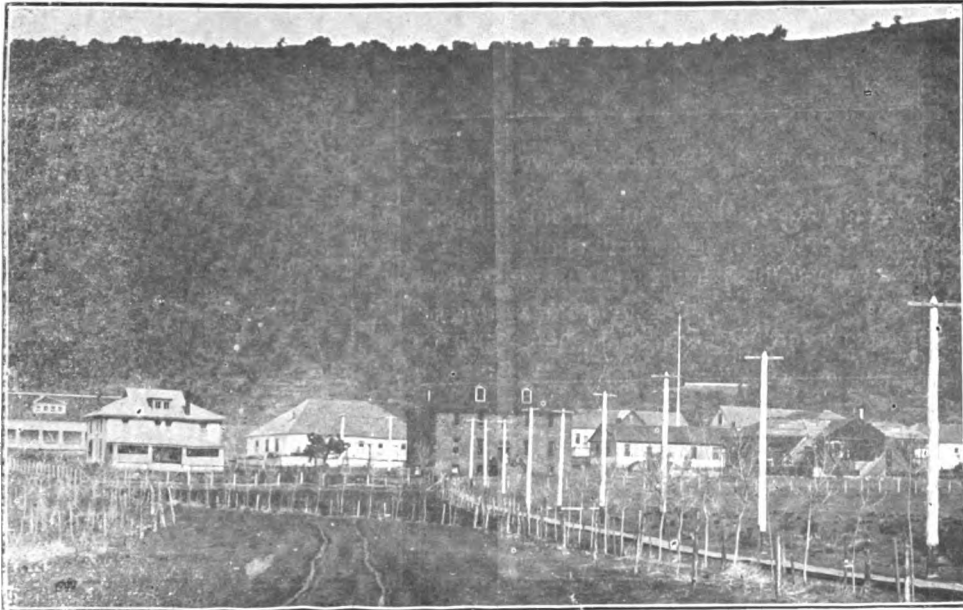
The Apache all live in tepees built of poles covered with long grass and reeds. Their food consists principally of beef, simple bread, tortillas and coffee. Most of the Apache men wear long hair and dress in citizen clothes, except for buckskin moccasins. The women wear short skirts, a shirt or piece of cloth thrown over their shoulders, and moccasins.

The capacity of the schools on the reservation, Cibecue, Canyon and East Fork day schools and the Fort Apache Indian school, is only 320 pupils, which is not adequate to accommodate the number of children of school age on the reservation but a considerable number are physically disqualified for school attendance. The added capacity of fifty pupils which the boarding school will accommodate when the buildings now under construction are completed will probably be sufficient for all children who are really able to attend school.

The school plant is being rapidly improved by the addition of a new school building and assembly hall, boys' dormitory, hospital, several cottages and the remodeling of the present mess building, also the present school and assembly hall into a pupils' diningroom and kitchen. New laundries and bath houses are being erected at the different day schools, adding greatly to the efficiency thereof.

The average elevation of the reservation is 5,600 feet, and the cool summers and mild winters make the location quite desirable, though it is somewhat isolated.

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| Lillian Peters, | Housekeeper |
| Ida Shriver, | Housekeeper |
| Jay R. Browning, | Disciplinarian |
| Katherine V. Smith, | Asst. matron |
| Myra V. Dodson, | Seamstress |
| Carrie Eskismantale, | Asst. cook |
| Dolah Moyah, | Nightwatchman |
| Albert Lupe, | Baker |
| Chester Gatewood, | Asst. engineer |
| Pedro L. Martinez, | Printer |
| Ernest R. McCray, | Clerk |
| Samuel V. Peters, | Issue clerk |
| Claude E. Thompson, | Asst. Clerk |
| Roger V. Parlett, | Physician |
| Fleming Lavender, | Shoe and harness maker |
| L. A. Caloway, | Wheelwright |
| George M. Nyce, | Deputy supervisor forestry |



Fort Apache Indian School, Whiteriver, Arizona

ROSTER OF EMPLOYEES

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| William M. Peterson, | Superintendent | William A. Lee, | Farmer |
| Sue M. Cullen, | Teacher | William Ladd, | Supt. of livestock |
| Ellen L. Kendall, | Teacher | Walter D. Williams, | Stockman |
| Mollie B. Griffith, | Teacher | John B. Brown, | Stockman |
| | Teacher | George W. Meskimen, | Sawyer |
| | Matron | Ward C. Cramer, | Farmer |
| Florence E. Peterson, | Laundress | George W. Richardson, | Farmer |
| Belle McCue, | Cook | Walter Wanslee, | Farmer |
| Mrs. Lillie Penrod, | Asst. matron | George Stephens, | Farmer |
| Mary P. McCray, | Engineer | Ella M. Walworth, | Camp matron |
| Sherwood Heckrotte, | Teacher of agriculture | John C. Tyler, | Forest guard |
| Jesse E. Williams, | Teacher of day school | William E. Baldwin, | Forest guard |
| John B. Peters, | Teacher of day school | Otto Woelfel, | Teamster |
| Harrison C. Weston, | Teacher of day school | Dell Penrod, | Teamster |
| William B. Shriver, | Housekeeper | Hoke Smith, | Asst. clerk |
| Carrie B. Weston, | | John Dodson, | Carpenter |

Gotla,
 Peter Sanchez,
 Rivers Lavender
 Goklisch,
 Nachu,
 Joe Pinal,
 Taystay,
 Archie Mike,
 Calvin Tesler,
 Daniel Nahdeahslay,
 David Gregg,

Logger
 Carpenter
 Blacksmith
 Laborer
 Asst. sawyer
 Asst. sawyer
 Asst. sawyer
 Patrolman
 Forest guard
 Forest guard
 Forest guard

Gray Oliver,
 Pen Mosby,
 Lambert I. Store,
 Paelzote,
 Lawrence Zagatah,
 Zhedayguripe,
 Jago Proctor,
 Sebeelassy,
 Mosby,
 Kaytoggy,
 Frank Pinal,
 John Williams,

Chief of police
 Private
 Private
 Private
 Private
 Private
 Private
 Judge
 Judge
 Private
 Private



Apache Dwellings, Arizona

NEWS FROM OTHER SCHOOLS

Chemawa, Oregon

Chemawa American.

B. F. Thompson, school farmer, recently resigned.

Mrs. O. D. Carey is temporarily filling the place of outing girls' matron.

Miss Marian Skenandore was recently transferred from the position of outing girls' matron here to that of laundress at Flandreau Institute.

U. L. Clardy and family have gone to Fort Apache, in the White River district, Arizona, where Mr. Clardy has a position as issue clerk. The southern position was accepted on account of the health of little Bettie, a daughter. Many friends will be pleased to hear that the family has health, success and happiness in the new environment.

More than 3,000 jars of fruit were canned at the students' kitchen this season for the pupils during the ensuing school year.

A special congressional appropriation of \$10,000 has enabled us to remodel and enlarge our auditorium. The present seating capacity is about 500, which is entirely inadequate. When the proposed changes in the structure are completed Superintendent Wadsworth assures us that 900 may be seated comfortably and every seat will be a choice one. This will give our auditorium a seating capacity easily equal that of the Grand opera house in Salem. It will be just what we need greatly. Special attention will be given the stage, dressing rooms, orchestra room, and orchestra pit. The lighting and heating of the building will be given due attention, as also will the matter of ventilation.

18 1914

*The
Native
American*



October 31, 1914

*Printed by Indian Printer-Apprentices
at the United States Indian Train-
ing School, Phoenix, Arizona*



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THE NATIVE AMERICAN

Is published weekly at the United States Indian Industrial School, Phoenix, Arizona, and the printing is done entirely by student-apprentices of the printing department.

IT CONTAINS

News of general interest to employees throughout the Indian Service and will prove of interest to any one interested in the welfare of the Indians.



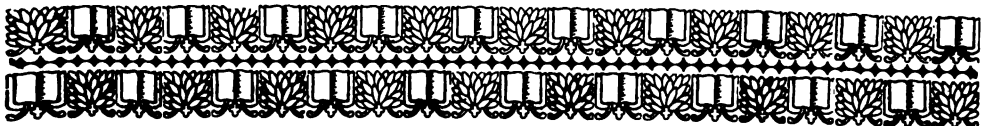
Books

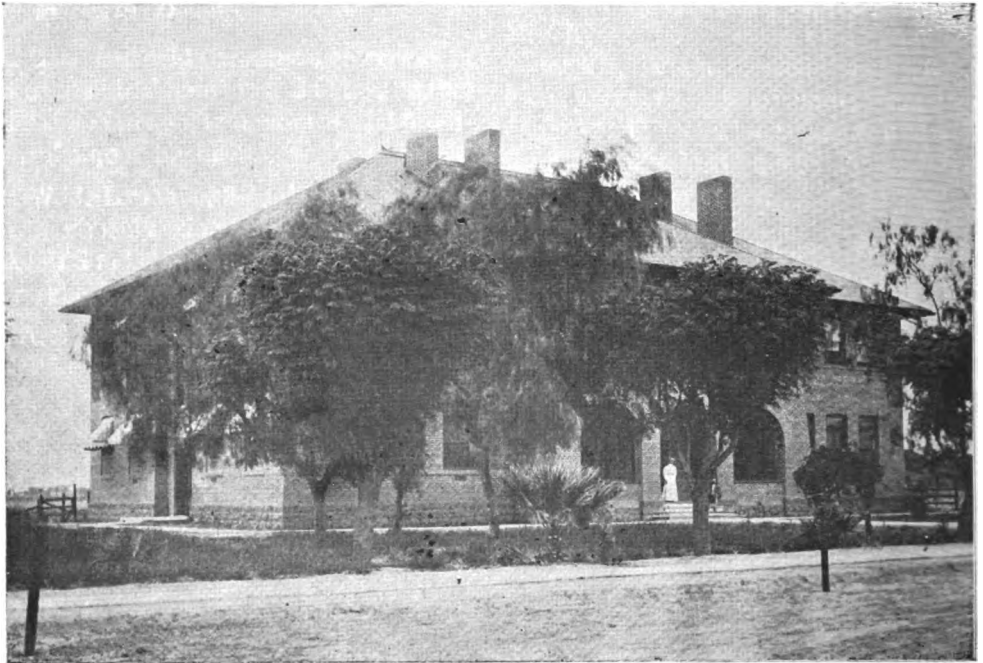
Precious and priceless are the blessings which books scatter around our daily paths. We walk, in imagination, with the noblest spirits through the most enchanting regions—regions which, to all that is lovely in the forms and colors of earth,

*“Add the gleam,
The light that never was on sea or land,
The consecration and the poet’s dream.”*

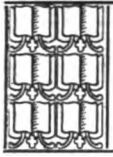
A motion of the hand brings all Arcadia to sight. The war of Troy can, at our bidding, rage in the narrowest chamber. Without stirring from our firesides, we may roam the remotest regions of the earth, or soar into realms where Spencer’s shapes of unearthly beauty flock to meet us, where Milton’s angels peal in our ears the choral hymns of Paradise.

—E. P. WHIPPLE.





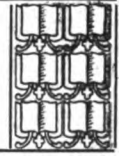
SCHOOL BUILDING AND LIBRARY, PHOENIX INDIAN SCHOOL



"NOT FOR SCHOOL, BUT FOR LIFE"

THE NATIVE AMERICAN

Devoted to Indian Education



Volume 15

October 3rd, 1914

Number 36

Fourth Annual Conference of the Society of American Indians

Before every conference of the Society of American Indians there have been forebodings and fears. This was true this year. It is an exceedingly difficult thing to gather a body of Indians at their own expense of time and money to consider the solid and serious but intricate interests of their people. But, once gathered, their very seriousness presents a new difficulty. They come from many tribes, situations and places. Their ideas frequently do not agree. On various topics they see "rocks ahead." And yet where intensity of interest tends to divide, devotion to the race and society always held them together. Forgetful of minor questions, great principles or a frequent spirit of harmony have brought the society at the close of each conference to more confidence in itself and to greater strength for the work that lies ahead. Harmony was the product, as well as the keynote, of the recent conference held at Madison, Wisconsin.

This fact was illustrated in many ways. The reelection of the old officers was one of the evidences, not only of an appreciation of their services, but of a desire to forget minor differences, to forget errors even if necessary—and all human agents are subject to errors—in order to demonstrate that the society was harmonious and could maintain a course unchanged by the ripples of personal feeling. Of course there were differences of opinion, but they were plainly thrashed out in executive sessions and public meetings, and out of those frank discussions the integrity of good intentions rose strong and clear above the errors, real or imaginary, of action and furnished the basis of enduring confidence in each other and of solid harmony in the society. And harmony based upon integrity and frank discussion is the only harmony worth while.

The second evidence of harmony was the raising of \$1,800 in cash and subscriptions right at the conference. A deep and united belief in the society brought the sense of personal responsibility which means effort and sacrifice. And as the members invest their money in the society they are giving their hearts. Honest hearts can agree even when honest heads can not.

Harmonious Convention

Old Officers Reelected

\$1,800 Raised in Subscriptions

Assistant Secretaries For Each State

This consummation of harmony was matched by a forward movement of real significance. It was decided to have assistant secretaries to represent each considerable tribe in each state. These assistant secretaries will serve in a measure as field agents, with the special object of enlisting new members in the society. The plan means publicity, widespread knowledge of the purposes of the society, a very much larger membership and, therefore, larger funds and larger power. The society is rapidly to become the real spokesman for the wishes and higher interests of the Indian people.

Conscious of its integrity, of its unity, and of its power the society decided that the moment had come for a more direct appeal to the President and the Congress of the United States for the consideration of those changes in legislation and administration which they believe are imperative at the present moment. With conviction profound and hearts united the society will ask for a hearing before the President of the United States during the first week in December. It is believed that the President will be glad to receive the memorial of his Indian friends.

Memorial to President Wilson

The members of the society and all their friends, as many of them as can, are urged to be present in Washington when the memorial is taken to the President. They are also asked to write at once to Dennison Wheelock of West De Pere, Wisconsin, chairman of the committee having the matter in charge, and to make all possible suggestions as to what that memorial should contain. Any one who has knowledge of wrongs that need righting, and of legislation that needs passing, will do well to send in their suggestions and information so that it may be considered for incorporation in this document which the society hopes will so clarify the situation as to bring prompt action from the national Government.

The Madison conference did a great work for the society. It opened the way for each member to do more for the good of the Indian people. Let us hope that each of us will do all that we can, and not forget that each can do something.

PLATFORM ADOPTED AT THE CONFERENCE

The platform adopted at the Madison conference was as follows:

The Society of American Indians, in fourth annual conference assembled, adopts and reaffirms the principles and purposes set forth in the platform of the third annual conference, and we urge upon our members increased activity in the promotion of those principles and purposes as the highest form of service to the American Indian. We call upon our own people to lay hold of the duties that lie before them, to

serve not only their own race as the conditions of the day demand, but to serve all mankind.

In this behalf our hearts go out in sympathy to our blood brothers, the struggling peons of Mexico, and we express our profound sense of gratitude to the President of the United States for his attitude on the Mexican situation. The cause of the Mexican Indian is our cause. They are attempting by force of arms—we by force of public opinion—to obtain equality before the law.

We commend much of the good that has been accomplished by the present administration of the Indian Bureau and we recognize in Commissioner Sells a man of lofty purposes, constructive ability, and sincere devotion to the work committed to his hands. Nevertheless, we realize great needs not yet relieved on our reservations, and great fundamental changes necessary in our national legislation, policies and administration. We look to the President, to Congress, and to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and his bureau for immediate remedial measures.

We reserve the further and specific demands of our society for presentation in more detail in a petition and memorial to the President and Congress of the United States and to the Bureau of Indian Affairs with regard to the need of a careful revision and codification of Indian law and the definition of Indian status; the just trusteeship and distribution of tribal funds; the efficient allotment of lands; the wise utilization of mineral and water resources; the settlement of tribal claims through the Federal Court of Claims; adequate education, and the just settlement of many specific grievances on the several reservations.

We call upon every man and woman of Indian blood to give of himself to the uttermost that our people may live in a higher sense than ever before and regain in that sense a normal place in this country of free men.

We equally invite to our standards an increased number of associate members of the other races to co-operate with us.

Our final appeal is again to our own race. We have no higher end than to see it reach out towards a place where it will become an active, positive and constructive factor in the life of this great nation.

Commissioner Sells
Commended

Appeal to all
Indians



THE NATIVE AMERICAN

Entered at Phoenix, Arizona, as Second Class Mail Matter

C. W. GOODMAN, Superintendent

An Illustrated Weekly Magazine, Devoted to Indian Education and Printed by Indian Student-Apprentices at the United States Indian Training School, Phoenix, Arizona

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A YEAR

George Martell, who was at the sanatorium last year, came in this week from his home in North Dakota.

Dr Campbell held the afternoon service in front of the girls' home last Sunday, laying special emphasis on temperance and prohibition of liquor business.

Dr. W. J. Lanahan, field dentist, who has been at Phoenix since the latter part of June, left Sunday evening for the Colorado River school at Parker, Arizona.

C. A. Smith of Springfield, Massachusetts, mechanic for the Presbyterian Mission Board, visited this school on the way from Ganado to Tucson where he will be engaged for the next few months.

Miss Katherine Keck leaves this evening for Carlisle where she will have charge of the domestic science work. Miss Keck is exceedingly proficient in her line and while Phoenix is sorry to lose her we are glad for her promotion.

H. G. Guiteras, who has spent six weeks at the school on the work of surveying and securing right of way for the new sewer system, left today with Mr. Irsfeld for the Papago country, going by way of Sacaton.

James Robinson will present "Richard the Third" at the Elks opera house November 10. The proceeds will go toward paving the street in front of the A. M. E. church property in Phoenix and the purchase of tickets will be greatly appreciated. Some new players have been drilled and the cast strengthened since the summer performance and the manager hopes for a very successful evening.

Mr. Venne went early in the week with the band to Sacaton fair, while Miss Keck and Miss Bullard went over Wednesday evening. Miss Keck delivered a talk to the Pima women along domestic science lines and Martha Hughes gave the demonstration of bread-making which she did so well at the commencement exercises here last spring.

The ladies of the campus were invited to Mrs. Breid's cottage Friday afternoon from 2 to 5 o'clock to tack comforts for Mrs. Goodman and to visit with Mrs. Goodman and Miss Keck, whom we are to lose soon. Tea and cakes, like the blessed showers, fell generously upon those who came early and worked late and those who came late and worked little, but all joined equally in good wishes for the guests of honor.

Five Mexicans were found guilty of inciting Indians to revolt, the case having been on trial in the United States court in Phoenix this week, and two were released by the jury. The verdict brings to an end one of the most interesting trials ever held in an Arizona Federal court. The jury took only twenty minutes to decide the guilt of the parties concerned in the conspiracy. The plot lacked none of the details of fiction, with the scene laid among the Pima and Papago Indians, but the cold facts of the law showed it up in a different light.

Last Saturday evening at the Presbyterian church in Phoenix occurred the wedding of Alma Mollie McAfee and Jackson Thomas, both member of the Pima tribe. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Claud Brodhead in the presence of about fifty friends of the young couple, following which refreshments were served to the entire party. The bride is a graduate of Phoenix Indian school, while the groom was educated at Hampton. They are among the most splendid type of Indian young manhood and womanhood, and they have the heartiest congratulations of many friends and acquaintances.

The valley has been visited with another fine rain this week.

Mr. Bourne is taking his vacation and Mr. Nahler, a former employee at the school, is taking his place for the month.

Miss Louella Mahaney has reported for duty as nurse, taking the place left vacant by the resignation of Miss Bidwell. Miss Mahaney is transferred from Sacaton where she has been for several years.

Mr. Lynch, supervisor of construction, arrived in Phoenix today on his first official visit. Mr. Lynch has the position for years filled by John Charles. He is not new to the Government service, having been for twenty-six years with the War Department.

Learned from our Exchanges

Mrs. Floy Summet Naranjo for several years at Santa Fe school in New Mexico is again a teacher at Haskell.

Dr. Charles F. Ensign has been transferred from Sisseton agency, South Dakota, to Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kansas.

Supervisor and Mrs. H. B. Peairs visited Carlisle in October on their way to Lake Mohonk, New York, to attend the annual conference held there in the interest of dependent peoples.

Literary Society Elects Officers

The Literary society was organized on Monday evening and the following officers were elected for the first half of the school year: William T. Moore, president; Thomas Jackson, vice president; Johnson McAfee, secretary-treasurer. The new president appointed as a program committee, Caroline Hendrix, Alfred Jackson and Antonio Martinez. Mr. Scott conducted the organization but informed the pupils that they must do their own organizing the next time.

Miss Phelps and Mr. Stacy "made speeches" in which good advice was given the members of the society and the program for the

second meeting which is to be against cigarette smoking was read. After asking all to be ready to suggest names for the society to be submitted at the next regular meeting the meeting adjourned.

War Discussed by Noted People

There is a man who knows probably more than any one else in America about the outlook for Tsingtau as it affects Germany, China, Japan and Christian missions. He has lived for years in the city that is now the Asiatic center of the world war. He is in America today. He has written for the *Sunday School Times* "The Startling Inside Story of Tsingtau," which will soon be published with illustrations. His story amazes, thrills, shocks, convinces. He has written also a terrible account of what twentieth century fighting is. When sending one of his manuscripts to the *Times* he said: "Cut out what you want to, but keep the spinal column of war repulsiveness." Readers will find that the spinal column is there when his messages reach their eyes.

These articles are part of an extraordinary series of articles upon the European war now being published in the *Sunday School Times*, which will include a letter from Billy Sunday on "What the War Means to Me;" an article by Mabel Thorp Boardman on "How We Do the Work of the Red Cross;" "The War and the Jew," by David Baron of London; "What the War Means to Women," by the widow of General Pickett, and searching articles on prophecy and missions as bearing on the war.—*Sunday School Times*

Opinions of Noted Authors

Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested.—*Bacon*.

Books, books, books, give me ever more books, for they are the caskets wherein we find the immortal expressions of humanity—words, the only things that live forever!—*Eugene Field*.

OUR SCHOOL LIBRARY

A number of new books have been added to the school library this fall and some missing and badly worn copies replaced. The librarian is always glad to issue good reading material to both pupils and employees and would be glad to have them make the library more of a "literary haunt" in the future. To stimulate an interest in the best literature is one of the duties of the Indian school instructors.

Following is a list of the new volumes recently added to our library.

Anne of Green Gables,	<i>Montgomery</i>	Greenhouse Management,	<i>Taft</i>
Anne of Avonlea,	<i>Montgomery</i>	Propagation of Plants,	<i>Fuller</i>
A Kentucky Cardinal,	<i>Allen</i>	Steam Catechism (1 vol.)	<i>Grimshaw</i>
David Alden's Daughter,	<i>Austin</i>	Twentieth Century Handbook for Steam	
Captain of the Crew,	<i>Barbour</i>	Engineers and Electricians,	<i>Swingle</i>
The Eugene Field Book,	<i>Burt and Cable</i>	Wiring a House,	<i>Pratt</i>
Girls Who Became Famous,	<i>Bolton</i>	Fireless Cookbook,	<i>M. G. Mitchell</i>
Poor Boys Who Became Famous,	<i>Bolton</i>	Conquest of Mexico,	<i>Prescott</i>
Pictures Every Child Should Know,	<i>Bacon</i>	Conquest of Peru,	<i>Prescott</i>
Kipling Poems and Stories,	<i>Burt</i>	Mendelssohn,	<i>Blackburn</i>
Calendar Stories,	<i>Boyle</i>	Life of Oliver Wendell Holmes,	<i>Brown</i>
Alice's Adventures in Wonderland,	<i>Carroll</i>	Editha's Burglars,	<i>Burnett</i>
About Animals,	<i>Carter</i>	Louise May Alcott,	<i>Cheney</i>
Huckleberry Finn,	<i>Clemens</i>	The Corn Lady, Jessie Field,	<i>Flanagan</i>
Tom Sawyer,	<i>Clemens</i>	Helen's Babies,	<i>Habberton</i>
In Story Land,	<i>Harrison</i>	Gordon Keith,	<i>Page</i>
Arthur Bonnicastle,	<i>Holland</i>	Red Rock,	<i>Page</i>
Seven Oaks,	<i>Holland</i>	Captain January,	<i>Richard</i>
A Little Book of Profitable Tales,	<i>Field</i>	Story of the Other Wise Man,	<i>Van Dyke</i>
The Squawman,	<i>Faversham</i>	Stories from Life,	<i>Marden</i>
The Trail of the Lonesome Pine,	<i>Fox</i>	Beautiful Joe,	<i>Saunders</i>
The Little Colonel,	<i>Johnson</i>	Trail of the Sandhill Stag,	<i>Seton-Thompson</i>
Hiawatha,	<i>Longfellow</i>	Story of the Bible for Young People,	<i>Foster</i>
Some Merry Adventures of Robin Hood,	<i>Pyle</i>	Easy Guide to Constellations,	<i>Gall</i>
Rhymes of Childhood,	<i>Riley</i>	Psychology of Reading (<i>Heney's</i>)	<i>McMillan Co</i>
A Book of Joyous Children,	<i>Riley</i>	Special Methods in Geography,	<i>McMurray</i>
Two Cadets with Washington,	<i>Stoddard</i>	Special Methods in History,	<i>McMurray</i>
Winsome Womanhood,	<i>Sangster</i>	Special Methods in Language,	<i>McMurray</i>
Little Knights and Ladies,	<i>Sangster</i>	Special Methods in Arithmetic,	<i>McMurray</i>
Enoch Arden,	<i>Tennyson</i>	Crayon, Chalk and Pencil Drawing,	
The Spirit of Christmas,	<i>Van Dyke</i>		<i>Clayton-Flanagan</i>
A Certain Rich Man,	<i>White</i>	Rural Hygiene,	<i>Ogden</i>
The Calling of Dan Matthews,	<i>Wright</i>	Conquest of Consumption,	<i>Hutchinson</i>
The Shepherd of the Hills,	<i>Wright</i>	Prevention of Infectious Diseases,	<i>Doty</i>
Milton's Paradise Lost,		Emergencies	
Handy Bible Encyclopedia,	<i>Hurlburt</i>		
Diseases of Animals,	<i>Mayo</i>		
Farmer's Veterinarian,	<i>Burkett</i>		
Irrigation Farming,	<i>Wilcox</i>		
Making Poultry Pay,	<i>Powell</i>		
Poultry Architecture,	<i>Fiske</i>		

Henry Ward Beecher on Books

A book is good company. It is full of conversation without loquacity. It comes to our longing with full instruction, but pursues us never. It is not offended at our absent-mindedness, nor jealous if we turn to other pleasures, of leaf, or dress, or minearl, or even of books. It silently serves the soul without recompense, not even for the hire of love. And, yet more noble, it seems to pass from itself, and to enter the memory, and to hover in a silvery transformation there, until the outward book is but a body and its soul and spirit are flown to you, and possess your memory like a spirit.—*H. W. Beecher.*

NEWS FROM OTHER SCHOOLS

Leech Lake Agency, Minnesota

By Special Correspondent.

Mr. Thompson took charge of the school June 1.

Mr. Bibbs has taken up the duties of chief clerk.

Mrs. Minnie King is our school cook this year.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Lee Osgood a son on July 24.

Mrs. Green of Minneapolis visited the Thompsons this summer.

Miss Margaret Cress of Minneapolis visited Miss Colby in August.

Mr. and Mrs. Walters are on their annual vacation in Wisconsin.

Stiler Blackburn is engineer at the school and his mother is mess cook.

Miss Lucy Blair returned to her duties after spending a pleasant vacation at her home in South Dakota.

Miss Mary Black has accepted a transfer to Grand Rapids South Dakota. She is succeeded by Miss Willitt.

Miss H. F. Coughlin has accepted a transfer to Red Lake Minnesota. She is succeeded here by Mrs. Thompson.

Dr. Harry Fralic has accepted a transfer to Chilocco, Oklahoma, and left for his new field of duty October 19.

A new dairy barn is being constructed at the school to replace the one destroyed by lightning in October, 1913.

Miss Lillian Malonay has accepted a transfer to Sisseton, South Dakota. She is succeeded by Mrs. Kennedy.

Miss Pauline Colby, our missionary here, spent two weeks the first of July with friends at Crosby, North Dakota.

Mr. Thompson escorted a number of children from this reservation to the Wahpeton school the first of the month.

The new superintendent, Carl F. Mayer, arrived September 1 to succeed John F. Geigoldt. Mr. Mayer comes from Wind River agency, Wyoming.

On August 15 Miss Ortha Wilson returned to school after spending her vacation at her home in Michigan. She attended the institute at Tomah, Wisconsin.

The Sugar Point day school teacher, M. P. Stanley, has accepted a transfer as principal teacher at Cantonment, Oklahoma.

Jay Walters spent the month of August here with his parents. He has returned to his work as electrician at Schenectady, New York.

On August 26 Mrs. John F. Geigoldt was called home to the bedside of her father who lived only a few hours after she arrived there.

Miss Ella Brewer accepted a transfer to Tacoma, Washington, June 12. She is succeeded by Miss McCalley who came direct from the office at Washington, D. C.

The superintendents from Tomah, Wisconsin; Pipestone, Minnesota, and Wahpeton, North Dakota, were here recently enrolling pupils for their respective schools.

We are all overwhelmed with joy to have our old engineer, Francis Manley, and family back with us. Mr. Manley seems to prefer government work to automobile business for himself.

On September 20 a picnic party was enjoyed over at the picnic grounds on the island. There were two launch loads. Supt. and Mrs. Carl F. Mayer and sons, Carl Jr. and John, Mr. and Mrs. John F. Geigoldt and son Donald, Dr. and Mrs. Fralic and daughter Jean and son Harold, Mr. and Mrs. Tompson, Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Fisher and daughter Mildred and Mr. Walter. The day was an ideal one and the occasion was thoroughly enjoyed by all.

Ganado, Arizona

By Special Correspondent.

Rev. C. W. Platt and family arrived home from California October 3.

Guy Clark, a former Phoenix student, and Edith Brown, a former Fort Defiance student residing at Chin Lee, were married at St. Michael, September 23, Father Emerson officiating.

C. A. Smith of Springfield, Massachusetts, who has been here for the past five months, plumbing, carpentering, etc., expects to leave soon to do the same work at the Tucson mission and school.

Rev. Howard A. Clark and wife of Tolchaco, Arizona, were visitors at the hospital, manse and dormitory. On account of an accident to the auto they were compelled to make more than a passing visit which was appreciated by all, even though they were detained unavoidably.

Indians at Hampton Institute

By Special Correspondent.

Several of the Indian girls are serving on important committees of the King's Daughters.

Wilbur Skye, a Seneca Indian from the Tonawanda reservation in New York state, is the sergeant major of the school battalion.

The Indians have a strong Christian Endeavor society and a basketball team. During the summer they had a fast baseball nine.

David Owl, a Cherokee of North Carolina, is the senior captain of the Hampton battalion of 500 cadets and is a member of the Y. M. C. A. cabinet.

Nine of the sixty Indians that recently attended the Wisconsin meeting of the Society of American Indians were Hampton graduates or former students. Angel De Cora Deitz, class of 1891, is a member of the society's advisory board.

Eight boys are in the Hampton Institute trade school, working as carpenters, steamfitters, printers, machinists, and one is an electrical specialist; five are taking agriculture; six are taking a work year and are earning money to put themselves through school. Five girls are in the domestic science work class, and two are taking a special home economics course. Six Indians are in the senior class.

Forty-five Indians, (twenty-nine boys and sixteen girls) representing twenty-seven tribes, are now enrolled at Hampton Institute. This is more than at any time since the Government appropriation was withdrawn in 1912. Sixteen new Indians, eight boys and eight girls, have come this fall. Three have returned after some absence from Hampton. All the Indians attending Hampton have come without any expectation of Government aid.

Fort Totten, North Dakota

Review.

The silo was filled to its capacity this year with the best ensilage that corn in fine condition will make. Mr. Lee, the dairyman, will have excellent feed for his splendid dairy herd.

The threshing crew pulled in the outfit having cleared the last field. The yield of barley was 2,567 bushels and 3,893 bushels of oats. Mr. Maxwell and Mr. York have handled the farm very successfully this year.

Mr. Everett and the gardener have just brought in the potatoes for the winter's supply. The yield has been quite good, there being 1,200 bushels of a nice grade, about equally divided between Early Rose and Burbank.

The new hospital is now in active operation. Miss Arehart, the nurse, may justly feel proud of her new building which is well equipped and is strictly modern in every particular. The school has long felt the need of better facilities for this work and the opening of the new building is an improvement that will help many other departments of the school.

Miss Enola Acord reported for duty at the opening of the term as teacher of housekeeping. This will be a new department in the school, though some elementary work has been given as class instruction. The new department will be opened in the rooms vacated by the moving of the hospital to its new quarters.

Lower Brule, South Dakota

Brule Rustler.

The school dam has been put in good repair during the past two weeks.

We have a fine garden and our cellar begins to look like the home of plenty.

Mrs. Harriet M. Humphreys has accepted a transfer to Bismark, North Dakota, as matron.

Mrs. Gertrude M. Parr recently accepted a transfer to Tomah, Wisconsin, as teacher at \$600 per annum.

Supplies have been ordered for repairing our heating system, and work has begun on our new building for the girls.

Work has begun on our dairy barn. The cows will sure give milk in their new quarters and all the boys will want to learn the dairy business.

Mrs. Emma Evans has passed the civil service examination and received appointment as our boys' matron, taking up the regular work on October 13.

Miss Ellen Allen from Oklahoma has been appointed seamstress here having been promoted from the position of assistant seamstress at Carlisle.

Carson School, Stewart, Nevada

Nevada American.

Mr. Taggart from Detroit, Michigan, arrived Thursday and is cooking for the employees' club.

Four first class premiums have been awarded the boys of the shoe and harness making department for their exhibit of shoes at the Nevada state fair held at Reno last month. The work of Harry Jim received two first prizes, that of Cleveland Bobb and Henry Porterfield each one first prize. Mr. Mansfield and his boys are to be congratulated on the work they are turning out.

CONTRIBUTED BY PUPILS

Eighth Grade

The school this year seems to be a pleasant one to me because I am taking interest in what I undertake to do.

We girls of the Y. W. C. A. held our first meeting Sunday evening for the purpose of electing new officers and I do hope that the officers elected will do their full duty and try to make this association a success.

Seventh Grade B

I received a letter from Mr. Hammock some time ago. He says he is getting along nicely in his work.

We had our first literary Monday and it looks as if the members are going to have a better society this year than they have had in former years. We were all glad to see the first meeting start off so well.

I certainly enjoyed my first month of school.

I received a letter from Abraham Nelson stating that he is getting along nicely on his farm. He is now harvesting his corn.

Lydia Watchman, one of the new pupils this year, is helping with the work at Mr. Goodman's cottage.

Mrs. Goodman and Miss Shannon go out to their ranch every day to get things fixed up.

Annie T. Moore and Emma P. Clark are the new nurse girls this year. They are doing well in their new work.

We seventh grade pupils are writing papers on the Revolutionary war which are to be kept and when more history stories are written each of us is to have a book made.

Sixth Grade B

The band has gone to Sacaton to attend the fair.

We are sorry to miss the band boys but we all hope that they will enjoy their visit to Sacaton.

The girls and boys had their society meeting last night. Of course I was a new student and didn't know very much about it but I enjoyed it very much.

We sixth grade B pupils are now studying spelling for the contest this coming March. I hope we will do the best we can so we can win this time.

I am very much interested in painting. I hope I will succeed so when I go home I can help my neighbors.

The fair is coming so near that the boys are having drills every morning so we can make a showing on the fair day.

The carpenter boys and mason boys are almost through with the addition to the hospital which we have been working on for a long while.

I have been reading library books. I find the "Tattered Tom" series written by Horatio Alger, Jr, the best books I have ever read. They are very interesting to young people.

We girls at the hospital kitchen are very glad to have Mildred Scott with us.

The state fair is so near that we girls have to drill every other day so we can make a good showing.

We sixth B class enjoyed our visit to the Monroe school down town last Friday afternoon. First we went into the school building and met the principal teacher in the hallway and then he took us upstairs to look around the different grade rooms.

We farm boys are hard at work trying to get the field west of the doctor's cottage in shape for the planting season. We hope to get the whole field wet next time we get our irrigation water.

The boys and girls who attended school at Sherman Institute, Riverside, California, were glad to receive the *Sherman Bulletin* for the first time this school year.

We farm boys are plowing the field above the diningroom and we hope to finish it before the state fair.

George Terry, a former pupil of this school a few years ago, was out here Sunday visiting his friends and relatives.

We printer boys work at night in order to keep up with our work while the printer boys that are in the band are at the Indian fair at Sacaton. They will not be back for several days.

Minnie Breckenridge and Emma Enas are getting to be the best cooks at the farm cottage. We hope they will improve every day in their work.

Sunday Mrs. Ignacio took a number of us girls to the Cook Bible school to church and we all enjoyed the Indian's preaching and we hope to go every Sunday to the little meetings.

Fifth Grade B

We are all glad to have our literary society organized again, and select new officers for the term.

We are glad to see that the onions in our garden are growing very nicely but we are sorry that some of the peas did not come up.

The blacksmith boys are welding wagon tires this week.

I can't help but think of the fair that is coming next week and I am sure every boy and girl feels that way too.

The Mormons had their meeting Sunday, and will meet regularly from now on. All enjoyed the meeting.

I am working in the laundry and I like the work very much.

We fifth B pupils are studying about Capt. John Smith and Miss Garton reads to us about him and we are interested.

Last Sunday after Sunday school Miss Bulard took us industrial cottage girls for a walk near the canal. We came back before the whistle blew. We enjoyed it very much.

Counties Bear Indian Names

Thirteen counties of Oklahoma bear names of Indian tribes, all of whom have been settled by the Government on reservations within the state or had been amalgamated with other tribes in the state. Those counties are Caddo, Cherokee, Choctaw, Comanche, Creek, Delaware, Kiowa, Muskogee, Ottawa, Osage, Pawnee, Pottawatomie and Seminole.

Three counties bear the name of Creek clan divisions, viz: Okfuskee, Okmulgee and Tulsa. Nowata county bears a Delaware name and Oklahoma a Choctaw combination, Okla, meaning people, numma, red.

Four counties bear names of distinguished Cherokee families, viz: Adair, Craig, Mayes and Sequoyah. Four others perpetuate the names of Choctaw families, viz: LeFlore, McCurtain, Pushmataha and Atoka. Three others, Carter Johnson and Love, are of Chickasaw origin, and one, McIntosh, is Creek.—*Indian Leader*.

Indian Exhibit at Spokane

The Nez Perce Indian exhibit at the Interstate fair at Spokane this year was far superior to any of the previous ones. The display of grains and grasses in the sheaf was only ex-

celled by two other exhibits. The arrangements of the sheaf grain in cabinets added very materially to the effectiveness of the display. We were continually asked: "Did the Indians raise all of this?"

In the threshed grains we had the keenest competition, there being forty-six entries in wheat and fifteen to twenty in barley and oats in proportion.

In prizes, we secured first in spring barley and also in feed oats. In wheat we were not quite so fortunate, securing two second prizes. The quality of the grain displayed was far above the average for a number of years; in fact, numerous samples were considered almost perfect. Every sample was weighed and examined for foreign matter and noxious seeds and if wild oats, cockle or other wild seed was found it was disqualified, no matter how good the grain was. The judge held that it was exceedingly important to make the fair educational as far as possible and that farmers must not expect to win on poor quality.

In corn we were more fortunate, winning two special awards and one second prize. The corn display was a great surprise to almost every one. I can account for it only on the probability of the hot summer making it a very good season where irrigation was used. This was also particularly noticed in the vegetables. Our exhibit was weak in this line and we secured first prize only on citron.—*Nez Perce Indian*.

Paintings by Paiute Indian on Exhibition

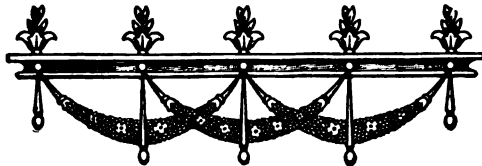
An exhibition of landscapes painted by a full-blood Paiute Indian from Nevada will be the unique feature of the weekly display at the Affiliated Colleges Museum, beginning this Sunday. The artist is Gilbert Natches, a grand nephew of the great Chief Winnemucca, after whom the town of Winnemucca is named, and a nephew of Sarah Winnemucca Hopkins, who wrote "Life Among the Paiutes," and one of the best known and most authentic books on Indian conditions ever published by one of the race.—*San Francisco Bulletin*.

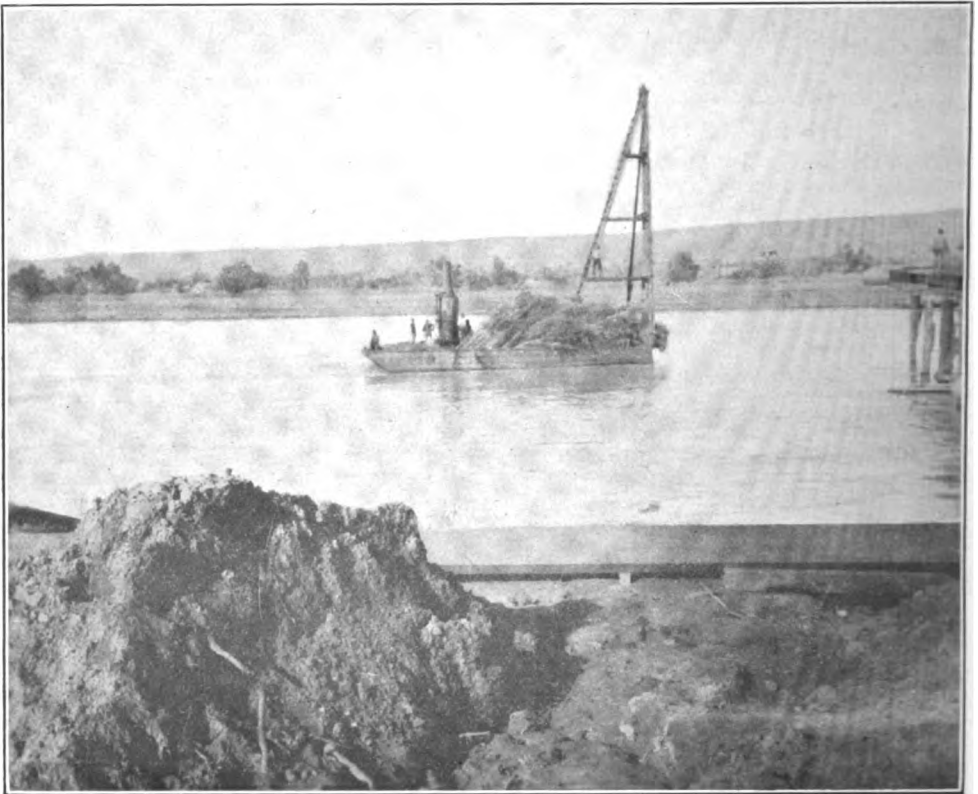
Gilbert Natches is a resident of the Nevada reservation and is a talented water color artist. There were a number of his pictures on exhibition at the Indian booth at the Nevada state fair in Reno last month. Nearly all were views of Pyramid lake, and coloring of mountains and sky effects show him to be a student of remarkable ability.—*Nevada American*.

It Removes Stains

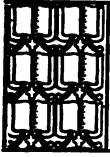
"Alcohol," says an exchange, "will remove stains from summer clothes." That is true, but it also removes the summer clothes, also the spring, the autumn and the winter clothes, not only from the one who drinks it, but from the wife and family as well. It removes the household furniture, the eatables from the pantry, the smiles from the face of his wife, the laugh from the innocent lips of his children and the happiness out of his home. As a remover of things alcohol has no equal.

— *Boy's World.*





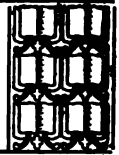
Dredge on Colorado River at Parker, Arizona



"NOT FOR SCHOOL, BUT FOR LIFE"

THE NATIVE AMERICAN

Devoted to Indian Education



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TRUXTON CANYON SCHOOL

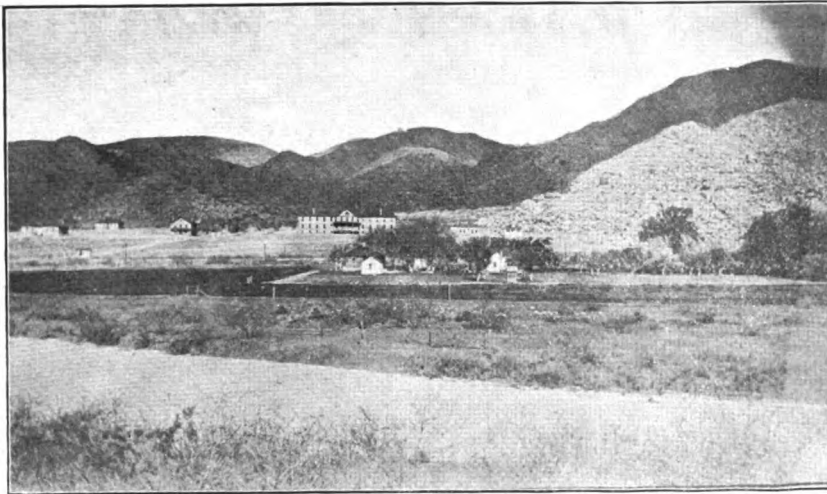


THE Walapai Indian reservation is located in northern Arizona, is crossed at its southeastern extremity by the Santa Fe railroad, and covers an area of approximately 782,000 acres.

The Grand Canyon of Arizona, a stupendous gorge known throughout the world as a magnificent piece of scenery, forms the

Indians live scattered along the Santa Fe railroad from Kingman to Seligman, a distance of about 100 miles. The chief industries are basketmaking by the women, farming and day labor, including ranch labor, by the men.

Within the past few months over 500 cattle have been placed upon the reservation by the Government for the Indians.



School and Farm, Truxton Canyon School, Valentine, Arizona

boundary to the north, while to the south the Santa Fe railroad passes through it quite close to the southern boundary from Crozier to Peach Springs.

The total number of Walapai at the last census was 474. No allotments have been made as the land has not sufficient water for irrigation and is only suitable for the grazing of stock. The majority of the

A superintendent of livestock is in charge and it is hoped that the Indians will become sufficiently interested to make cattle-raising their chief industry. The income from leased land for grazing purposes at the present time is between \$15,000 and \$16,000 per year

The homes occupied by these Indians are principally old wooden huts with poor

sanitation, which predisposes to the spread of tuberculosis, trachoma and other contagious diseases. In the summer a great many live in tents and roam over different parts of the country.

The Truxton Canyon boarding school at Valentine, Arizona, is the only school for the reservation, with a beautiful location 35 miles east of Kingman, with the main line of the Santa Fe railroad passing through the grounds. The buildings are twenty-eight

was eighty-four and the health of the pupils was the best in the history of the school.

Following is a list of the employees at the Truxton Canyon Indian school and agency:

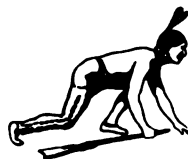
- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| Charles E. Shell, | Superintendent |
| Ida A. Shell, | Financial clerk |
| Lee Tucker, | Teacher |
| Lillian M. Padgett, | Kindergartner |
| May E. Squires, | Matron |
| Lida Wheelock, | Assistant matron |
| Olive C. Ford, | Seamstress |



Primary Class Truxton Canyon School, Valentine, Arizona

in number, are all modern, and include school building, dormitory, employees' club, office, hospital, sleeping porches, garage, employees' cottages, shop, laundry, warehouse pump house and boiler house, barns, etc. There is an excellent farm with a fine dairy herd of ten cows which supply the pupils with wholesome milk. A good orchard with many varieties of fruit adds to the daily menu. The enrollment during the past year

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| Emma M. Sinnard, | Laundress |
| Sumner B. Taft, | Cook |
| Commodore N. Hart | General mechanic |
| John Savorias, | Engineer |
| Tom Idiaque, | Assistant |
| Dr. L.D. Riggs, | Assistant |
| Mather Willis, | Physician |
| John F. Stallard, | Superintendent of livestock |
| Indian Beecher, | Farmer |
| Jim Mahone, | Policeman |
| | Policeman |



FORT MOHAVE SCHOOL

FORT MOHAVE boarding school is located on a wide mesa about fifty feet above the Colorado river. This mesa supports only the usual desert vegetation.

There is a valley or river bottom about three miles in width lying south of the school which is very fertile and would produce abundantly were it not for the annual overflow of the Colorado river. This prevents any farming or the establishment of permanent homes by these Indians.

The school accommodates 200 pupils. All children of school age and physically fit are in school. The two tribes in the school are Mohave and Chemehuevi.

Academic work completes the eighth grade and the course of study used is that of the public schools of Arizona. A few of the pupils are able to complete this to the eighth grade in the eight years but most of them require longer time, owing to lack of English on entering school. However, a strict adherence to the course is required. The in-



Band, Fort Mohave Indian School, Arizona

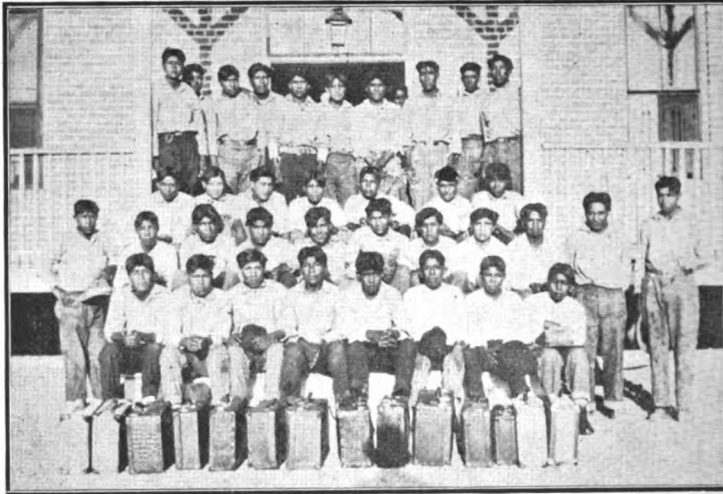
The quarters at the school occupied by the employees and the store rooms and shops are adobe buildings, being part of the old fort which was taken over from the War Department in 1890. The newer buildings, dormitories, school building, hospital and dininghall are of brick and frame. The old buildings are in the main in excellent repair and very well preserved. All buildings are provided with screened porches so that both pupils and employees are able to sleep out the entire year.

dustrial work is about the same as in most schools of this size. Some particularly good work has been done by the manual training classes. The farming is limited owing to the above mentioned overflow of the Colorado.

The social and musical features of the school have a part in maintaining interest and securing an all-around development. Football, baseball, basketball, volley ball and group athletics are all included in the outdoor sports. Regular playground ap-

paratus is installed, both for the boys and girls. There are two bands among the boys, each consisting of 23 members, one at the

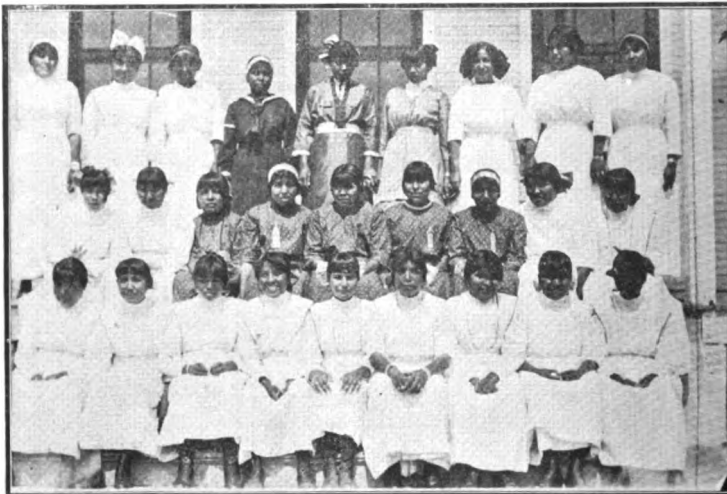
boys in the beet fields at Rocky Ford, Colorado, and forty-five girls in private homes in Los Angeles. This system has proven a great



Boys' Outing Party, Fort Mohave Indian School, Arizona

school and the other at Needles, California. The latter is made up of graduates of the school who still continue their organization under the direction of a competent leader.

help in giving a command of English and a wider experience to the older pupils. Work is arranged for all the graduate pupils, mostly in the shops at Needles, California, and with



Girls' Outing Party, Fort Mohave Indian School, Arizona

The school has for the past seven years maintained an outing system. This summer eighty-six pupils were placed, forty-one

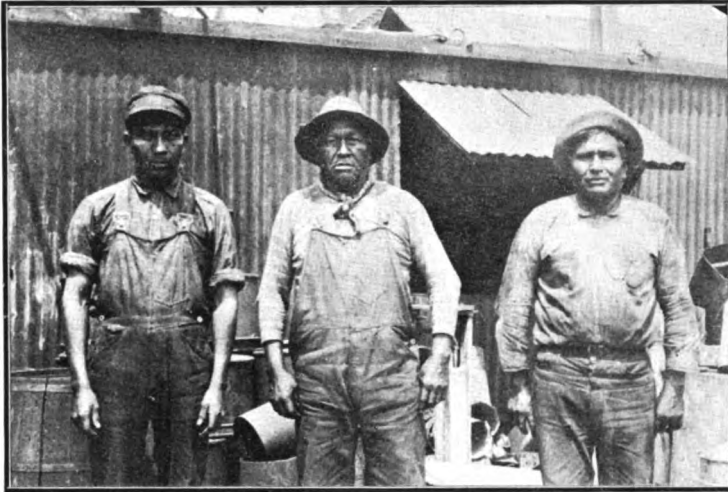
the Santa Fe railroad. All without exception have been steadily employed. The roster of employees at Fort Mohave school is as follows:

**Aug. F. Duclos,
George L. Leaming,
Clara H. Duclos,
Nora H. Hearst,
Elizabeth Smith,
Agnes A. Morrow,**

**Superintendent
Principal
Clerk
Teacher
Teacher**

**Nana Leaming,
M. Mathilde Neisel,
A. S. Parker,
Nathaniel P. White,
James R. Smith,
W. J. Merz,**

**Baker
Nurse
Physician
Disciplinarian
Engineer
Farmer**



Returned Students Employed in Santa Fe Machine Shops, Needles, California

**Nancy M. Compton,
Anna O. Miller,
Frances Sharp,
Jeanette M. White,
Leota B. Merz,**

**Seamstress
Matron
Asst. matron
Laundress
Cook**

**Elmer E. Compton,
George Laird,
Arthur L. Disbrow,
Jefferson Wilson,**

**Farmer
Laborer
Carpenter
Blacksmith**



Officers Boys' Battalion, Fort Mohave School, Arizona

HAVASUPAI AGENCY

The land on this reservation has never been allotted, but each Indian has his little farm. There are three hundred acres under irrigation on the reservation. The principal agricultural products are corn, alfalfa, melons and vegetables. The fruit crops are apricots, nectarines, peaches and figs. All crops are generally good this season. Several farmers have their ground prepared for sowing alfalfa as soon as the weather becomes cooler.

Cottages have been constructed on the reservation. These cottages have two rooms and are well ventilated and lighted with a sufficient number of doors and windows. These cottages all have floors and are well painted.

Stock-raising is one of the important industries among the Havasupai people. They have about three hundred head of cattle and six hundred head of horses at the present



Buildings, Havasupai Agency

The production of baskets gives employment to a large number of the women on the reservation. About three hundred good baskets were produced during the year. All the material for these baskets is produced here on the reservation. These baskets were sold to tourists and to dealers in the Indian wares at Grand Canyon and other towns near the reservation.

During the past three years eighteen cot-

time. Permits have been given for this stock to be run upon the forest reserve where good pasture can be had throughout the year.

There has been some good work done on the reservation roads recently.

The annual pow-wow of the Supai, Mohave and Walapai tribes was held on this reservation during the week of August 17 to 21. About fifty visiting Indians were here. Every one seemed to have a good time and

the whole affair was conducted along lines of moderation and good order. Jim Mahone and Jim Fielding were here and enjoyed themselves among old friends and made many new ones.

Havasupai ("blue or green water people") a small isolated tribe of the Yuma stock (the nucleus of which is believed to have descended from the Walapai) who occupy Cataract canon of the Rio Colorado in northwest Arizona. Whipple was informed in 1850 that the "Cosninos" roamed from the Sierra Mogollon to the San Francisco mountains and along the valley of the Colorado Chiquito. The tribe is a peculiarly interesting one, since of all the Yuman tribes it is the only one which has developed or borrowed a culture similar to, though less advanced, than that of the Pueblo peoples; indeed, according to tradition, the Havasupai (or more probably a Pueblo clan or tribe that became incorporated with them) formerly built and occupied villages of a permanent character on the Colorado Chiquito east of the San Francisco mountains where ruins were pointed out to Powell by a Havasupai chief as the former homes of his people. As the result of war with tribes farther east they abandoned these villages and took refuge in the San Francisco mountains subsequently leaving these for their present abode. In this connection it is of interest to note that the Cosnino caves on the Rio Verde, near the edge of Tonto basin, central Arizona, were named from this tribe, because of their supposed early occupancy by them. Their present village, composed of temporary cabins or shelters of wattled canes and branches and earth in summer, and of the natural caves and crevices in winter, is situated 115 miles north of Prescott and 7 miles south of the Grand canyon. The Havasupai are well formed, though of medium stature. They are skilled in the manufac-

ture and use of implements, and especially in preparing raw material, like buckskin. The men are expert hunters; the women adept in the manufacture of baskets which, when lined with clay, serve also as cooking utensils. Like the other Yuman tribes, until affected by white influences during recent years, their clothing consisted chiefly of deerskin and, for the sake of ornament, both men and women painted their faces with thick, smooth coatings of red ochre or blue paint prepared from wild indigo; tattooing and scarification for ornament were also sometimes practised. In summer they subsist chiefly on corn, calabashes, sunflower seeds, melons, peaches and apricots, which they cultivate by means of irrigation, and also the wild detila and mescal; in winter principally upon the flesh of game, which they hunt in the surrounding uplands and mountains. While a strictly sedentary people, they are unskilled in the manufacture of earthenware and obtain their more modern implements and utensils, except basketry, by barter with the Hopi, with which people they seem always to have had closer affiliation than with their Yuman kindred. Their weapons in war and the chase were rude clubs and pikes of hard wood, bows and arrows, and, formerly, slings; but firearms have practically replaced these more primitive appliances. The gentile system of descent or organization seems to be absent among the Havasupai, their society consanguineally being patriarchal. They are polygamists, the number of wives a man shall have being limited apparently only by his means for supporting them. Betrothals by purchase are common, and divorces are granted only on the ground of unfaithfulness. The Havasupai occupy a reservation of about 38,400 acres, set aside by Executive order in 1880 and 1882. Their population was 300 in 1869, 233 in 1902, 174 in 1905. — *Bureau of Ethnology Bulletin.*



Hay Making at Supai, Arizona

THE NATIVE AMERICAN

Entered at Phoenix, Arizona, as Second Class Mail Matter

C. W. GOODMAN, Superintendent

An Illustrated Weekly Magazine, Devoted to Indian Education and Printed by Indian Student-Apprentices at the United States Indian Training School, Phoenix, Arizona

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A YEAR

J. W. Shafer who has been farmer at McDowell the past two years has been transferred to San Carlos agency.

The pupils are anticipating a pleasant day at the fair next week when they will put on their military drill and dress parade.

Photographer Turnbull was out from the city Sunday morning to make a moving picture film of the companies at inspection.

Arizona, the baby state of the Union, made a record for itself this week by passing a liquor prohibition amendment by a large majority.

Miss Ida Vorum a former clerk at this school who has been at Santa Fe for the past three years has received promotion and transfer to the Denver office.

Mr. Elliot arrived from Lac du Flambeau, Wisconsin, the first of the week with W. N. Sickels' car of furniture and is visiting his son, Arthur Elliot, at the East Farm.

Superintendent Goodman, Dr. Murphy, Dr. Breid and Dr. Marden motored to Mesa Monday evening to attend a meeting of the Phoenix Medical society at the South Side hospital.

Dr. and Mrs. Breid entertained at dinner at the club Wednesday evening Dr. and Mrs. Charles A. Barker, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Fitzgerald, Mr. and Mrs. Goodman, Miss Shannon, Dr. J. A. Murphy and Miss Smith.

Mrs. May Barnes left Wednesday morning for Whiteriver, Arizona, having been appointed assistant matron at the Fort Apache Indian school. Mrs. Barnes has been at the sanatorium for more than a year.

Mr. Hall gave a temperance talk at Sunday school Sunday morning and Miss Pearl Buckingham, the soloist who has been appearing with prohibition workers throughout the state, sang to a very appreciative audience.

Mr. and Mrs. William T. Sullivan are in Phoenix to remain over Fair week at least. Mr. Sullivan resigned the superintendency of Western Navaho reservation and is looking over the southern part of the state for a new location.

Miss Julia Escher has been transferred from Flandrean, South Dakota, to fill the teacher's position left vacant by Miss Allen's transfer to Santa Fe. Miss Escher arrived today and will take charge of her classes Monday morning.

The boys and girls who worked at the school during summer vacation and made records for good conduct reaped their reward this week when they received their prorata of the thousand dollars allowed by the Indian Office. The amounts ranged from two to over twenty-three dollars according to the industry and efficiency of the pupil.

Word has been received of the death of Mrs. Mary A. Ackley, a former teacher at Phoenix Indian school. For the past several years she has made her home with a daughter, Mrs. Edna R. Blincoe of Los Angeles, who has the sympathy of many friends from the school. Mrs. Ackley's health failed before leaving Phoenix and she has been in a very serious condition for many months.

Dr. W. H. Harrison who for the past five years has been field trachoma expert for the Indian Service, has resigned to take up his profession at Missoula, Montana, where he will be identified with Drs. Smith and Pease. Dr. Harrison is well known throughout the Service, having been agency physician at Rosebud, South Dakota, and later superintendent of the Navaho agency at Ft. Defiance. He was an able medical man.

Indians Win from Tempe High

The Indians won from Tempe High school Saturday afternoon at Tempe by the score of 13 to 6. The teams were about the same weight, Tempe probably a shade heavier, but the Indians were too speedy for their opponents. The Indians played the full game without taking any time out or using a substitute. It was a clean game with the exception of a little unnecessary holding.

The Indians all played a good game, Burke and Anton at halves doing especially good work. Butler ran the team well at quarter and Vavages at full played his usual good game. Alfred Jackson and Puella at tackle were sure for gains and stopped several of their opponents' plays. Thomas Jackson and Quail at guard played well and Otookarow at center passed the ball neatly.

The interruption of a couple of Tempe's forward passes by Burke and Anton were hair raisers, and Burke's forty-yard run on a criss cross were features.

Franciso and Yukku at ends were sure and held up the Tempe interference repeatedly. The next game will be with the Normals on the Indian school grounds Saturday morning, November 14, at 10 o'clock.

Dr. Barker's Lecture

Dr. Charles A. Barker who has been lecturing several times a day in Phoenix for the past week gave the early part of Wednesday evening to the Indian School. The auditorium was not large enough to accommodate all those on the campus who came to hear the doctor's theory of "how to live" and the crowd overflowed into both entrances. "A strong arm, a clear mind and a brave heart" were the essentials the speaker wanted all the Indian boys and girls to acquire, and his remarks were devoted to the means by which all may obtain these three things.

Plenty of exercise, plain and wholesome food and the ability to say "no" when temptation assails were points emphasized.

By One of the Guests

The Hallowe'en party given by the girls last Saturday evening was one of the most enjoyable functions of the year.

The sittingroom was beautifully decorated in black and yellow, the decorations embodying all the Hallowe'en ideas of spooks and witches.

The program consisted of two musical numbers, a piano solo by Alfred Wells and a vocal quartette by Eunice Davis, Annie T. Moore, Annie Eschief and Minnie Grant; a football game between the boys and girls, a cracker-eating contest, and several other contests. The girls won in the "football" game because they were the best blowers, Daniel Cleveland and Dan King won the prizes in the cracker-eating contest. Pinning the jack-o-lantern on the moon brought out many contestants, but Lydia Watchman was the only one who reached the moon.

The appearance of Buster Brown who came as an uninvited guest caused much merriment and some disappointment because "Tige" had the "hed ake" and did not come with Buster.

The success of the evening's entertainment was due largely to Lucinda Ike and Marianna Rhodes, who made ideal hostesses.

Letter of Thanks

C. W. Goodman,
Superintendent Phoenix Indian School,
Phoenix, Arizona.

My dear Mr. Goodman:

By request of the Indians and employees of the Pima and Salt River reservations, I am directed to extend to you our most sincere appreciation and thanks for your kindness in permitting the Phoenix Indian school band to attend our fourth annual Pima Indian agricultural fair. The behavior of the members of the band was in every way admirable, and we believe especial credit is due Mr. Venne, leader, not only for his splendid control over the boys, but for his ability as a band leader. It was a real pleasure to all of us to have them present.

Very truly yours,

FRANK A. THACKERY, Supt.

COLORADO RIVER AGENCY



THERE are 500 Indians under this jurisdiction. All of them have been allotted ten acres each. Out of the above population we have 132 children of school age.

Of these, eighty-six attend our boarding school which is on the cottage plan, consisting of four large cottages or dormitories. The children are equally divided in the four cottages, each cottage having two matrons.

family is all done in the cottage, thus making it as though our school consisted of four large families. We find that this plan of school is working out successfully although it has been in operation only about three years.

Of the above 132 children of school age, besides the eighty-six in our school, nineteen are attending the different non-reservation schools, ten are out of the reservation with their parents and attending schools in

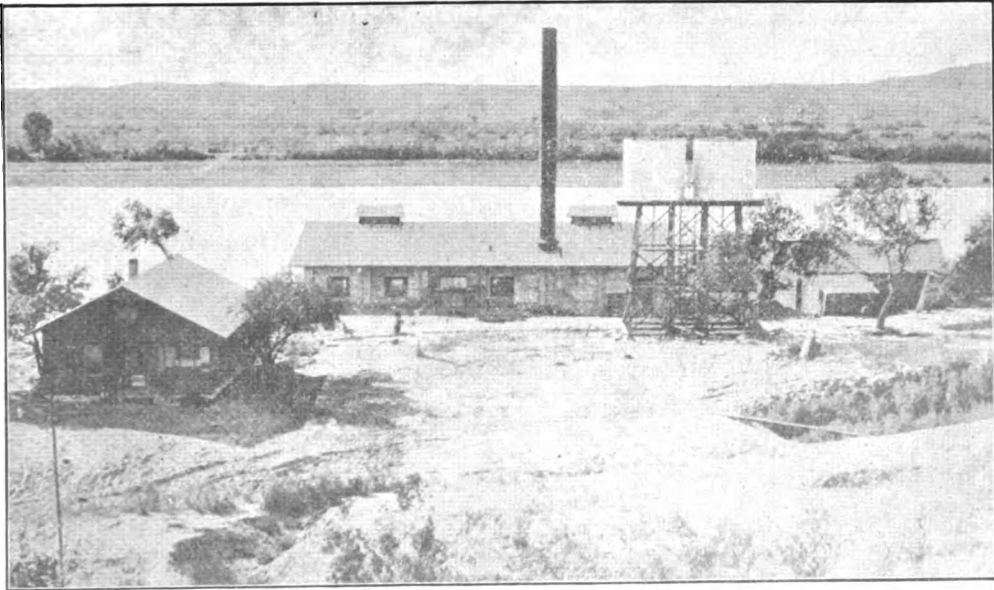


Cremation Scene, Colorado River Agency

One of the matrons tends strictly to the disciplining and housekeeping and such other instruction as comes within her department, while the other matron has charge of the culinary department and is the instructor of domestic science, etc. In this system of school it is intended that the cottages be directed so as to give a more homelike atmosphere than the old boarding school system. The cooking, laundering and all other work necessary for the upkeep of a

the different localities wherever they may be, seventeen are either physically or mentally too much disabled to attend school and are on the reservation being looked after by the physician.

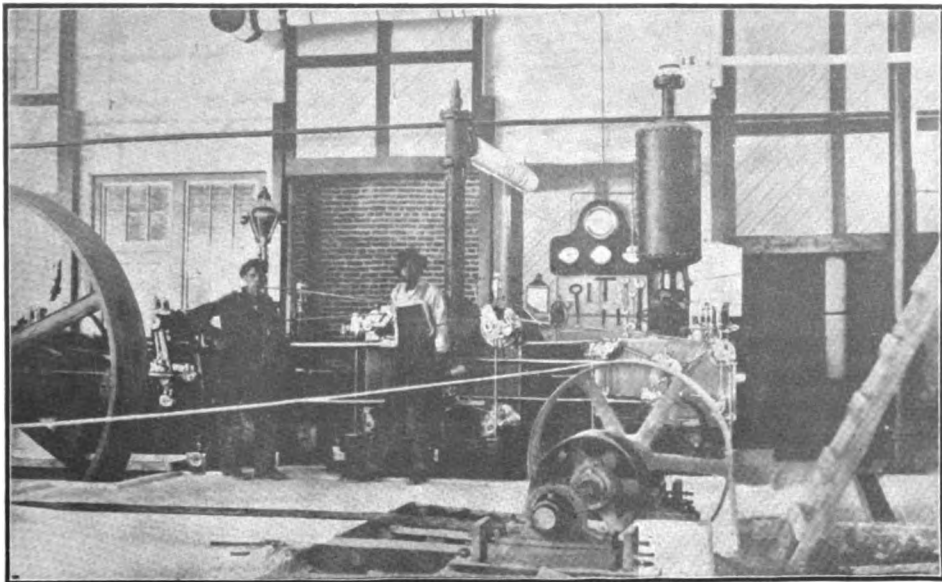
The chief industry of the reservation is farming. The Indians under this jurisdiction were given their allotments during the month of January, 1913. Up to that time they had been farming small patches, mostly on the overflow lands, after the spring over-



Pumping Plant, Colorado River Agency

flow of the Colorado river. Immediately after the allotments were completed the Indians began improving their separate allotments, and at the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 1913, there were about 400 acres under cultivation. During the present fiscal year

(July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914,) they have doubled that acreage and they now have approximately 900 acres under cultivation with an additional 300 which is partially ready for farming. The water for irrigation is gotten from the Colorado river by means



Interior Pumping Plant, Colorado River Agency

of a large pumping plant.

The native industries of the reservation are confined to a small amount of basketry, some crude pottery and beadwork. The last mentioned brings the greatest revenue, but it is neither so profitable nor artistic as to warrant its continuation for commercial reasons. Basketry among the Mohave people is an art borrowed from the Chemehuevi Indians.

of a sufficient quantity as well as quality it is our intention to have a cotton gin erected for the use of the Indians. The value of stock belonging to the individual Indians on the reserve is approximately \$34,390, being mostly hogs, cattle, burros, horses and poultry. During the last year the Indians have paid considerable attention to the breeding of good horses and the value of the



River Scene near School, Colorado River Agency

The value of crops raised during the last year (July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914), mainly alfalfa, barley, cane, milo, kaffir and corn fodder, is approximately \$28,450 which is about \$10,000 more than last year. Most of the above crops are used by the Indians themselves, as we have but little market for anything, with the exception of vegetables. We are planning on introducing the cultivation of cotton and if crops raised are

stock is about \$14,000 more than during the year 1913.

The following people are employed at this school and agency:

SCHOOL,

Omar L. Babcock,	Supt. and special disb. agent
Edward E. Horn,	Teacher
Callie M. Graham,	Teacher
Sallie O. Babcock,	Asst. matron
Laura A. Marston,	Asst. matron

**Ida M. Welles,
Mildred K. Brownlee,
Grace Ryder,
Harriett A. Graham,
Mary Rose Thompson,
Jennie C. Howard,
C. E. James,
J. T. Price,**

**Matron
Asst. matron
Asst. matron
Asst. matron
Asst. matron
Farmer
(temporary) Carpenter**

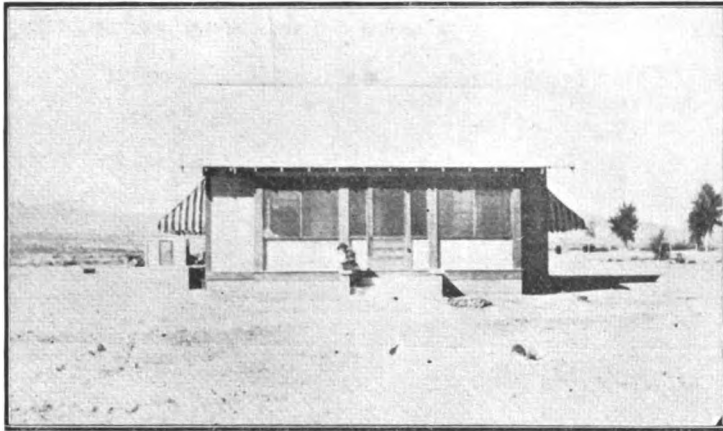
AGENCY

**Charles F. Welles,
F. Des Georges,**

**Clerk
Clerk**

**Mary Ann Israel-Nettle,
William D. Ryder,
Clinton Plake,
Mary A. Seward,
F.R. Macpherson,
Browing Yellowfish,
Roy Kennedy,
Romeo Burton,
Mitchalanga,
Myteeka,
Dorlester Little,**

**Physician
Engineer
Farmer
Field matron
Instrument man
Asst. (laborer)
Asst. (laborer)
Asst. (laborer)
Teamster
Herder
Butcher**



Employee's Cottage at Colorado River School, Arizona

These cottages were built by day labor; plumbing installed by agency engineer. Cost, each, after charging cost for material used from school or agency supplies, such as pipe, paints, etc., \$960.00.

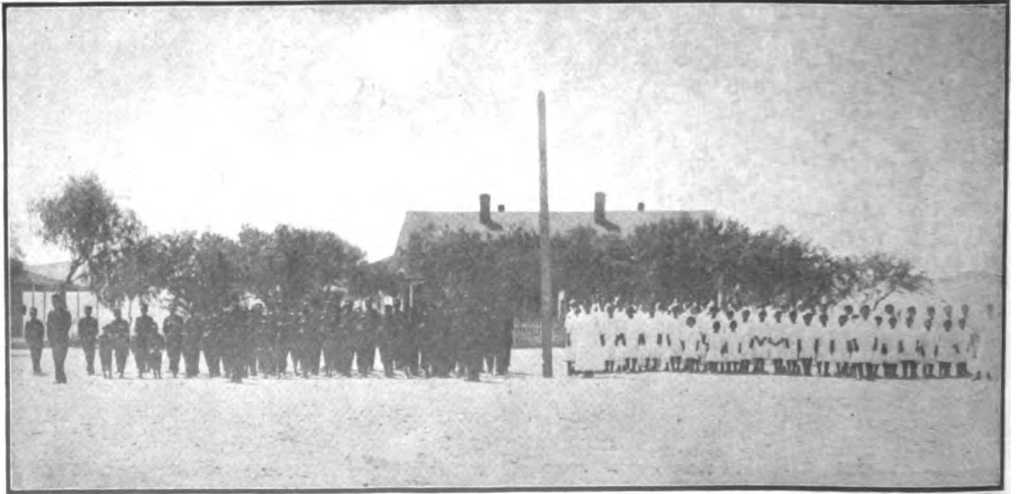
FORT YUMA SCHOOL



IDEALLY located on a prominence from which an inspiring view of the surrounding country in all directions is obtained, the Fort Yuma Indian school and agency is situated where sanitary conditions are perfect. Just across the Colorado river the thriving little city of Yuma, Arizona, adds much to the panoramic picture presented. No wagon bridges span this river for a distance of over 1,200

be cut and cared for from eight to nine times each year and other crops follow each other for the full twelve months.

The enrollment of the school for the year 1913-14 reached 158, almost one-third more than previous years, and during the present year will probably reach 200. Yuma children are very backward and teachers are required to put forth more effort to procure results. However, rapid progress is being made and an additional teacher allowed for the



Office, School and Agency, Fort Yuma Indian School, Arizona

miles and this point will have the distinction in the near future of having the first bridge which is now under construction.

The school farm of 160 acres, seen about one mile north in the valley, is being rapidly developed into one of the best producing farms of the Service. Lands in this part of the valley are not merely plowed and planted but must be cleared, leveled and bordered before planting can begin. The cost of this work will reach from \$70 to \$100 per acre. After this part of the work is finished the school and agency farmers' work really begins, for alfalfa planted must

present year will permit more individual instruction.

The total area of the Yuma reservation is 34,000 acres while only about 9,000 acres is susceptible to cultivation. Of this area 809 allotments of ten acres each have been made to Indians and during the past year more than 1,000 acres have been placed in cultivation or are being prepared at this time. Ditches to other lands are being made by the U. S. Reclamation Service which will enable the Indians to cultivate their lands.

Industrial instructors are very successful with the children of this tribe. The Yuma

Indians are known to be excellent laborers and have always been self-supporting under most adverse conditions. A period of agricultural prosperity is upon them, made possible by the allotment of ten acres each with water for irrigation. But few tribes would face the situation under which they are placed with so much courage. The clearing



Old Type Indian Home, Fort Yuma

and leveling of their lands costs from \$50 to \$70 per acre before the allotments are ready for planting. As these Indians have never known what "individual Indian money" is, each must face the labor on his lands alone. The wise provision of the Department in the reimbursable fund is of inestimable value here.

A school band was organized during the past winter and as an incentive to practice they were permitted to give weekly concerts in Yuma and rapid progress has been made. Nothing has ever been attempted in which the boys took equal interest and made equal advancement. Even at this time it is recognized as a first-class band.

One of the commendable customs of the tribe not met elsewhere is the cremation of the bodies of all dead. After a funeral similar to those held on most reservations the body is placed upon the funeral pyres provided for the purpose with all personal belongings and cremated. This custom possibly partially accounts for the scarcity of tuberculosis, there being only about four active cases at this time on the reservation.

Trachoma has practically been eradicated from the tribe through the excellent work of the physician. In general the health conditions of the Indians are excellent. The "medicine men" have stubbornly resisted the efforts of the Indian Department in its effort to break their influence and the death rate has been reduced by about one-half since some of the nefarious practices of an anti-progressive nature in which artificial and heathenish rites predominated have been partially abandoned. A finely equipped, commodious hospital was opened in the spring of 1913 and in this short time those suffering from disease have learned to take advantage of the treatments offered with unusual confidence.

One of the inspectors whose experience dates back almost one-half century and whose visits have extended to every tribe, upon a recent visit stated that the Yuma Indians were the most backward tribe in the United States. Their advancement will be watched with interest as they have been awakened from their lethargy and those interested hope to see their action continue until they



New Type Indian Home, Fort Yuma

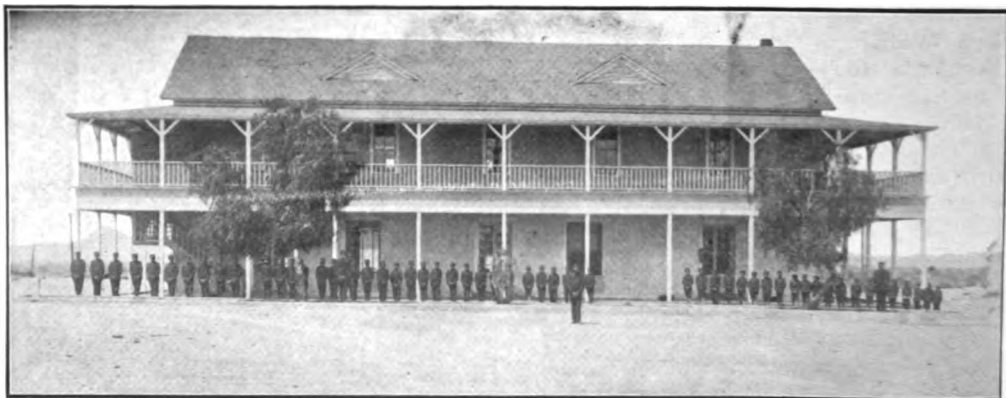
may be recognized as the tribe making the most advancement.

At Yuma as well as other reservations unprincipled white men hover like vultures waiting to prey upon the ignorance of the Indian, but as most of the wealth is in land and held in trust by the Government no success on their part is anticipated. In general

the sentiment toward the Indian is of the best and his rights are highly respected. An unusual fight against the liquor element represented by numerous bootleggers has been waged and excellent results have been ob-

last year marriage has generally been by Indian custom.

The returned students compare favorably with those on other reservations in many respects. However, the tendency is for them



School Building and Division of Boys, Fort Yuma School

tained. More than fifty have been convicted during the past year or await trial in the Federal courts with sufficient evidence to convict. Drinking Indians are becoming very unpopular with the tribe.

to retrograde in the matters pertaining to Indian customs and they appear to lack individuality when opportunities to lead their people out of their unenlightened ideas are presented. In the past the number to take



Girls' Building, Fort Yuma School

These Indians have been slow to adopt Christian teachings. The burial is always conducted by Indian custom. The Catholic church and the Methodist church are each represented by a missionary and until the

advantage of the opportunities offered in the non-reservation schools has been too small and those who have returned appear to be lacking in teachings of Christianity.

The coming school year is looked forward to

by employees with pleasure and will begin with the following individuals in various positions:

Loson L. Odle,
 Leon Jacobs,
 James Madison,
 Maud Livers.
 Agnes W. Wait,
 Mrs. Anistatia Hoover,
 Florence Freshman,
 Tillie Ibach,
 Cora A. Truax,
 Myrtle Maddox,
 Leah Learn,
 Bernard Taylor,
 Bion Mills,

Superintendent
 Physician
 Principal teacher
 Teacher
 Teacher
 Matron
 Asst. matron
 Seamstress
 Laundress
 Cook
 Nurse
 General mechanic
 (temporary) Farmer

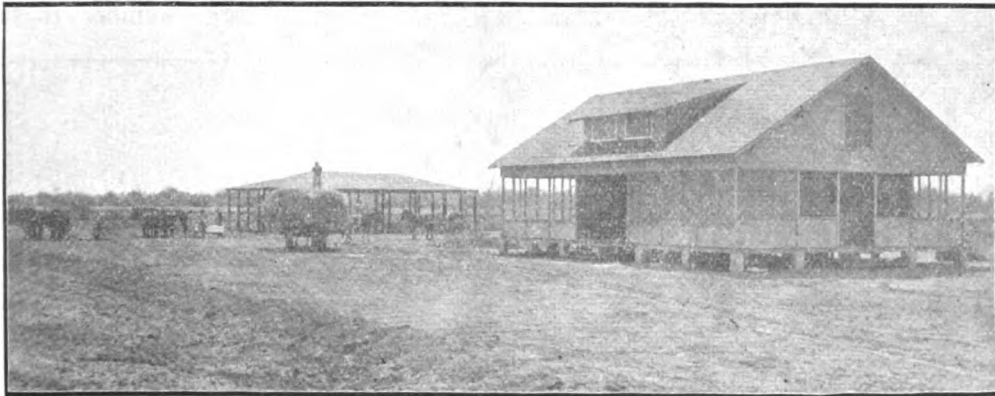
John D. Rhoades,
 Henry Ward,
 John Yuma,
 Charlie Ono,
 Thomas Jackson.

Industrial teacher
 Laborer
 Assistant
 Assistant
 Assistant

AGENCY

Harry M. Carter,
 Estella Fulton,
 Allie B. Carter,
 William B. Hoag,
 Norman H. Justus,
 Walter Scott,
 George Escalanti,
 Ambrose Escalanti,
 Frank Pasqual,
 Steve Chandler,

Clerk
 Financial clerk
 Field matron
 Farmer
 Farmer
 Chief of Indian police
 Private
 Private
 Private
 Private



Farm Buildings Under Construction at Fort Yuma

NEWS FROM OTHER SCHOOLS

Seneca Indian School, Wyandotte, Oklahoma

By Special Correspondent.

Supt. Ira C. Deaver took eight pupils to Carlisle a few days ago.

Miss Spencer is teaching the primary room until a regular teacher is appointed.

Farmer Milton Colter brought in some sweet potatoes the other day weighing 5½ to 8 pounds each.

Last Sunday Miss May Herron visited Miss Naomi Dawson who lives three miles northwest of the school.

Miss Dawson is an excellent teacher and the Service loses an up-to-date employee. Her pupils were greatly attached to her and were sorry to have her leave.

The Halloween party given by the employees and pupils last Friday evening was the best in many years. The children entered into the spirit of the occasion and a better time could not be wished for. Various stunts were pulled off such as the egg race, potato race, biting the swinging apple, etc. But the parade was the event of the evening. Each employee dressed three pupils for the occasion as clowns, ghosts, witches, beggars, rabbits, ball players, basket



Group of Girls, Seneca School, Wyandotte, Oklahoma

Carpenter C. R. Scott is spending a few weeks on vacation.

There is but little sickness among the children so far this year.

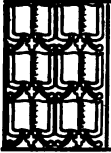
Laborer Thomas King and wife are the happy parents of a fine girl baby brought by the old stork a few days ago.

L. R. Cain has his basket ball team in good working order. The team beat the Wyandotte high school boys last Thursday, 8 to 2.

Miss Naomi Dawson, a graduate of Haskell and a teacher here for several years in the primary room, resigned the first of October.

ball players, farmers, etc., all disguised so no one knew who represented the different characters. The procession marched from the girls' large playroom to the diningroom keeping time by the snare drum. The large waiting crowd in the dining room did not know what was coming and was taken by surprise. Cheer after cheer was given as the procession marched around the room. Cookies, candy and apples were served and all left feeling happy over the event of the evening.

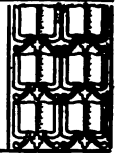
The NATIVE AMERICAN would appreciate more correspondence from Oklahoma schools.



"NOT FOR SCHOOL, BUT FOR LIFE"

THE NATIVE AMERICAN

Devoted to Indian Education



Volume 15

November 14, 1914

Number 38

Bazaar of the Washington Branch, National Indian Association

Of the many organizations that have been engaged for years in volunteer work for the improvement of the conditions among the Indians undoubtedly the National Indian as-

sociation has been among the most effective. This association originated in 1879 and fully organized in 1881. Since that time it has opened the following missions:

Mission to Pawnees, I. T.	1884
Mission to Poncas, I. T.	1884
Mission to Otoes, I. T.	1884
Mission to Sioux, S. D.	1886
Mission to Concows.....	} These six tribes served at two sta- tions at Round Val- ley, California
Mission to Ukies.....	
Mission to Pitt River.....	
Mission to Potter Val'y.....	
Mission to Little Lake.....	
Mission to Red Woods.....	
Mission to Bannocks and Shoshones, Idaho.....	1887
Mission to Omahas, Neb., at two stations.....	1887
Mission to Sioux, at Corn Creek, S. Dak.	1887
Stickney Memorial Home, Washington, built through our home building department	1889
Mission at La Jolla, Temecula, Pechanga.....	} 8 Stations
Mission cottage and workers, Potrero.....	
Mission at Cahuilla.....	
Mission to Agua Caliente.....	
Mission to Mission Indians, California.....	
Preaching Stations at Saboba Rincon.....	1889 and 1893
Mission to Kiowas, I. T.	1889
Mission at Greenville, Plumas Co., Cal.	1890
Mission at Crow Creek, S. Dak. Hospital work.....	1890
Mission to Apache Prisoners, Mt. Vernon, Ala.	1891
Mission to Absentee Shawnees and Kickapoos, Okla.	1891
Mission to Seminoles, Fla., two stations.....	1891
Mission to 2,000 Hopi, Oraibi, Arizona.....	1862
Home for Aged Women, Porcupine Creek, S. Dak.	1892
Mission to 2,000 Piegans, Montana.....	1899
Mission to Walapai, Ariz. (School).....	1894
Mission to Spokanes, Washington	1894
Mission to Uncompagre Utes	1897

Mission to Hopi, at First Mesa, Ariz.....	1895
Mission to Hopi, at Second Mesa, Ariz.....	1897
Mission to Hoopa, Cal.....	1896
Mission at Martinez, Cal.....	1896
Mission to Navajos, Two Gray Hills, N. M.....	1898
Mission to Shasta Co. Indians, Cal.....	1899
Navajo Hospital built, Jewett, N. M.....	1899
Work at Sitka, Alaska.....	1887
Mission to Yumas in Cal.....	1901
Mission to Hopi at Moen Copi, Ariz.....	1902
Mission to Navajos at Tuba, Ariz.....	1903
Mission to Navajos, Chin Lee, Ariz.....	1903
Mission in Greenville Chapel reopened.....	1903
Mission to Apache-Mojave, McDowell, Ariz.....	1903
Mission to Piute, Nev.....	1907
Mission to Klamaths, Ore.....	1908
Mission to Navajo, Indian Wells, Ariz.....	1910
The Good Samaritan hospital, for the Navajos at Indian Wells, Arizona, built.....	1912

The latest of these, the Good Samaritan hospital, located at Indian Wells, Arizona, was erected in the summer and fall of 1912, and was partially occupied on September 15th of that year when the medical superintendent established residence there and began camp work. The hospital wards were opened for patients and the dispensary was ready for medical treatment on April 1, 1914. The central portion of this building contains on the ground floor a reception room, nurse's room, dispensary, kitchen and diningroom and a closet for medical supplies, linens, etc. The second story of this portion of the building consists of one large room. At either side of the central portion are hospital wards, the men's wards to the left and the women's to the right. In front of each ward is a sleeping porch. The building is provided with modern conveniences such as bath and heating plant.

Of all of the agencies employed by the Government or by volunteer workers for the civilization and Christianization of any primitive people the modern hospital has come to be recognized as one of the most effective. What is true of primitive peoples generally is true of the Indians. Therefore,

this, the latest of the missions established by the National Indian association, located in the midst of the great Navajo tribe has a remarkable field of work. That the Navajo responds cordially to the efforts of those in charge of the hospital is evidenced by the following incidents recorded in that portion of the annual report of missions for 1913 which relates to the Good Samaritan hospital.

"At the Good Samaritan hospital important work has been done during the past year. This hospital, known to the Navajo as Kin-bi-jo-ba-i (the house in which they are kind), was erected by us in the summer and fall of 1913, though the heating plant was not installed until March, this year. The wards were opened for patients and the dispensary was ready for medical treatment on April 1. Our medical superintendent had taken up her residence there and began her work on September 15, 1912, but her work had been confined to the camps and she brought to the hospital only cases that were of too serious a nature to be treated successfully in the squalid hogans. Between that date and the opening of the hospital ward and dispensary, on April first, this year, 196 sick Indians were cared for in the camps and 784 treatments given them. Between April first and October first this year 377 Indians received 754 treatments at the dis-

pensary, and 66 patients were cared for in the hospital ward.

It will thus be seen that, in addition to care of the patients in hospital wards, there have been 1,538 treatments given to sick Indians in the camps and at our dispensary during the past twelve months. While trachoma is a scourge of the Navajo country and many of the patients were treated for that disease, there have been other cases each month needing surgical skill, medical attention and nursing care. I mention a few cases other than eye disease which will give an idea of the varied treatments required. Patients have been treated for tuberculosis, rheumatism, and sores on head, face and body, swollen knee joints, gathering in the ear, bronchitis, ulcerated teeth, grippe, wounds on feet, abscesses, slight concussion of the brain, fractured ribs, and fractured shoulder. It is very gratifying to report that though some of the cases were of very serious nature not one patient has died during the year. This fact has undoubtedly led the Indians to look upon the medical work with favor. Had a death occurred at the hospital during the first year the medical work would have received a strong set-back, and it is probable that the Indians would have refused to enter the hospital for treatment."

A few incidents of the wards: "One of our most interesting cases," writes Mrs. Johnston, "is an old medicine man of about seventy years. He had been kicked by a horse on the knee joint and foot and was in great pain and had a temperature of 104. He said between his groans, 'I want to try your medicine' (they have no idea of the scientific action of medicine but think of every remedy as a charm). He was so filthy that it was a trying task to clean him but his response to treatment was splendid, and on the third day he was able to 'kick his foot out like a boy,' he said. On the fourth day, he said he would go home Sunday, if I thought best. On Saturday a Navajo came in great haste for the old man to go with him to his camp, some miles away, to sing over a baby. They had another medicine man, but he was not able to 'get all the evil spirit out' of the child, 'just a little about the size of my finger,' he informed us, and had come in great haste to get the old man (who is noted) to finish the work. The man who came was a silversmith, so I said to him: 'Would you like to send a silver bracelet home before it is done?' 'No,' he replied. Then I told him that I could not let the old man go, and he went away satisfied. The patient re-

mained until Monday and went home well and happy, praising our 'medicine.'"

Other cases: "Neona, a little camp girl of eight years was brought to our attention shortly after we arrived on the field. The ravages of trachoma were such that sight was almost gone. She could not discern an object a foot distant. We began to treat her in the camp and later brought her to the hospital. Now, after a year's treatment, she can see the mountains many miles away.

"An old Indian woman came to us in a run-down chronic condition. She responded well to treatment and was discharged after two weeks in the hospital. A few days later she was thrown from a horse and came back to us with a wound in the head and two fractured ribs. She soon made a fine recovery.

"A bright Navajo came to us with a deep tubercular ulcer on his shoulder, and one on his face. He brought his little step-daughter, who had trachoma, also his wife, a very bright camp woman, who came to help us with the work. After several weeks' treatment he became discouraged and went away to the camp of a relative. We learned afterwards that the medicine man had told him his wife was the cause of his sickness and if he remained at the hospital he would die. The step-daughter and her mother are still with us; the child, who was almost entirely blind, is making good progress, and the mother is a splendid help in the work."

Mrs. W. H. Chany and the members of the Washington branch of the National Indian association will hold a bazaar at the New Willard on the eighteenth of November for the benefit of the Good Samaritan hospital. One of the interesting features of the program will be the exhibiting of a number of stereopticon slides representing activities of all kinds among adult Indians on the reservation and in the Indian schools throughout the country. These pictures have all been procured recently and represent the progress that is being made by the Indians in various sections of the country. The efforts being made by the National Indian association to support such an institution as the Good Samaritan hospital are worthy of the most hearty response from all friends of the Indians.

The NATIVE AMERICAN would appreciate more correspondence from Oklahoma schools.

THE NATIVE AMERICAN

Entered at Phoenix, Arizona, as Second Class Mail Matter

C. W. GOODMAN, Superintendent

An Illustrated Weekly Magazine, Devoted to Indian Education and Printed by Indian Student-Apprentices at the United States Indian Training School, Phoenix, Arizona

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A YEAR

Mr. and Mrs. Klingenberg and children of McDowell were here for several days this week.

The Indian school band has been busy this week, providing music on several occasions at the fair grounds and concerts in the city.

Mrs. Ralph P Stanion arrived Sunday evening with a party of Pawnee pupils. She remained several days to rest and spent one day visiting the Arizona State fair.

The academic teachers were allowed Tuesday in which to attend the State Teachers' association meeting this week in Phoenix.

John Curley and wife returned this week to the Cook Bible school and brought with them several Navaho pupils for this school.

Supt. Peter Paquette of the Navaho reservation arrived in the city Wednesday evening. He was a visitor at the school on Thursday.

F. R. Schanck of the irrigation service dropped in this week. Mr. Schanck was recently transferred from Los Angeles to the Washington office.

Early in the week arrivals from Sacaton included Superintendent Thackery and family, Mr. and Mrs. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Plake and son James, Mr. and Mrs. Humbarger, Mrs. Hall and Miss Hill.

We regret to learn of the death of Supt. Charles H. Dickson of Leupp agency, Arizona. Mr. Dickson's health has been failing for several years, but it had been hoped that he would recuperate. He entered the Indian Service in 1879 and was for years supervisor and special agent.

Mrs. J. J. Taylor of Camp Verde came down Friday night with two Mohave Apache girls for enrollment. She remained over Sunday.

A news dispatch from Los Angeles announces the death of Gen. A. R. Chaffee who figured prominently in the Indian history of Arizona's early days. He was at one time agent of the San Carlos reservation, and later in charge of the post at Camp McDowell.

Dr. Frank J. McKinley has been transferred from the position of physician at Pala reservation in California to superintendent and physician of the Walker River Indian school, Nevada. He succeeds Dr. H. V. Hailman.

The gold medal won by Lizzie Shields in the junior declamation contest of 1907 was found this week on the streets of Phoenix by one of the city mail carriers and forwarded to the superintendent's office at the Indian School where it may be called for by the owner.

A heavy rain fell in Salt River valley Monday night, Tuesday and Tuesday night, but the Arizona sun came out in all its glory Wednesday morning and Fair week ended with a sample of the southwest's best brand of weather.

Superintendent Goodman drove to McDowell Friday with Inspector Bass of the Interior Department and Engineer Schanck of the Indian Irrigation Service. Mr. Bass is former governor of New Hampshire and is making his first trip west under his new position.

Some recent changes in the Service are the transfer of Superintendent Charles E. Burton from Springfield, South Dakota, to Santee, Nebraska; Miss Mollie V. Gaither, principal teacher at Chemawa, Oregon, goes to Springfield as superintendent; Special Agent Thomas K. Adreon is in charge of the Leupp jurisdiction, and Charles E. McChesney is the supervisor in charge at Greenville, California.

Indians Win from Normal

By Maj. E. P. Grinstead

For the first time this season we had a football game on our own gridiron this morning. And a corking good game it was, too. Our team got 24 points and the Normal team got 6. They got their touchdown on a neat trick play that had all our men running to one side of the line while the ball was going around the other way. Our first touchdown was made in five minutes on a series of forward passes. With this start to give the Indians confidence they outplayed the Normals throughout the game and their goal was approached but once—on the trick play mentioned before.

All our men played with a snap and vigor not before displayed this season. Their interference and team work was good but they shone particularly in the defence.

This Normal team played the game. There was not a word of kicking or wrangling and whatever the referee said went without question. Both sides were penalized several times but there was no kick. Aside from winning it is a pleasure to have such players on our field.

There must have been half a dozen of our employees out to see the game.

The team goes to Tempe next Saturday to play with the Normal team. Now let's get behind this great little team and help them win. Only two more games and we're through. Let's help win them.

A Chippewa Indian Lodge

The following interesting clipping is taken from the *International Good Templar*. Mr. Edwards who wrote the letter is at the head of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars of Wisconsin, a position which was some years ago filled by H. A. Larson, now chief special officer of the liquor suppression department of the Indian Service. Needless to say this news is gratifying to Mr. Larson:

"It may be of interest to the readers of the *International* to know that I organized a

lodge of the Chippewa Indians at Odanah, Wisconsin, at the beginning of September. Twenty-eight charter members and several others have applications in for membership at future meetings. The old chief with an unpronounceable name, but when rendered into English means Blackbird, joined, although he cannot speak English. He is one of the chiefs who ceded the Indian lands to our national Government and one of the clauses in the treaty declares that no intoxicating liquors shall be sold or given away in the ceded territory. This clause, however, has been violated, as have other provisions of the treaty, to somewhat detriment of the Indians. The old chief must be 80 years old but is as straight as an arrow, and full of vitality for one of his age. He was glad the white man had come to do them good instead of harm them as had so often been his experience in the past. He urged the young men to join the order, and asked the scholars of his tribe to translate the ritual and the work of our order in detail.

"A few department officers who are looking after the welfare of the Indians also joined, and it augurs well for the future of the lodge. It also shows there is a change taking place in the temperance question in this nation, because some years ago none of the officials would dare to identify themselves with the dry forces. The Indian Department especially was very wet, and many of the officials made money by debauching their wards, and the complaint of graft was often heard. Now, on the other hand, nearly all the prominent officials connected with the Indian Department are clean men, and are doing what they can to keep the Indians away from liquor which seemed to be a general failing among the otherwise noble red men."—*Thomas Edwards, G. C. T. Wisconsin.*

Superintendent Babcock and two daughters came in Thursday morning from Parker to attend the fair.

NEWS FROM OTHER SCHOOLS

Rosebud Boarding School, Mission, South Dakota

By Special Correspondent.

October has been a most fortunate month for Rosebud. First we were favored with a visit from Hon. Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs; and second, Mr. McGregor of Rainy Mountain, Oklahoma, has been appointed principal of this school. These influences together with that of Charles Davis and his wife who came to Rosebud a few months ago have been a great help and inspiration to this school.

On October first, Commissioner Sells visited our school, inspecting the entire plant and addressing employees and pupils in assembly. We will not soon forget the strength and encouragement of his words and the power of his personality, for the Commissioner has a great heart and soul in his work which inspires all who can appreciate a character like his to more noble and earnest effort. His power of speech, his love for the Indian work, his kindness and friendliness, his justice, touches all with whom he comes in contact. At this coming Thanksgiving season we can join heart and hand with many others in the service, and say we are thankful that our President has chosen Judge Cato Sells to be at the head of Indian Affairs,

On the same evening the Commissioner met all the employees of the agency, and gave an address there which was much appreciated by all. After the address, those who were present were entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Davis, where a most enjoyable evening was spent. The pleasure of a social evening with our esteemed agent and his wife, together with the pleasure and privilege of meeting and hearing the Commissioner is one long to be remembered. Some of the day school people not too far distant were present.

The next day the Commissioner visited the fair at Rosebud where he was very enthusiastically welcomed by the Indians. He went from camp to camp talking to them, and as he drove away the crowds cheered and cheered, the Sioux women as well as the men joining in cheering. They nearly filled his auto with bead work and other gifts. One old man pulled his moccasins off his feet and threw them in the car as his token of respect. The Commissioner was very much pleased at being so

kindly received by the Dacotahs. And so it is, his true honest spirit is felt and recognized by all. Indians and Indian Service workers seem to feel new life, hope and encouragement in the great work of Indian education.

The Indian fair was held at the Rosebud agency on the first, second and third days of October. The agricultural exhibits were very good, as were the exhibits from several of the day schools. It is a picturesque sight to see many Dacotah camps arranged so as to form a great circle. About 3,500 Indians attended the fair. All the schools were dismissed during the time so that the children could go with their parents. All the employees from the boarding school attended. Some who were there Saturday were kindly entertained by Mrs. Olop, wife of Supervisor Olop, and Mrs. Vebout, whose husband is agency physician.

Mr. McGregor with his wife and little boy arrived here October 15. He comes to take charge of our school and we are very glad to welcome them. While Mr. McGregor has been here but a short time, we feel, judging from the work he has begun, that he is the man we want and need for this school. The improvements and changes have been recognized by pupils as well as employees, and if he has seen some of the home letters of our girls and boys, written during the past week, he can not but feel gratified that the children too have taken recognition of his efforts for the betterment of the school, as many of them wrote most kindly about their new principal. At the beginning he has gained the respect and confidence of all. He is sacrificing a better position to stay with the school and carry out the plans of Commissioner Sells and Superintendent Davis, for since coming to the school he has been offered a position to return to the Philippines where he was supervising teacher for several years. We should greatly appreciate the sacrifice he is making.

We expect to move into our new school building after the holidays. It is nearing completion under the supervision of Mr. Olop, supervisor of construction, who also has charge of the new hospital under construction at the agency.

Halloween has come and gone with its good times. Parties for the smaller children were given Friday evening, and for the older pupils

Saturday evening. The talk about Halloween by Mr. McGregor, and games and refreshments were enjoyed by all. Other features were jack-o'-lanterns, ghosts, and witches, the latter telling fortunes.

St. Mary's school (Episcopal) about three miles from here was found to be on fire at 3 o'clock Sunday morning, October 11. Mr. Bordeaux gave the alarm here and went quickly to assist, as did many others in the neighborhood and the building was saved from utter loss although considerable damage was done by fire and water in two rooms. Miss Davies, the superintendent, showed great presence of mind while they were in danger. St. Mary's is a girls' school.

Mr. Hinkerton, the Congregational missionary, is building a parsonage near our school, and the Catholics are planning to build a church near here. The Episcopalians have built a beautiful little chapel about a mile from here.

In closing, we hope it is not too late to say a few words about our attendance at the institute held at Flandreau, last July. The Rosebud reservation had the largest representation of any at the institute, and some told us there that we liked to boast about it a little. Twenty school employees were present; one from the boarding school, and the rest from the day schools. An other boarding school teacher attended the institute at Chilocco. Mr. Peairs expressed himself pleased with the attendance from here, and Mrs. Newton complimented the day school people of this reservation very highly on the success of their reading circle, under the supervision of Mr. Henke, day school supervisor.

Flandreau, South Dakota

Weekly Review.

James E. Howard arrived from Standing Rock this week and has taken charge of the tailor shop. Joseph Campbell also arrived here and has entered on duty as assistant engineer.

A change has been made at Santee agency whereby Supt. F. E. McIntyre goes to Sho-shoni as chief clerk, and Supt. Chas. E. Burton of the Springfield school goes to Santee as superintendent. While it is not officially announced it is understood that the Springfield school is to be under the jurisdiction of the Santee agency.

A serious fire occurred at Fort Totten school a few days ago in which eighteen horses were burned or suffocated by smoke. The school

barn was burned there last year, and on account of the delay in securing funds for rebuilding, the basement was covered with a temporary roof for use this winter. In some unaccountable manner fire originated in the hay above the horses and when it was discovered it was beyond control.

A remarkable occurrence took place at Walker, Minnesota, on the shores of Leech Lake, recently when Mrs. Vincent, wife of President George H. Vincent of the University of Minnesota, was adopted as a member of the Leech Lake band of Chippewa. The interesting event took place at or near the summer home of G. H. Nelson with all of the pomp and ceremony usually present on such occasions. A large number of Indians were present all in full tribal regalia which made the occasion a brilliant social event.

Word comes from Red Lake that the popular trader there, John G. Morrison has been elected a county commissioner for Beltrami county. In his home precinct he received 116 votes to 3 given his opponent. John is one of the progressive Indians of the state and has made good in all of his undertakings. He graduated from Carlisle in about 1894, entering the Indian Service as teacher at Oneida, Wisconsin.

A Revival at Crow

Commissioner Sells, unannounced, arrived at Crow agency on October 6. During his visit he gave the entire reservation a most comprehensive survey. He rode, at the very least, five hundred miles in all directions, examining schools, calling upon the missionaries, inspecting the irrigation work and the cattle industry, visiting Indian homes, meeting the Indians in council, talking with them individually and listening always with the utmost deference and patience to their wishes or complaints. In nearly all of his trips he was entirely unaccompanied except by a driver. Nothing escaped his eye, and he asked information of everyone with whom he came in contact, no matter how humble. As a consequence, there is probably no one more generally familiar with conditions on the reservation than the Commissioner himself.

The results of his visit are already apparent. It is not merely in material improvements already under way, but in that indefinable gain in spirit, in stamina and purpose. He has talked with force and directness to the Indians, making them feel that they have a sure and sympathetic friend, but that friendship means

mutual confidence and obligations; that he intends to do his part, but they also have a part to perform. To employees he has made it clear in wisely chosen words that he has no sympathy with the selfish equation in their work, and that the ideals he wishes to have dominate are those of patience and cooperation, efficiency, and sympathetic service. A broader spirit of helpfulness towards the Indian himself, constructive and vitalizing, characterizes the Commissioner's attitude; it is the human side of the problem which appeals to him.

Superintendent and Mrs. Estep gave a reception in his honor, this being the only entertainment for which he allowed himself any opportunity. The residents of the village were all invited, the employees remaining to hear the Commissioner speak after the reception. The other official visitors on this occasion were Chief Inspector E. B. Linnen, Special Agent Fred S. Cook, Dr. C. H. Dewey and Mrs. E. E. Newton.

Crow is again on the map, but the color of it is changed from black to the red of courage and new purpose.—*Indian School Journal*.

Quinault Indians Feel Prosperity through Change

With the separation of the Quinault Indian reservation from the jurisdiction of the Cushman Indian school, the appointment of an Indian agent and disbursing officer at Tahola, on the Quinault, the Government Indian Service has opened the way for a new life and prosperity on the reservation, according to Congressman Albert Johnson, who has returned to this district after 22 months spent at Washington.

"I intend to make a visit to the reservation before returning to Washington," Mr. Johnson said, "and want to personally investigate the needs and wants of the tribe. A bill providing for the construction of a building on the reservation, to cost \$10,000, will come before the next congress. An appropriation for a \$50,000 fish hatchery has already been obtained for the tribe and other steps have been taken to care for the Quinault and to make their life better."

According to Mr. Johnson, the work which has been done for the tribe during the last year is indirectly the result of the charges which were made against the former superintendent and the allotting agent of the tribe.

These charges led to an investigation and the real situation of the Indians and the deplorable conditions under which they were living, resulted in prompt action on the part of the Indian affairs Commissioner and Congressman Johnson in remedying these conditions.

The first thing done was the separation of the two agencies and the selection of a man to take charge of affairs at Tahola. This was followed by taking up the matter of a fish hatchery to conserve the Quinault salmon, a species of fish which is peculiar to the Quinault river, and commands the highest price on the market. Only the Indians can fish for this salmon. The new hatchery for which Mr. Johnson obtained an appropriation of \$50,000 will be the most modern and up-to-date in the nation and will mean thousands of dollars to Tahola village.

The Chinook Indians also were taken care of and their demands—which have been made off and on for sixty-three years—for \$66,000 due them under their treaties, was taken care of. The Indians will receive their money.

At the Quinault the new Indian agent is rapidly getting matters in shape so that the tribe will soon realize their long dream of an independent village, with their own saw-mill, their own fish hatchery, and practically home rule for themselves.

Another bill was passed by the present Congress appropriating money for a light at Cape Elizabeth on the reservation, and providing that the Indians should be paid for the land taken. This is something the tribe has been demanding for years, but could get no hearing on, until the investigation of the charge made against the former agent.

"The charges made against the former superintendent and the allotting agent, irrespective of whether or not there was any truth to them, have resulted in lasting benefit to the Quinault tribe," the congressman said.—*Tacoma (Washington) Tribune*.

Rules on Behavior



The academic teachers of the Phoenix Indian school note with pleasure the rules on behavior in the October 21 edition of the *Sherman Bulletin*. Such articles are the right kind for our school papers and if such rules are taught in the schools and followed by the pupils our efforts will surely be appreciated by those with whom the Indian pupils come in contact. Behavior is an index to our character.



Let Something Good Be Said

One of the most unpleasant things that marks many people is the habit of unkind criticism. Some persons of great ability, broad knowledge, and otherwise genial spirits make themselves obnoxious to all their friends by a persistent disposition to criticize adversely those whom they know. Every little fault is magnified, every mannerism that is not in accordance with their own is condemned, and the spirit of bitterness is unconsciously developed within themselves so that their own nature becomes soured, and in consequence they become offensive to those whom they might otherwise bless.

It is a good rule to say nothing of a person unless you can speak well of him. This habit is as easily formed as the reverse, and it lends sweetness and cheerfulness to the disposition, and brightens the world with gladness. Young people should be careful that in their education they form habits that will make themselves sweeter, make them a greater blessing, and lay the foundation for rich, profitable maturity.—*Service.*





Papago Woman Making Cheese

Photo by courtesy of Dr. J. A. Murphy

"NOT FOR SCHOOL, BUT FOR LIFE"

THE NATIVE AMERICAN

Devoted to Indian Education

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PAPAGO RESERVATION



OVER three hundred and fifty years ago, and within a few years after the discovery of this continent, the Franciscan fathers journeyed north in the Spanish domain and established the now famous San Xavier mission, in the fertile valley of the Santa Cruz river.

The parishioners of this old time mission were then as today the Papago Indians who through the centuries have continued to imbibe slowly, but none the less surely, the principles of civilization.

The Papago always have been friendly with the whites and, it is safe to say, if it were not for the assistance these men gave thirty, forty and fifty years ago, many of the settlements of southern Arizona would have been wiped out by the Apache and the civilization of the state delayed for some time.

Forty years ago the United States Government, in order to protect the rights and industries of these people, reserved for them a tract of land nine by fifteen miles and most of the land they had in cultivation in their primitive way many hundreds of years before.

In 1890 much of this land was allotted to two hundred and ninety-one Papago and from that time to the present a very obvious change has taken place. The well built houses of adobe bricks, with two or more rooms with windows and doors sufficient to let in the wholesome light and air of this delightful climate, are superseding the brush plastered huts that were used by the former generations. Their fields, instead of small irregular patches, surrounded by

brush and mesquite, are fenced with substantial wire fences and for the most part of the year are kept clean and free from noxious weeds.

Instead of a crooked stick which served for a plow and picking the ripened grain by hand, they are using the most labor saving and up to date agricultural implements the market affords.

The only apparent hindrance in their progress toward the goal to which they aspire—that of being independent and self-supporting citizens—is a story old and pathetic, the lack of water or the facilities for getting it for irrigation purposes.

Years ago two large springs, one called Agua de la Mission and the other Acequia de la Punta de Agua, were the sources of an abundant supply of the purest water for irrigation purposes. But with the advent of the white men, the mountains and hills surrounding the valley of the Santa Cruz were stocked with cattle and horses to graze on the abundant growth of grass that covered them. The same story applies in all valleys of the arid west. The grass gone, the infrequent but heavy rains come and with nothing to retain the water on the mountain slopes it dashes down the sides making an arroyo of every trail, terminating by cutting enormous troughs in the valley below and destroying the usefulness of the life-giving springs of the past. As a result these Indians find themselves fully equipped with land, tools and knowledge of agriculture but with an insufficient supply of water for the purpose of irrigating.

The city of Tucson, which is located ten miles north of the San Xavier agency, to-

gether, with the different mining camps scattered through here, affords an excellent market for the products of the reservation, as well as that produced by the semi-nomadic Papago that inhabit the public domain as far south as the Mexican border.

The population of this reservation, including the village near Tucson, numbers about one thousand Indians. There are also included under this jurisdiction about four thousand Papago on the public domain and on tentatively allotted lands over the southwestern portion of Pima county.



Papago Women at a Well

The principal occupation of these people is that of farming and stock raising, a life well suited to the health and contentment of the race. The long growing season permits the advantage of the double crop system. The small grains, such as wheat, oats and barley, are sown in the months of November and December and harvested in April and May. The ground may then be planted to corn, garvanzos, melons, squash and beans or any of the sorghum grains which in turn

are harvested before it is time to plant small grain in the fall.

The Papago reservation is the home of the native bean called tepari about which so much has been written and said of late years. Thousands of pounds of them are raised annually in the desert country where the water supply is limited to a few showers each year. The tepari cooks quickly at a low temperature, which is a consideration in a high altitude, as well as being prolific and drought resistant.

Many people who hear or speak of nomadic Papago have in mind a people who roam around from place to place as a matter of habit or choice; but such is not the case. In this desert country there are thousands of acres of land where water is not to be had from wells—at least in a reasonable depth. Yet from the moisture retained from occasional rains it will produce an abundance of grasses. By a system of dikes and ditches the ingenious Papago contrives to accumulate some of this rain on land previously prepared and succeeds in raising crops of grain and beans about three years out of five. Also by the aid of these dikes water is stored in small deep circular reservoirs, which serve man and beast alike as long as it lasts. But during the dry season when the reservoirs or "charcos" are dried up they must move back to the mountains where water may be had by wells in the granite.

The last Congress appropriated twenty thousand dollars for the purpose of sinking wells for stock and domestic purposes in these valley homes for the Papago. When this is done the mountain villages will be abandoned, permanent homes will be established in the villages, and the prefix "nomadic", will be dropped in speaking of the Papago Indians.

The women of this tribe take great pride in the art of basket and pottery making which has come in these days to be a profitable industry. These industries, in the process of civilization, have not eliminated the old time characteristics of the patterns

and designs which are handed down from mother to daughter for generations.

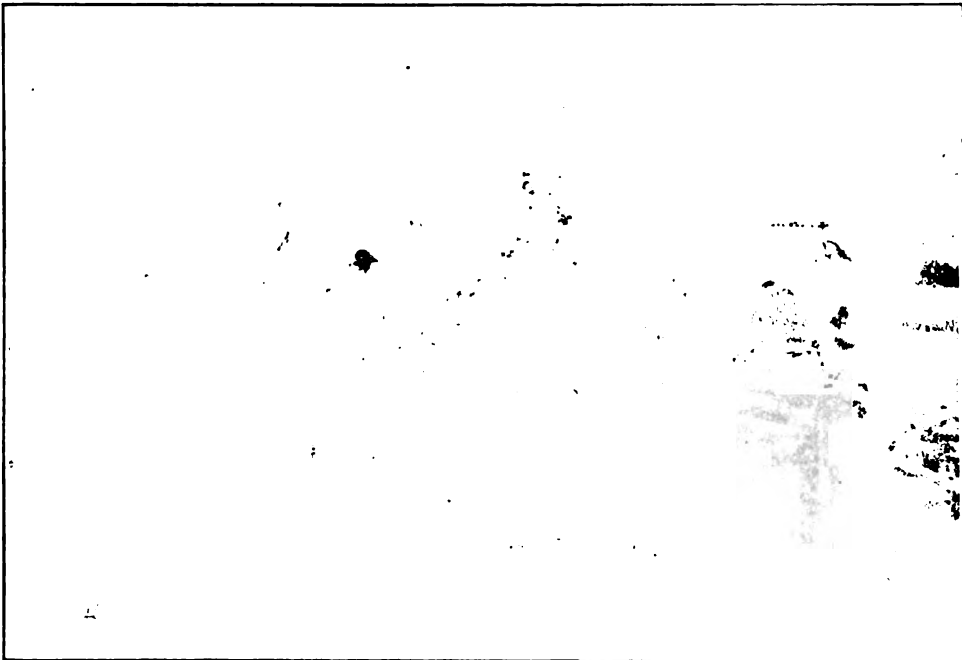
Among other things with which the Papago women occupy their time is the gathering of the cactus fruit and preparing it for the table. Excellent jam, jellies and syrup, though made in their own crude way, serve to vary their simple menu.

The Government maintains two day schools in this jurisdiction, one located in the village near Tucson, which enrolls forty to forty-five pupils, and one within the walls of the old San Xavier mission which has been restored

of this work will be of great value to the reservation at large and be of great assistance in the general scheme of Indian education.

In questions pertaining to livelihood and economic conditions the Papago differs but little from the average tribe in Arizona. In point of morality, cleanliness and self-reliance it is the consensus of opinion of people who know the Papago that they are much ahead of any other tribe on the continent.

These Indians have been given no assistance worthy the name by this Government until the last four or five years, but they



Indians at San Xavier near Tucson, Arizona

and refitted to such an extent that the school rooms, of which there are three in number, are most ideal in their location and fitness for the purpose. About one hundred and thirty pupils are enrolled here.

Fifty thousand dollars has been appropriated for the purpose of establishing day schools during the present year in the desert villages in the western portion of this superintendency, and the work in constructing them will begin this winter. The influence

have progressed and become more like their white brethren in civilization than most other Indians.

The influence of the white man to the valleys of the state has made a division of the scant visible supply of water for irrigation necessary and as a rule the Indian has been the last to be supplied. However, the Indian Office and employees generally have been working overtime of late in a des.

(Continued on page 526.)

THE NATIVE AMERICAN

Entered at Phoenix, Arizona, as Second Class Mail Matter

C. W. GOODMAN, Superintendent

An Illustrated Weekly Magazine, Devoted to Indian Education and Printed by Indian Student-Apprentices at the United States Indian Training School, Phoenix, Arizona

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A YEAR

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Snook of San Carlos were guests of Mrs. Florence Perkins and attending the fair last week.

The purchasing department of the school is negotiating for a generous supply of turkeys from the Indians at McDowell for the pupils' Thanksgiving dinner.

The race through high school is just like a horse race—there are always a lot of good starters, but only a few finishers.—*High School Echo*.

The Indians play football this afternoon at Tempe with the Normals, and it is hoped a good accompaniment of rooters for the Indian school team will attend the game.

Miss Edith Dabb, so well known throughout the Service as field secretary of the Y. W. C. A. work among the Indians, is reported much improved in health. Miss Dabb's many friends will be glad to hear this news.

Special Agent Harry T. Brown made the school a call early in the week, and on Tuesday was taken to Maricopa by Superintendent Goodman in the automobile. Dr. Murphy also made the trip out and he and Mr. Goodman returned home by Gila Crossing.

Herman Alis, a Phoenix graduate of 1909, is temporary day school teacher at Gila Crossing, taking the place left vacant by Mrs. Lillian E. Johnson, who resigned to enter public school work near Phoenix. Mrs. Alis, formerly Mollie Osif, of the same class, has been housekeeper at the day school for several years.

President Wilson has approved November 29 as Tuberculosis day, inaugurated by the National association. During the week clergymen and educators all over the country will unite in the campaign against tuberculosis and study methods of arresting and preventing this disease.

William T. Moore, Alfred Jackson and Antonio Martinez went to Tucson Friday morning to attend the Y. M. C. A. convention of Arizona and New Mexico meeting there in a three days' session. These boys represent the Indian School organization.

Miss Moore, traveling representative of the Y. W. C. A., met at the school Thursday evening with the officers of the local branch. Miss Moore will come Sunday evening at 7:20 when she wishes to meet a large number of the girls in the sittingroom at the girls' home.

Superintendent Goodman left Friday night for Friant, California, to escort a party of pupils back to Phoenix. He stopped at Parker, Arizona, enroute, leaving Amy Welch and Flora Quisquinaway, whose term of enrollment has expired. Myrtle Little and Pearl Manitaba, the other two Parker girls who were due to go home, decided to remain in Phoenix as outing girls the remainder of the year.

All Big Fellows

Montana claims to hold the prize for the size of its Indian superintendents and if any other state wants to challenge its claim this is what it must beat. They were all at the United States court in Butte and Helena recently and tipped the beam as follows: C. B. Lohmiller of Fort Peck, 260 pounds; John R. Eddy of Tongue River, 247 pounds; Arther E. McFatridge of Blackfeet, 230 pounds; Evan W. Estep of Crow, 224 pounds; H. H. Miller of Fort Belknap, 180 pounds, and the runt of the lot, Fred Morgan of Flathead, after a long siege of grippe brought up the rear at 157 pounds. None of these are fat men; they are just big.

Making Movies for Uncle Sam

H. T. Cowling, official photographer, U. S. Reclamation Service, has recently returned from a 17,000 miles trip through the west securing motion picture film for the Government exhibit at the Panama-Pacific exposition.

In addition to securing pictures showing the results attained by the Government in reclaiming the arid section Mr. Cowling spent considerable time on the Indian reservation, picturing the life of the American Indians of today. He also secured pictures of the ancient cliff dwellings and several of our national playgrounds, taking thousands of feet of motion picture film which will be used after the exposition in connection with lectures designed to awaken interest in the beauties of our own country.

Probably the most interesting feature of Mr. Cowling's summer work was the "Romance of Irrigation," staged on one of the Government projects, showing all the steps taken in securing and developing a farm on an irrigation project. The film takes one from the time the tired school teacher reads the Government advertisement, writes to Washington, goes to the desert country, puts up her shack, learns the methods of irrigating, falls in love with a neighboring bachelor, and goes in partnership with him for life.

Mr. Cowling is now in the Washington laboratory finishing and assembling this material for the exposition and other lectures—*Sherman Bulletin*.

Dr. Keck, formerly school physician at Albuquerque, New Mexico, and now a trachoma expert in the Indian Service, called on Superintendent Conser yesterday afternoon. Dr. Keck was on his way to Banning—*Sherman Bulletin*.

Tribute to a Papago

Carl Lumholtz in his book, "New Trails in Mexico," says of a graduate of the Tucson, Arizona, Training school (Presbyterian):

"My sole companion was Jose Xavier Pablo, a full-blooded, civilized native of that (Papago) tribe, twenty-six years old. He had learned carpentry in Tucson, in which he was as proficient as any man. He also was a painter and plumber; in fact, he could turn his hand to almost anything of a practical nature. Thus, assisted by two other Indians, he had put up the telephone between Tucson and the Presbyterian mission school, which he had frequented for nine years. He furnished his own wagon and two hardy horses, and before starting he shod his horses himself. Pablo also served as my interpreter. He was intelligent and reliable, besides being of an unusually even temper; during the two months we traveled together I do not remember ever to have known him cross or to lose his temper.

Mr. Lumholtz says further: "In Tucson I parted with Pablo who, not speaking Spanish, would be less useful in Mexico, which I prepared next to enter. He had been a pleasant and efficient companion and assistant. He had, he said, read the Bible twice; the stories of the creation and the prophecies interested him most, as well as Christ's sayings, which he did not think people lived up to. He was fond of historical reading and had a great liking for Longfellow's 'Courtship of Miles Standish.' He was also fond of reading newspapers and magazines. His moral ideas were of the highest order, without being the least artificial. Quick in action and punctual in keeping an engagement, he combined respect for truth with absolute honesty. Kind, hospitable and confiding, he remained essentially Indian, but his liberal education and his fondness for reading had developed him into an independent, thinking, human being."—*Indian's Friend*.

Thursday evening Mr. Stacy provided a very appetizing luncheon which was greatly enjoyed in the social hour following the regular teachers' meeting.

PAPAGO RESERVATION

(Continued from page 523.)

perate effort to establish his rights in that essential element.

The health of the Papago is probably better than that of the average tribe of the state, but, as all others, they are subject to the dread diseases of tuberculosis and trachoma. Fifteen thousand dollars have been appropriated with which to build a hospital in the near future here and with that equip-

ment we will be able to raise the general standard of health to a large extent.

Much more might be said of the Papago tribe of Indians; their industry, habits, and peculiarities, but we fear the article is already trespassing on the space of others. In closing we feel constrained to say that mentally and morally the Papago as a people must be ranked among the best of Arizona's "Native Americans."



Indians Win 43 Premiums in Agriculture

One of the largest and most interesting exhibits at the state fair was that of the Indians of Arizona. All of their exhibits this year were in competition with all other exhibits and the fact that they have taken twenty-three first premiums and twenty second premiums on their exhibits is in itself a splendid endorsement for the industry and intelligence of the Indians of Arizona as well as the Indian Service, which is headed by Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington. He has been especially interested in Indian fairs and wherever possible is pleased to have them enter into competition with their white neighbors. His interest in this line is indicated by the following telegram addressed to Supt. Frank A. Thackery, who has been in charge of the general Indian exhibit, including Indian sports on Indian day:

Washington, D. C., Nov. 9, 1914.
Thackery, superintendent: _____

Best wishes for success of Indian exhibit at state fair. Please convey my thanks to fair officials for their cooperation. I very much regret my inability to be present.

SELLS, Commissioner.

Arizona has approximately 44,000 Indians within its border, practically all full-bloods.

This is a greater Indian population than that of any other state excepting Oklahoma, and even in Oklahoma it is necessary to count in the freedmen or adopted negroes before the number there is in excess of that of Arizona.

The state fair authorities have been very liberal in giving space for Indian exhibits at the present fair. In addition to space allotted for agricultural exhibits four large booths were provided for the class room and shop exhibits of the different Indian schools by the state. Two of these booths were filled by a very creditable exhibit from the Phoenix Indian School, which is one of the largest Indian schools in the United States. The other two booths were filled by exhibits from the various day and boarding schools.

The state fair commissioners and other officials of the state of Arizona have manifested a greater interest in the Indians of their state than that of any other state fair association, and Commissioner Sells and the Indian Service have expressed their appreciation of the opportunity thus afforded to show to the public what the Indians and the Indian Service are really doing.

So far blue ribbons (first premiums) have been awarded to Indians of Arizona on the following articles:

Department L, agricultural: Twenty-three first premiums, including alfalfa hay, sorghum seed, barley, milling wheat, yellow and white flint corn, Indian soft corn, popcorn, sweet potatoes, squash, pumpkins, cantaloupes, tepary, Mexican and lima beans, amber cane, milo and feterita classed as other grain sorghums.

Red ribbons (or second premiums) were awarded to Indians in the agricultural department on twenty separate items.

The Apache Medicine Disk

The NATIVE AMERICAN is indebted to Supt. Albert B. Reagan of Nett Lake, Minnesota, for the following story of the Apache medicine man's ceremony. The article is a reprint from the proceedings of the Indiana Academy of Science, 1903.

This disk is used as a last resort in the Apache medicine ceremonies. It is drawn on a leveled sanded spot of ground some sixteen feet in diameter. The material used in painting the figures is obtained as follows: The green is ground up leaves; the red, ground up sandstone; the yellow ground up limestone; the black powdered charcoal. The rings separating the concentric spaces are rainbow circles. The central figure is the sun, and the squares associated with the sun are the medicine blocks. The first and second concentric spaces from the central area represent land; the space in which the frogs are swimming, water; and the outer concentric, the abode of the gods.

This drawing is an Apache prayer in an elaborate form. In it they have all the gods of the universe represented, and on the mercy of these gods they throw the patient. As has been stated this is a last resort. The gods can either make the sick one well or take him to themselves, that is, to the happy hunting ground.

When this drawing is completed, which is always at about four o'clock in the afternoon of the same day in which it was commenced, the patient is carried and placed on the central figure with face toward the evening sun. A medicine dancer wearing a ghost hat then enters the medicine circle, and, carrying a bowl partly filled with water in one hand, he takes a pinch of dust from each of the representative figures and puts it into the bowl. Having completed his dust-gathering, he proceeds to the sick one and daubs him all over with the muddied water. This being completed, he sends a hissing breath through his hands, thus expelling sick to the four quarters of the earth. He then leaves the medicine circle and gallops off into obscurity. When he has departed, the chief medicine man, after sprinkling the patient with cattail flag pollen as he prays to the gods, takes up the bowl of muddied water left by the ghost dancer and daubs the patient as the ghost dancer had daubed him before, while those present chant a medicine song to the gods. When he has completed his task, the oldest woman present takes the muddied bowl and continues the daubing process. Her act completes the ceremony. The sick one is then carried from the scene and all who wish gather dust from the representatives of the gods and put it into some containing receptacle, usually a tobacco sack. The dust gathering being completed, the medicine disk is at once obliterated. It must be made, used, and destroyed in a day.

On the night following the Gunelpiya medicine disk performances, the ghost dance is given for the benefit of the sick one. The next day the patient usually dies.

Thanksgiving services will be held at the school next Thursday morning. At 9:30 mass and sermon will be held at the girls' home for the Catholic children. At 10 o'clock Dr. H. M. Campbell will conduct the Protestant service in the auditorium.

NEWS FROM OTHER SCHOOLS

Roster of Employees, Oglala Boarding School

Oglala Light.

The twenty-eight positions at the Oglala Indian training school are filled as follows:

Dr. Ralph H. Ross,	Principal and physician
J. B. Shell,	Principal teacher
Fannie B. Williams,	Intermediate teacher
Emily W. Guthrie,	Primary teacher
Ray Schultz,	Additional teacher
Mrs. Marie B. Stelzner,	Kindergartner
Francis Chapman,	Disciplinarian
Miss Cora M. Embree,	Matron
Mrs. Maude M. Frass,	Assistant Matron (Boys)
Mrs. O. D. Care,	Assistant Matron (Girls)
Miss Annie Williams,	Seamstress
Miss Lizzie Allen,	Assistant seamstress
Mrs. Lulu E. Shell,	Laundress
Mrs. Edith Chapman,	Baker
Mrs. Mary Van Wert,	Cook
Miss Levina Means,	Assistant cook
Mrs. Wilhelmina B. Ross,	Hospital matron
Miss Sadie Whirlwind Horse,	Assistant hospital matron
Mrs. Kate S. Harvey,	Teacher of housekeeping
Arthur Beaver,	Farmer
Eli Skenandore,	Manual training teacher
George W. Stigers,	Carpenter
Paul Molzahn,	Shoe and harnessmaker
Arthur Van Wert,	Engineer
O. D. Carey,	Assistant engineer
James Mumblehead,	Gardener and dairyman
Andrew Knife,	Printer and bandmaster
	Night watchman

Cantonment, Oklahoma.

By Special Correspondent.

Superintendent Wisdom's children have just recovered from measles.

The lease clerk is busy getting out leases for the incoming year.

Elizabeth Peters gave a birthday party on the evening of November 12.

School opened here early with a larger attendance than any previous year.

Mrs. Carnes, the matron, is convalescing after a serious operation for appendicitis.

An annual social gathering of the Cheyenne and Ponca Indians has just come to a close.

Mr. Upton, wife, son and stenographer of the Indian land inheritance business, are here for the present.

Many of the employees are new, having been transferred from other schools, and are pleased with their change.

Everything seems to be progressing and moving nicely under the new administration and bids fair to continue so.

Many of the employees had an outing on election day as they were due at the polls to cast their votes for the cause of their country.

Superintendent Wisdom is planning a new dynamo for the establishment of electric lights in the school and cottages. He has also a supply of water which others have not been able to obtain due to his familiar knowledge of the country and facts pertaining thereto.

List of Employees at Rice Station School, Arizona

James S. Perkins,	Supt. and Physician
Edith B. Kime,	Clerk
Lizzie V. Davis,	Matron
Abbie E. Hill,	Assistant matron
Jean C. Reed,	Teacher
Mary G. George,	Teacher
Louise C. Lindsey,	Teacher
La Veda Waddell,	Teacher
Ruth Boren,	Nurse
Metta P. Lindsey,	Seamstress
Marchia C. White,	Laundress
Lizzie Moore,	Cook
Edith S. Collins,	Baker
Peter Collins,	Engineer
Arthur Pritchard,	Carpenter
Theodore Reed,	Industrial teacher
Melvin Sisto,	Gardener
Ben Norman,	Assistant
Charles F. Nelson,	Laborer
Henry Hopkins,	Herder
Walter Naslee,	Shoe and harnessmaker
Dan Kinney,	Laborer

Flandreau, South Dakota

Weekly Review.

Supt. L. M. Compton is arranging to pay the Wisconsin Winnebago the \$800,000 which is due them from the Government. There are but about nine hundred of these Indians, many of whom are homeless, and it is proposed in such cases to invest the funds due such families in purchasing lands upon which they may be able to become self-supporting in future.

Jesse W. Smith has been transferred from the Ponca boarding school to the Kiowa agency. He has come to take the position of Charles Eggers as supervising principal of Indian schools of this agency. Mr. Eggers has assumed full charge of the school at Rainy Mountain, which necessitates the calling of Mr. Smith here.

Genoa, Nebraska

Indian News.

Jonas Shawandosa has been transferred from Genoa to Yankton, South Dakota, as engineer.

Mrs. Cynthia Thurston arrived from White Earth last Sunday and is in charge of the hospital.

Edward Gilbeau, class 1914, is now assistant tailor at Haskell Institute. Our good wishes are with him.

Miss Olive Huffman of Sterling, Kansas, transferred from Crow Creek, will have charge of the sixth and seventh grades.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Brooks, last year at Greenville, California, have been transferred to Rosebud agency, South Dakota.

Charles Kemery of the 1914 class is engineer at Crow Creek, South Dakota, school. He is interested and expecting to make good, and we are sure he will.

The superintendent's home, now in process of erection, commands from its wide porches a beautiful view of the campus and far-reaching country beyond.

A. D. Dodge, transferred from Sisseton agency, arrived October 6 to take the position of clerk. His wife is the teacher of the fifth grade. Their little daughter, Charlotte, will attend school in town.

Walter G. Smith, a new appointee, arrived Friday, September 4. He will have charge of the shoe and harness shop and will also instruct the band. Formerly Mr. Smith was assistant at the Genoa, Neb., school.—*Peace Pipe.*

U. C. Upchurch, formerly agency farmer at Winnebago, Nebraska, has been promoted to the Spokane reservation in Washington. Mr. Crummin of the Santee agency, Nebraska, will fill the position of farmer at Winnebago.—*Exchange.*

We regret very much to lose our matron, Miss Boyd, transferred to Carlisle, who was always willing to do all she could for the comfort of the boys. We wish her all success in her new school. She is succeeded by Miss Frazier of Grinnell, Iowa, who is occupying her first position in the service, and we are sure that success awaits her.

Miss Gaither has been recently transferring twenty-one of her most advanced girls to a new home in the former employees' building. To the regulation furniture, the girls have add-

ed their own little belongings, making their rooms take on a cosy and homelike appearance, and they are very happy in the new quarters.

U. S. Civil Service Examination.

NURSERYMAN (MALE)

December 15, 1914.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination for nurseryman, for men only. From the register of eligibles resulting from this examination certification will be made to fill a vacancy in this position at \$900 per annum in the Chilocco Indian school, Oklahoma, and vacancies as they may occur in positions requiring similar qualifications, unless it is found to be in the interest of the service to fill any vacancy by reinstatement, transfer, or promotion.

The duties of this position are the propagation and care of nursery stock, landscape gardening, and instructing Indian boys in nursery work.

A rating of at least 70 per cent in the subject of physical ability and also in that of training and experience is a prerequisite for consideration for this position. At least one year's experience in the propagation and care of fruit trees is required for a rating of 70 per cent in the subject of training and experience. Additional credit will be given for experience in the preparation for forest trees and in landscape gardening.

Statements as to training and experience are accepted subject to verification.

Applicants must have reached their twentieth but not their fiftieth birthday on the date of the examination.

Persons who meet the requirements and desire this examination should at once apply for form 1800, stating the title of the examination for which the form is desired, to the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

Robbie's grandfather was a veteran of the Civil war, and in talking to his little grandson about the battles he said: "Nearly a generation and a half ago, Robbie, my head was grazed by a bullet in the battle of Chickamauga."

Robbie looked at the bald pate of his grand-
sire attentively and said: "Not much grazing there now, is there?"—*Exchange.*

Untutored Indian

Representative W. C. Hawley of Oregon was born in that state, but his parents were among the pioneers who came to the far west on a prairie schooner, when Indians were plentiful as blackberries in Alabama. Among the noble red men's tribes in Oregon was the Umatilla, in regard to whom he tells a good story to illustrate the guileless mind of poor Lo after his contact with the white man.

It seems that Indians of this tribe, unlike their neighboring nations, had some fine horses, descendants of a fine Arabian sire which had fallen into their hands; and one of these steeds, Mahomet, was as fleet as the wind, and his reputation had gone abroad into the land.

The white men of the county had also a horse which they thought could beat anything this side of chained lightning. So a race was declared for a certain day, at which the white man's nag, Rex, was to be pitted against Mahomet.

Both sides groomed and curried and exercised their pets. The Indians had their animal in a tent, whose only guard was an old woman, who sat at the door smoking. So the white men, who wanted to see the speed of Mahomet in order to place their bets, bribed her to let them have the horse out one moonlight night to test him against Rex.

They took the steed and ran him, but Rex distanced him by a furlong without turning a hair. The horse was then quietly returned. The next day at the race meeting the white men bet everything they owned, even to their shoes and hats on Rex.

The race was started, the horses flew, and Mahomet left Rex half a mile in the rear.

"You no try out Mahomet last night," grunted the chief, as he pocketed a roll of bills; "we had Mahomet over in the woods; that horse you took Mahomet's brother. Can't run more than cow!"—*Washington Star*.

The Indian Described by One Who Knows Him

"The athletic sports of the Indians have greatly contributed toward their strong physique and manly bearing," says Charles Warren Currier, lecturer of the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions, in an important article in the September *Lippincott's*. "Wrestling is of comparatively recent introduction. Dancing is a well-known Indian amusement. Some dances were indulged in for pleasure, while others formed part of a ceremonial, or served to cele-

brate an important event. The war dance was a preparation for a campaign. The sun dance, a superstitious rite, is frequently permitted among the Arapahoe of Wyoming. During one night of the dance, known as Wolf night, all rules and customs are suspended, and general license prevails. It is useless to state that this practice is the occasion of grave disorder.

"Games of various kinds served to fill up the time in the intervals of war and hunting. These differed according to the tribe and location. Among the Ojibway, ball-playing was especially popular, and sometimes the entire village would join in the game. The men and women are provided with sticks, of which one end is bent, and to which a network of rawhide is attached, two inches deep and large enough to admit the ball. Two poles are driven into the ground at a distance of four hundred paces from each other, and these serve as goals for the two parties. Each one tries to take the ball to the hole, either by running with it or throwing it. The one who succeeds in striking the pole wins the game. The play is exceedingly rough, but whosoever should become angry would be regarded as a coward. Different bands or villages are accustomed to play against each other.

"Foot racing and jumping over a stick are also popular; the former is greatly in vogue among young people; but the latter is forbidden to young women, who are also not allowed to use bow and arrow. The girls have a game of their own called 'maiden's ball play.'

"Horse racing is another favorite amusement of the Indians, and the winning horse is an object to be coveted. In general, the Indian is much inclined to gambling. There are also games for rainy days and the wigwam, such as the 'tossing game,' in which an effort is made to hit a certain stick; the 'mocassin game' and the 'bone play.'"

"Just look at the wonderful color of the sea!" exclaimed a tourist on his first Mediterranean cruise. "See how blue it is!"

"That's not strange," growled a traveller who had lately run the gamut of the Neapolitan pensions and was therefore disillusioned. "No wonder it's blue. You'd be blue yourself if you had to wash the shoes of Italy!"—*Lippincott's*

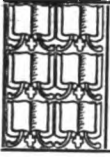
A gallon of gas—a bucket of oil.

A piece of wire—we call a coil.

A little tin—ten feet of board—

All go together to make a Ford.

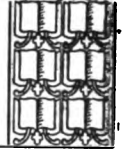
—*Red and Black*.



"NOT FOR SCHOOL, BUT FOR LIFE"

THE NATIVE AMERICAN

Devoted to Indian Education



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The Navaho Fair at Shiprock



OR many moons previous to the great annual event, Superintendent Shelton, his employees and the Navaho Indians all over the reservation were using brain and brawn in an effort to make this fair better than any other previous to it, and that they succeeded in their effort can well be told by the thousands who were in attendance.

The elements themselves seemed to be doing their utmost in helping to make the event a success, for the weather was ideal; the sun seemed brighter, and the skies bluer and all nature seemed to smile on the occasion.

The fair was held at Shiprock agency, which is in itself a place well worth seeing at any time. Situated as it is in a large grove of cottonwoods and with the San Juan river flowing by makes it a most beautiful place, and many parties find refuge on the blue grass lawns under the shade of the widespreading trees.

The crowd in attendance was immense; the grove was filled with the camps of the white visitors and every available space connected with the school and agency was converted for the time being into sleeping apartments, and even then a large number found it impossible to secure accommodation and had to sleep on the lawns.

A half mile east of the agency the Indian camps were thickly spread over an area of more than a square mile. It has been estimated that the crowd numbered from five to eight thousand persons.

The exhibits of the various kinds were displayed in a large inclosure built for this

purpose on the agency grounds, which is in the form of a hollow square, the sides of which are in a form of booths, and it is here that the greatest collection of Indian products ever brought together at one time was presented to the public eye. The number, quality and variety of the exhibits exceeded those of any previous fair held here. Each reservation trader assisted the Indians in displaying the products of their particular locality in a most pleasing manner, and the result was a surprise to all.

The famous Navaho blanket was seen here at its best; this display could not be equaled anywhere and it alone was a sight worth traveling many miles to see. The hundreds of varied patterns, skillful designs, pleasing combinations of color, and excellent workmanship showed months of careful thought and labor on the part of the Navaho women. That these blankets were genuine could not be doubted, as several Indian women were busily engaged in weaving while the fair was in progress. One interesting sight was the seven-year-old daughter of Hosteen La-pi-he, clad in the primitive *b-he-el* or squaw dress of the Navaho, busily weaving a blanket.

The best blankets for design, color and workmanship were shown by the Indians living near the Bloomfield post at Toadelen, fifty miles south of the agency, while the outline blankets, which are in a class by themselves and considered by some to excel all others, were produced by the Teec-Nuz-Pos Indians who live in Arizona forty miles northwest of Shiprock. One of the largest collections of blankets was brought from the vicinity of Walker's post near Red Rock, thirty-five miles southwest from Ship-

rock. The entire blanket display contained more than a thousand blankets and represented an estimated value of more than fifty thousand dollars.

The handiwork of the Navaho silversmith was represented by large collections of jewelry of great beauty and variety. The best collection was made by Not-ton-ny-Et-se-bit-cil-ly, from the Noel post of Se-nos-tee, thirty miles south of the agency. This man and several other smiths were on the ground with their crude instruments where they converted silver money into ornaments, whose neat designs and delicate workmanship rivalled the handiwork of the artisans of the orient.

if properly supplied with water could and would support himself by cultivating the soil.

It should be understood that the greater part of the products shown at the fair were raised by the dry farming process, which was known and practiced by these people long before Campbell and his system was heard of.

The Navaho counts his riches by the number of sheep, cattle, goats and horses he possesses and these were well represented. The best stock shown were brought from a distance from forty to fifty miles; many of them showing that they were well bred.

In variety of exhibits, the Se-nos-tee In-



Part of the Crowd at Shiprock Fair, 1914.

The display of farm products from all sections was of such variety, quantity and quality as to cause many favorable comments by the white visitors. The best agricultural display was shown by the Se-nos-tee Indians, with the Teec-nuz-pos Indians a close second, and Red Rock not far behind. The best fruit was produced by the Indians who live in that part of the reservation which is watered by the Hogback canal.

Judging from the quality of both fruit and other agricultural products, the Navaho

dians excelled all others, but each part of the reservation was well represented and the exhibits from each community alone would have made a good show.

One display which deserves special mention was that brought from the Wetherill post of Kayenta, Arizona, a distance of over a hundred miles. The Indians of that locality produced many rare designs in blankets, basketry and pottery and their farm products were well worth looking at.

The San Juan school exhibit received much favorable comment. It consisted of

products of the different departments, those of the farm, orchards and garden predominating.

One feature that attracted much attention was the baby show. There were over a hundred Navaho babies, some smiling, some frowning and some crying; all in various stages of beauty and cleanliness, but which was each in its own mother's eyes the "prettiest child in the world," who were paraded before the eyes of three discriminating judges whose duty was to select the three prettiest and the three cleanest as prize winners.

The five thousand watermelons piled, like cordwood, in the center of the fair

encores and much favorable comment.

The baseball games played between the Fort Defiance and Shiprock teams were most pleasing to the Fort Defiance people as that team carried off all honors.

Among other interesting features of entertainment, the school itself was not the least. Many people found great pleasure in visiting the farm, orchards, vineyard, vegetable and flower gardens and in visiting the barnyards and inspecting the thoroughbred animals of various kinds with which the farm is well stocked, and in seeing the different departments at work where things seemed to move like the mechanism of some huge machine whose every product is a success



Section of Display at Shiprock Fair, 1914.

grounds tantalized and mocked on the first two days, but reached the height of their popularity on Watermelon day when they were cut and given out free to all in quarters, halves, or as much as one could eat. To the disappointment of the crowd more than a thousand melons were left untouched at sundown on the last day of the fair.

The musical programs given by the Indian pupils of the school on Thursday and Friday nights were pleasing and varied; they were a surprise to visitors and received many

One noteworthy fact connected with this fair, and one which deservedly received much comment, was that during all the three days' celebration on the fair grounds, among the white visitors from all parts of the country, nor yet at the great camp of the Navahos, was one instance of drunkenness or rowdyism of any kind seen, and considering the size of the crowd this is certainly remarkable and speaks well for the management. The Indian fair of today is indeed vastly different from the fete days of the Indian of a few years ago.

Trip to Tucson

By William T. Moore

Our trip to the Y. M. C. A. convention held in the city of Tucson was greatly enjoyed by the three delegates from the Phoenix Indian School Y. M. C. A.

We left Friday morning on the 5:45 train on which we met five delegates from the Phoenix Y. M. C. A. with whom we enjoyed the trip until our arrival in Tucson.

On our arrival we were glad that there was a boy from the Tucson Mission school waiting for us who took us first to the new Y. M. C. A. building where we registered, then to the Indian school which is about two and a half miles south of the city where we were greeted with kindness.

There being nothing special for us that afternoon we visited the schoolrooms and enjoyed listening to the pupils recite, and also watching the young boys at their football scrimmage.

In the evening at 7:30 was the opening service at the Y. M. C. A. and about twenty-five boys from the Mission school attended with us. William Jennings Bryan, Jr. of Tucson made the address of welcome to all the delegates.

Following this was Dr. Clarence A. Barbour, D. D., of New York city who had the honor of delivering the first address in the new Y. M. C. A. building. The address he made was about the building and its use with the proper kind of thought and talk and to have the proper sport in it. This meeting closed with the benediction.

At nine o'clock Saturday morning was devotional hour, led by Dr. Barbour. He read a few verses from the Scripture after which he made a brief but helpful talk on prayer. The three points emphasized were real need, deep desire and genuine faith. After he had closed he made a motion that every one present should introduce himself. This showed us that there were delegates from various parts of the state such as Miami, Bisbee, Douglas, Phoenix, etc., some from different parts of New Mexico, and from a section lying

west of the Pecos river in Texas.

As I introduced myself as a delegate from the Phoenix Indian School Y. M. C. A. every one in the room clapped his hands as if to show that they were glad to know that we have a Y. M. C. A.

In the afternoon we had sectional conferences, with round table discussions of association problems.

The city, railroad and industrial delegates' meeting was held upstairs and the student delegates' downstairs. In this student meeting was President R. B. Von Kleinsmid of the University of Arizona, presiding, and Gale Seaman of Los Angeles, California, leading the discussion. This was very interesting for Mr. Seaman told us of the development of the first organization which started in the year 1844 and how it is taking the whole world.

We enjoyed the auto trip to the university grounds and to the San Xavier mission, and also the dinner for all delegates after our return that evening.

On Sunday afternoon we went to the service at the Indian school and a man from Douglas led the meeting.

In the evening at 7:30 there was a union meeting of all churches and the address was made by Dr. Barbour. At 8:30 a farewell service was led by G. S. Bilheimer of Denver.

On Monday morning about eight o'clock we started on our way home, and arrived safely in Phoenix at 12:30.

We are very thankful to all pupils and employees who helped to make this trip for the three boys to represent this school.

The Tuskegee Institute singers will render a program of plantation melodies, negro folk songs and dialect readings at the school chapel Sunday evening, December 13. Arrangements were made this week by J. D. Stevenson, who is planning the tour of these young men in the interest of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute. No admission will be charged, but a silver offering will be taken for the benefit of the institute.

Indians Hold Fair With No Dancing

Bemidji, Minnesota.—Two thousand persons, 500 of whom were whites, attended the big day of the Indian fair at Red Lake, which according to Walter F. Dickens, superintendent of the agency, was not only a bewildering surprise to visitors, but probably was the first Indian fair ever held that was devoid of dances.

"That is an achievement that must be looked upon with a good deal of hopefulness," said Superintendent Dickens, "because it shows as nothing else could the zeal of the Indians in demonstrating to their white brothers their ability to raise farm products and hold a fair excelling in exhibits from the soil as well as prize specimens of stock and household displays. There was no firewater nor dancing nor any of those other adjuncts thought necessary for an Indian celebration."

Exhibits of grain grown by the Indians included specimens of oats, barley and wheat that would average twenty-five bushels to the acre, and yellow dent corn fully matured.

What was perhaps next in importance was the stock display, which included blooded animals, the registered Holstein and Durham cattle being most numerous. The judging of the stock was done by Supt. C. G. Selvig of the Crookston school.

There was also a fine display of vegetables and fruits, all of which were raised by the Indians. The exhibits included cantaloupes and sugar-sweet watermelons. There were also crab apples and displays of other apples and fruits.

The women and girls had exhibits of bread, pies, cakes, jellies, preserves, pickles and other dainties. But probably the most artistic and beautiful display ever seen at a county fair was found in the display of beaded work. These exhibits not only were done neatly, but the beaded designs and coloring were gorgeous. The exhibit included among other things headdress, sacques, moccasins, dresses, belts, hat bands, banners, buckskin leggings and jackets. All were new, having been made by the Chippe-

wa the past year for display at the fair.

There was no disorder nor intoxication.—*New York World*.

(The above news item in the *New York World* of September 20 is a gratifying indication of the responsive sentiment among the Indians to the appeal of Commissioner Cato Sells looking toward industrial advancement and self-support. Similar reports are being received from Indian fairs throughout the country, and there is every indication that the agricultural exhibits to be held next year will be decided improvements over those of this year and that hereafter the Indian fair will "mark the start of the Indians along the road, the purpose of which is self-support and independence and that each year will be a milestone fixing the stages of the Indian's progress toward that goal.")

Farewell Turned into Welcome

Gathered forty strong to bid farewell to Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Snyder, who had packed their household goods to leave for their home after long service in the Indian Service, the Stephens class of the First Presbyterian Sunday school on Thursday evening made a pilgrimage to the United States Indian Industrial school, a distance of some two miles. The Snyders are pillars of the church and held in high esteem in the community. Their going would have meant regrets in many circles. But the tearful farewell was turned into a jolly welcome, for before the party arrived at the home made doubly attractive with choice collections of Indian blanket and basketry, a telegram from Washington, D. C., announced that Mr. Snyder had been appointed superintendent of the school on the only terms under which he could accept the position, that of relieving him of the care of the pueblos. From grief to rejoicing was but a step and the class had the jolliest social in its history. The lunch served shortly before midnight was something out of the ordinary. Laughter and fun marked the homeward trip in the big Indian school heretics where the journey to the school had been in rather a minor key.—Santa Fe news in *Albuquerque Journal*.

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C. W. GOODMAN, Superintendent

An Illustrated Weekly Magazine, Devoted to Indian Education and Printed by Indian Student-Apprentices at the United States Indian Training School, Phoenix, Arizona

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A YEAR

Mrs. Nell White Standage is assisting in the main office temporarily.

A number of family dinner parties were held at campus homes Thursday.

Walter Goodman came down from Prescott to spend Thanksgiving day with home folks.

Superintendent Goodman reached home with a party of California children in time for Thanksgiving dinner.

Mrs. J. A. Murphy and son arrived Friday from Washington, D. C., and will remain with Dr. Murphy during his stay in the southwest this winter.

J. H. Cruthis, an attorney of Talihina, Oklahoma, arrived in Phoenix Monday with Roosevelt Bacon, a patient for the East farm sanatorium.

Miss Fowler and Mrs. Oliver entertain the Maricopa chapter of the D. A. R. this afternoon at the club and will be glad to receive contributions for their charity box at this meeting.

Miss Margaret Combs, financial clerk of the Walker River reservation has been transferred to the position of teacher at the Fallon agency, this appointment taking effect November 4.—*Nevada American*.

Dr. F. E. Rodriguez and bride called at the school Friday. The groom is a field dentist who has been for the past five months on the Pima reservation with headquarters at Sacaton. The young lady came out from Washington and was met at Phoenix this week by Dr. Rodriguez and the ceremony took place in the city.


It is estimated that nearly 125 turkeys were slaughtered to provide Thanksgiving dinner for the pupils at the school and East Farm sanatorium.

Dr. and Mrs. Breid and daughter, Dr. Murphy and Mrs. McLaughlin were guests at the Sanatorium club Thanksgiving day and report their celebration in keeping with their reputation for events of this kind.


Engineer Clyde Potts of the Department of Justice spent a day at the school last week inspecting the sanitary conditions of the plant. He is making a circle around the United States inspecting the plants at various schools and agencies. Mr. Potts is accompanied by his little daughter who is greatly enjoying the geography lesson of the several weeks' travel.

The Santa Fe boarding school has been segregated from the pueblos and the assistant superintendent, Frederic Snyder, has been appointed superintendent of the school. The Santa Fe pueblos will be under the jurisdiction of Supt. P. T. Lonergan of the Albuquerque pueblos. Mr. Snyder's first appointment included the superintendency of the pueblos as well as the school, and was followed by his resignation and plans to go east to make his home, and his many friends at Phoenix will be glad to hear that he is to remain in the southwest.

The second meeting of the Literary society had for its subject the evil effects of tobacco and cigarettes. Assistant Disciplinarian Ignacio warned the boys against the use of tobacco if they hoped to be athletes and Drs. Breid, Murphy and Marden also addressed the boys. Peter Porter told of the Anti-Tobacco society at Haskell Institute and an enthusiastic branch was immediately formed at this school, the membership including most of the athletes. The outlook for the literary society this year is brighter than ever and it is to be hoped that the enthusiasm will not die out.



Thanksgiving Day at Phoenix Indian School



Thanksgiving day dawned no less beautiful than other Arizona winter days, and was celebrated at the school with the usual religious services, followed by feast and sport.

At ten o'clock Dr. H. M. Campbell of the Presbyterian church conducted a praise service at the chapel, which was beautifully decorated with roses and chrysanthemums. At the girls' sittingroom Father Joseph held mass.

Pupils' Diningroom

A little past noon the large diningroom was thrown open and displayed tables well filled with roast turkey and the good things that accompany "His Honor, the Turk." The entire student body sat down at once and as is customary on the two big annual feast days the employees waited on the tables and saw that plates were refilled and pitchers replenished until every child had dined sumptuously. The menu was as follows:

Roast Turkey	Giblet Sauce Radishes	Cranberry Jelly
Mashed Potatoes	Baked Sweet Potatoes Scalloped Corn	Onion Dressing
Bread		Butter
Apples	Pumpkin Pie Oranges Cocoa	Fruit Cake

Club Diningroom

About sixty members, guests and campus residents sat down to a splendidly appointed dinner at the employees' club. The diningroom was decorated with peppers, chrysanthemums and roses, and the long tables were a delight to the artistic eye in arrangement. The favors created additional fun for the already merry crowd, and the five-course dinner would have satisfied one of

the most epicurean taste. The menu was as follows:

Consomme a La Royal		
Bass French Style	Boiled Spuds	Cucumbers
Corn Pones		Ice Water
Thanksgiving Turkey		Cranberry Jelly
Cauliflower Hongraise		French Peas
Celery		Olives
Tea Biscuit		White Bread
Grape Juice		
Salad with Cheese Tidbits		
Velvet Cream with Cherry Gelatine		White Fruit Cake
Pop Corn Balls		Lumps of Gold
Coffee, with or without Fruits		

Special to Club Members: Resolved to fast until breakfast

East Farm Sanatorium

Sixty-five pupil-patients sat down at the prettily decorated tables, there being only three who were not able to go to the diningroom. There was no doubt but that the Thanksgiving dinner prepared was the very nicest in the history of the East Farm. All of the employees had shown great interest in making everything as attractive as possible for the boys and girls who have not the blessing of perfect health, and success evidently attended their efforts. The menu was as follows:

Roast Turkey		
<i>A La Mode Sage Dressing</i>	<i>A La Marine Gravy</i>	
Cranberry Sauce		
<i>Mashed Potatoes</i>	<i>Candied Yams</i>	
<i>Jardine Creamed Turnips</i>		
<i>Green Onions</i>	<i>Radishes</i>	<i>Lettuce</i>
<i>Pickled Beets</i>		
<i>Pumpkin Pie</i>		
<i>Apples</i>	<i>Oranges</i>	
<i>French Graham Rolls De Marcelle</i>		
<i>Milk</i>	<i>Cocoa</i>	<i>Tea</i>

The members of the football team enjoyed their Thanksgiving dinner early in the evening in the pupils' diningroom.

0-0 in Favor of the Indians

It was one solid hour of rushing, thumping, piling, punting football. Tricks failed, end runs were piled up behind the line, forward passes were blocked, good old-time football was the only thing that would work. Even that found itself ramming into such solid lines that punting was often necessary. It was always a case of the irresistible force meeting the immovable object, for both teams had the fighting edge. Only a few men on each side were replaced by substitutes and very little time was taken out by injured players and in the end both teams seemed to be as aggressive as at the start.

The game started exactly at 3:30 the Indians kicking off to the high school and for the first quarter the ball for the most part was in the Indians' territory though their goal was not seriously threatened. The high school made most of their gains in exchanging punts. In the second and third quarters things were more even, each team advancing the ball for a little while and then suddenly stopping, though the Indians began piling up end runs before they got started and smashing line bucks before they reached the line. They solved high school's trick plays before they developed.

Indeed, both teams soon found that tricks would not work and settled down into hard pounding of the line. In the last part of the third quarter the Indians commenced to push the Coyotes and carried the ball from center to within five yards of a touchdown when the whistle blew and the quarter ended. On the next play the fumble occurred that cost us the game. Flores was sent in to buck the line but dropped the ball and a high school man recovered it. We soon threatened their line again but they rallied and held while we were forced to kick. When the whistle ended the game the Indians had the ball about in the center of the field.

And neither side had scored.

The game Thursday shows that we lack seating facilities for the crowds on our ath-

letic field. A grandstand twice the size of the one we have is needed.

Mr. Venne has made a wonderfully clever little football team. They have a splendid defense and grasped the idea that the best way to "save their bacon" is to "get the other fellows' bacon" first.

Indians Lose to Tempe Normals

With Capt. Anton out of the game and two of the best substitutes away the Normals defeated our team by the score of 35 to 13 last Saturday. Our boys played a good defensive game, gaining the whole length of the field twice for two touchdowns but it seemed impossible to stop the end runs and forward passes of the Normals.

Puella who was pulled from tackle to play in Anton's place was accidentally bumped in the eye in the first scrimmage and thereafter had the use of only one eye. Sneed who played in Puella's place at tackle played a good game but has not had the training and could not put up the game that Puella would have if he played in his regular position. Antonio Martinez who would have been the first sub to go in on account of Anton's absence had gone to the Y. M. C. A. convention and had left before Anton was taken down with a boil on his neck. Alfred Jackson who would have been the first sub tackle also was at Tucson. Flores, also a good man, failed to make connections and was not there, and probably a little overconfidence on the part of our boys after having beaten the same team one week before concludes the alibis.

The team showed none of that dash and fighting spirit shown in the first game which was probably due to their captain's absence.

The defense was weak and end runs usually stopped by the ends were for long gains and sometimes touchdowns. The team's or players' weakness in not following up their opponents on forward passes resulted in several gains.

The Indian as a Road Builder

Taxpayers are particularly interested in the utilization of such labor in the building of roads as will produce the greatest results at the least cost. That the Apache Indian, who has earned and sustained a reputation in history and story as a bloodthirsty warrior, has another side to his nature is shown by the following article by Secretary Keegan of the Gila County Taxpayers' association, and will be of particular interest to all who are interested in the labor question on roads.

While many and various may be the tendencies to evil of the various tribes of Arizona Indians, they possess some redeeming features, which, if properly cultivated, will make of them useful adjuncts to society and civilization, more particularly so in Arizona.

Being Government wards on the reservation, little if anything is known by the average citizen of the Indian's usefulness or good qualities, or what may be made of him by some care, kind treatment and instructions to fit him to labor and become self-sustaining.

Once off the reservation, however, necessity compels him to become self-sustaining. He therefore enters the field of competition with unskilled labor. Does he succeed? Most assuredly he does. The Indian is a natural born road builder and with some instructions becomes the peer of white labor, in that his endurance of heat is greater and his slow, even, steady, constant gait manifests his worth at the day's end.

Show him what to do and how to do it, you can rest assured he will perform his task. Sulen and uncommunicative, he works steadily, and some of the older hands readily adapt themselves to alignment, curvature and grade, and are assigned to the more important duties such as foremen, powdermen, etc.

There have been several miles of road constructed in northern Gila county during the present year by Indian labor and at a very conservative cost. As indicating what the

authorities of Gila county think of Indian labor, a call was published for competitive bids on less than three miles of road construction. The lowest bid submitted was \$4,000, while the appropriation was only \$2,500. All bids were rejected and the work was commenced by Indian labor under the supervision of a competent foreman who reports direct to the supervisors.

From the detailed report to the county board of supervisors by this association a conclusion is easily reached of the value of the Apache Indian to the taxpayers of Gila county in this industry alone. There was some white labor employed, such as a foreman and a few teamsters, but the large majority of day laborers were Indians.—*Ex.*

Hospitals for Indians

Ever since the time when the "discoverers of America" bought large slices of land for a few gaudy beads, the Indian has had a hard time holding his own against the white man. He has sold his birthright for a mess of pottage so often that it would seem that by this time pottage must cloy his jaded appetite.

But at last the Indian must see that the Government's interest in him does not stop with depriving him of fire-water. Congress recently appropriated a large amount of money for improvement of the health conditions among the Indians and for the establishment of hospital facilities for them.

Three hundred thousand dollars have been appropriated for this purpose, \$100,000 of which will be used for constructing hospitals at a cost not to exceed \$15,000 each. In addition to this, the Indian Bureau is now constructing three hospitals for the Sioux Indians to cost approximately \$25,000 each on the Rosebud, Pine Ridge, and Cheyenne reservations.

Until recent years, the Indian's contact with the Government has not been altogether designed to make him pleased with the change from the primitive state to civilization. Everything he liked seemed to be

taken from him. Opportunities for hunting were restricted and the occupation of the tomahawk was gone. He was crowded into pretty close quarters, a circumstance which did not tend to improve his health or his temper, and if he had happened to read of Sampson and Delilah he probably would have understood the feelings of the former after his hair had been cut off.

The health of the Indians has been deplorable and little attention has been given to the correction of this condition. The rapid construction of many hospitals will be a boon to the Indian. It would be a pity to witness the disappearance of the Indians from their native land, and it is hoped that steps which have been taken to prevent such a thing will be eminently successful.

Civilization has brought many great reforms in life, but it has also brought some evils, notably the crowding of humanity into narrow spaces. The hospital, however, is civilization's antidote for this evil, and since the Indian has experienced the evil he is entitled to antidote. — *Washington (D. C.) Post.*

A Proclamation of Thanksgiving

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF ARIZONA.

In these troublous times, when countries of Europe are being devastated by rival armies; when foreign homes and firesides are being made desolate by visitations of death; when, in brief, the strifes of humankind are impeding the wheels of industry and threatening that ideal civilization to the attainment of which universal peace is deemed essential, the people of the United States, with amity indwelling, are, by divine dispensation, permitted to pursue in quietude the multiple activities of everyday life whereby the sustenance of home and church and state is afforded security and permanence. Arizona as an integral part of our nation, being likewise under the guardianship of that divine Providence which bestows all rewards and blessings upon mankind, con-

tinues to garner the fruits of industry resultant from the development of her wonderful resources, while the future of the state is bright with promise, and her people are animated by a spirit of hopefulness that is futurity's best augury.

Now, therefore, I, George W. P. Hunt, governor of Arizona, acting in observance of a revered national custom, in pursuance of law, and in accordance with the proclamation of our honored President, Woodrow Wilson, do hereby proclaim that Thursday, November 26th, 1914, shall be set aside as a day of Thanksgiving on which, with appropriate ceremonies and festivities, all citizens may, at altar and at fireside, manifest unto the omnipotent Creator their gratitude for blessings divinely conferred, and may, by generous exercise of kindness toward the needy and infirm, show themselves imbued with that universal and all-pervasive love that tempers the chastening of circumstances and ameliorates the sting of human woes.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State of Arizona to be affixed.

Done at the city of Phoenix, the capital, this 16th day of November, 1914.

[SEAL]

GEO. W. P. HUNT,
Governor of Arizona.

Attest:

SIDNEY P. OSBORN,
Secretary of State.

And George Did

The new battleship schools instituted by the Secretary of the Navy have made some startling contributions to literature. Here is an essay of a Filipino sailor who was told to write about George Washington.

George Wassingham was sore because American persons is not free. He sale to England on (naming his own battleship) ship and say to King: "I express declaration of independence for American person." King he say "Nothin' doin'," and Mr. Wassingham tell Admiral Dewey to shoot turret guns at him. Bime-by King he say he will not rule American persons again. "Let George do it," say King and today American persons is free. — *Ex.*

Fire at Fort Totten School

A serious fire occurred at Fort Totten school a few days ago in which eighteen horses were suffocated by smoke. The school barn was burned there last year, and on account of the delay in securing funds for rebuilding, the basement was covered with a temporary roof for use this winter. In some unaccountable manner fire originated in the hay above the horses and when it was discovered it was beyond control.—*Weekly Review.*

Lower Brule, South Dakota

Brule Rustler.

Dr. Michael, United States supervisor, is with us at present, having arrived to take charge at this agency pending the appointment of a new superintendent for this place, Superintendent Green having received a transfer to Shawnee, Oklahoma. Dr. Michael was agent here some few years ago. He speaks the Dakota language fluently and understands the Indians and the Indians' work thoroughly.

The work of building the new dormitory for the girls at the school is progressing nicely under the direction of Messrs. Griffith, Gilliam and Keylock. We hope to see the girls nicely located in their new building by Christmas.



CONTRIBUTED BY PUPILS

Eighth Grade

I like my new place working in the tin shop. We club boys are kept very busy preparing for Thanksgiving.

The sewing room girls are busy making new work dresses for the girls.

We are very thankful to our Creator that we live to another Thanksgiving day.

The members of the Excelsior literary society met last night in the chapel and those who took part did well.

We three boys enjoyed the nice trip to Tucson and we thank the pupils and employees, for their assistance shows loyalty to our school.

I am very glad to say that the boys have organized an Anti-Tobacco League and about 40 boys have joined, mostly the football boys. This was started through the untiring efforts of William T. Moore, to whom we extend our thanks. See him and join.

Seventh Grade B

Harvier Adams is at home and is planning to come to East Farm sanatorium.

Today in our history class we wrote about the battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill.

The football team went to Tempe on Saturday to have a game with the Normals but were defeated.

I work in the printing shop and I am getting along just fine and I hope I will do better every day.

The boys in the drawing class at the manual training are getting along finely in both the morning and the afternoon classes.

Different classes of the Phoenix Indian School have been busy working out in the gardens planting here recently.

Our physiology day has changed from Friday to Monday on account of the music which we now have on the last day of the week.

The seventh B are studying about infinitives in language. We find it is interesting but it is kind of hard for some of us to understand.

The sewing room girls are busy making new blue work dresses and are anxious to get them finished. Each girl will now have two dresses.

Bessie Tall Bear, who was one of the students here last year, is now at the Carlisle Indian school and says that she likes it there, but often thinks of the Phoenix Indian School.

Sixth Grade B

The farmers have already sowed barley and alfalfa in the field west of the schoolhouse and it is now waiting for water.

The Y. M. C. A. members are getting along nicely in their meetings.

We blacksmith boys are very glad to have two new boys in our shop.

The sixth grade B pupils are now coloring maps of the British Isles.

The new hospital kitchen is almost finished and we hope to move in by next week.

We have been replanting some peas and we planted some flower seed.

The Y. M. C. A. is organizing a football team to play some of the boys.

A few of the boys lost some rolls of films at the Busy Drug store when it burned down some time ago.

We began taking our music lessons with Mr. Stacy last Friday and I hope we continue to do so for a while, as it will help us a good deal later on.

We farm boys are busy picking cotton which is planted north of the play grounds and we hope to have it all picked before the weather gets too cold.

Last Monday we had our arithmetic test.

We had a literary society meeting last night and I enjoyed it very much.

A very interesting program was enjoyed at the society Monday rendered by the pupils of the Phoenix Indian school.

We are very much interested in the study of hygiene and have learned different kinds of nourishing food.

We were glad to receive letters from Martha Phillips, a former pupil of this school. She is now working at Mesa, earning good wages.

A number of boys from California arrived here at school a few days ago. We boys from that part of the country were very glad to welcome them.

The All-Round Girl

We hear much about the all-round athlete in our school, not because we have so many; perhaps it is because we wish we had more. So we set up before the admiring gaze of the younger pupils a perfect young man, one who not only has a well-formed physique and an abundance of robust health, but also one who is disposed to use his energy and time in all sorts of athletics; one who brings fame to himself and to our school alike.

It is not my purpose to extol the virtues of the all-round athlete. I would call your attention to the much neglected, but much deserving girls. I appeal for more all-round girls. We all admire the girl who can sing, play or speak better than her companions; one whose gift has led her to excel in some special line. But to my mind, the all-round girl is one whose talent does not lie in one direction alone, but spreads out into numerous activities.

The all-around girl is popular because she plays tennis, rides horseback, swims, rows, and plays the piano. She easily adapts herself to all circumstances and can, therefore, take part in any activities which her companions may desire. She may not be able to play the most difficult classical music, but is willing to play what she can for her friends' pleasure.

If her friends desire to play tennis, she gets her racket and they do not find the contest an easy one; or if a companion wishes to take a tramp in the hills, she dons appropriate wearing apparel, snatches up her kodak and is off with her.

On returning from her hike, she finds her mother ill and unable to prepare supper; she slips on a gingham apron and prepares a meal of which the most fastidious cannot complain.

She may not be the brightest girl in school but she does her work faithfully and secures a fair grade; she is an active member of the literary society, and writes articles for the school paper. She may not have an abundance of cash, yet she attends the athletic contests, sells tickets and co-operates in every way to create a healthy school spirit and to make the school more efficient. Are you an all-round girl? Do you wish to be? Then do your stunt.—*High School Echo*.

Chief Yuma Frank Dead

"Chief Yuma Frank of the McDowell Apache is dead," said George N. Morgan this morning.

"The chief, who was about sixty years of age, and looked and acted like a man of forty, died last Wednesday and a delegation of the tribe came to Phoenix to give me the news and have me telegraph the tidings to Washington and to Dr. Montezuma.

"Frank was a splendid sample of the modern American Indian and was a credit to his tribe. We have been in the habit of going to Fort McDowell for a hunt every fall and Frank was anxious that we should repeat our visit this year but with McCutcheon in Europe and Dr. Montezuma unable to get away from his practice, we were compelled to abandon the idea.

"We had all made great plans for next year and I am sure that they will be carried out. It is probable that George Dickens will be elected to the vacant chieftainship and he is a good man and exercises a great influence with his people.

"I think I am safe in saying that every white man who has had dealings with McDowell Apache will be grieved to hear of the death of Yuma Frank, for he was a good man in every sense of the term and always taught his people that they must yield to the march of improvement and that their salvation as a nation lay in their conformity to modern usages. I could not learn from the Indians who were here when the funeral would be held or what ceremonies would accompany it."—*Arizona Gazette*.

Thirsty automobilist to a farmer standing beside his well: "Is this good pure water, sir."

"Wal, I should say it was," responded the farmer. "I had it scandalized by a pronologist and it contains one part of oxhyde and two parts of hydrophobia.—*Scout*.

*The
Native
American*



December 5, 1914

*Printed by Indian Printer-Apprentices
at the United States Indian Train-
ing School, Phoenix, Arizona*

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MY FIRST WISH is to see this plague to mankind banished from earth, and the sons and daughters of this world employed in a more pleasing and innocent amusement than in preparing implements and exercising them for the destruction of mankind.

—George Washington.



Indian Boys Baling Hay on Experimental Farm, Sacaton, Arizona.



Pima Women Picking Cotton, Experimental Station, Sacaton, Arizona



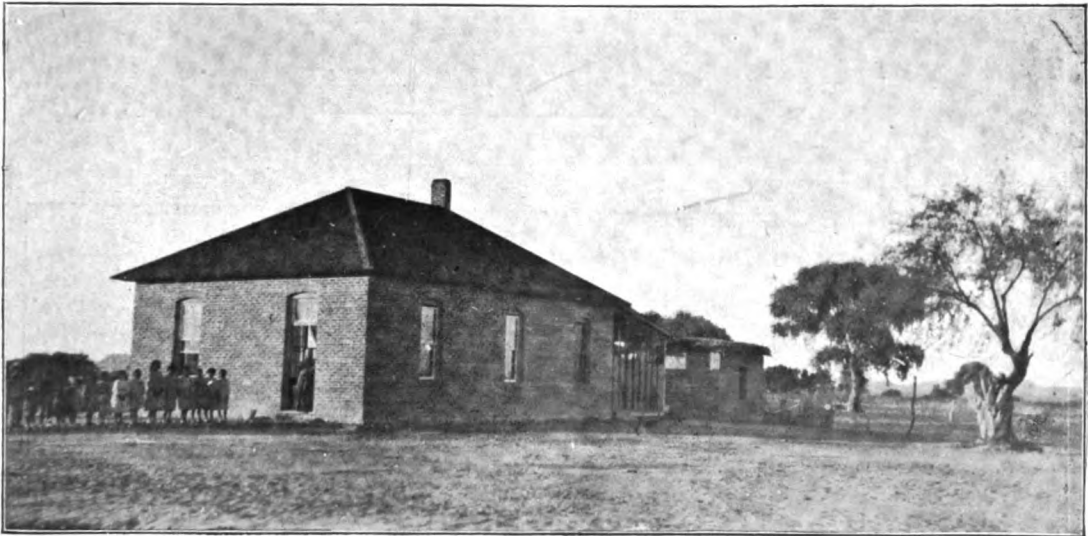
Pima Reservation



THE number of Indians embraced in the Pima tribe residing within the Gila River reservation is in the neighborhood of 5,000. In addition to these there are approximately 1,000 Papago Indians under the jurisdiction of the Pima agency, most of these residing on the public domain or within the small executive order reservations, recently established,

some 1,500 of these children of school age for whom no educational facilities whatever exist at this time. In the Indian bill lately passed there is an item appropriating \$50,000 for the establishment of day schools among these Papago Indians, which although far from adequate to their present need, is a much-needed beginning for this meritorious work.

No allotments have as yet been made on



Blackwater Day School

where they have villages and a limited area of cultivated land.

The day schools on the Gila River reservation apart from the boarding schools (of which there are two) number five, the total enrollment of Indian pupils being close to 200, which is practically the capacity of the schools. Day schools are greatly needed for the Papago Indian children of southern Arizona, it being estimated that there are

the Gila River reservation, although sectional lines have been run and allotments platted out. Some 1,500 Indians have also taken up these allotments tentatively with the expectation that they will be permanently allotted thereon, and they are now putting the same into cultivation. The cultivation of these allotments has been made possible by the reopening of the Little Gila river and the extension of the present irrigation system.

A progressive colony of Indian young men have established themselves under this system, who expect to demonstrate the initiative and enterprise of the younger generation of Pima when free to follow out their own ideas unhampered by ancient ways and customs.

has been very largely appropriated by the settlers above the Pima reservation, the crops have frequently proved failures, and there is now very seldom a year when a full crop is obtained on all cultivated lands within the reservation. It is hoped that the proposed San Carlos reservoir may be constructed in



Governor Hunt at Pima Fair.



Roundup of Horses, Gila Bend Reservation

The chief resources of the Gila River reservation are farming and stock raising. In former years when irrigating water in the Gila river was adequate, farming was practically the sole means of livelihood of the Pima Indians. Of late years, since the water supply

the near future, so that a new period of prosperity may dawn for these worthy and industrious people whose friendship for the whites from the earliest times has never wavered.

Markets for crops are good, the towns in

the vicinity of the reservation taking most of the produce they raised. The nearest railroad points are Casa Grande and Chandler.

There are in the neighborhood of seventy-



Crop of Sorghum Cane at Pima School Farm

eight employees regularly employed under the Pima Indian agency.

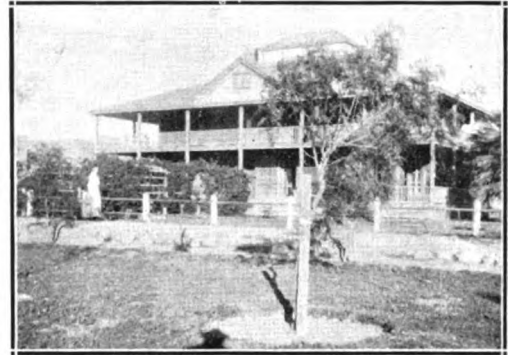
The advancement of the Pima toward a high standard of civilization during the past twenty years is a matter that must com-



Pima Indians working on Headgate of Little Gila River

mand the admiration of all who know the facts. Almost all the younger generation speak English; the majority of new buildings being erected by these young people are substantial adobe or frame dwellings;

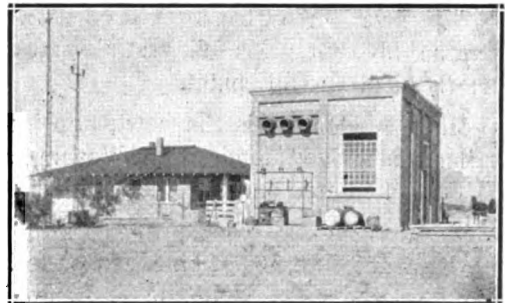
a greater variety of crops is being planted, including some 200 or 300 acres of Egyptian cotton this year, and where the water supply justifies it, small fruit orchards are being set out. Modern machinery is taking the place of the old-fashioned sickle and other primitive methods of farming, as fast as the



Employees' Quarters, Sacaton Arizona

now limited resources of the Indians will permit of their providing themselves in this way.

That these Indians should have made this great progress in the face of semi-arid conditions for so many years past, and due to the diversion of their irrigating water by other



Electric Power House and Pumping Station near Sacaton, Arizona.

parties, and have maintained themselves during periods of privation consequent upon this loss, which would long ago have exhausted the patience of their white neighbors, and that with a constancy the more remarkable in the face of these difficulties they should retain a strong hope in a brighter and not distant

(Continued on page 552.)

THE NATIVE AMERICAN

Entered at Phoenix, Arizona, as Second Class Mail Matter

C. W. GOODMAN, Superintendent

An Illustrated Weekly Magazine, Devoted to Indian Education and Printed by Indian Student-Apprentices at the United States Indian Training School, Phoenix, Arizona

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A YEAR

Work on the new domestic science building is progressing rapidly.

Don't forget the Tuskegee singers at the chapel Sunday evening, December 13.

The new Kimble motor for the printing office has arrived and is waiting to be installed.

Mr. and Mrs. Waite have commenced housekeeping in the quarters formerly occupied by the printer.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence have moved into the cottage formerly occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Klingenberg.

Dr. Joseph A. Murphy, medical supervisor, gave a talk on tuberculosis Wednesday evening at the health meeting.

Salt River valley has been blessed with another big rain. The fall was fairly steady nearly all of Tuesday night.

Max Smelansky is the newly appointed tailor who arrived Monday from Washington, D. C., and entered on duty December 1.

A NATIVE AMERICAN social is a possibility of the near future, so get on our subscription list, boys and girls. Join the N. A. family and be sociable.

Marcus Carabajal, Phoenix 1911, was a visitor on the campus the first of the week. Marcus has been taking a commercial course at Carlisle for the past several years.

Dinah McLean has returned from outing in Phoenix to take the position at the East Farm sanatorium made vacant by the transfer of Mrs. May Barnes to Whiteriver.

Two volley ball courts have been made between the disciplinarian's office and band room.

Miss Hendrix entertained at dinner Sunday Miss Crozier of Globe and Miss Thurston of Phoenix. Miss Crozier is the new county superintendent of schools of Gila county.

Mrs. J. A. Murphy and son Arthur enjoyed an automobile ride to Mesa Tuesday with Superintendent Goodman who went over to take Special Agent Brown and Mr. Marten.

R. A. Ward, chief clerk at Pima agency, came over Sunday evening to bring Special Agent Harry T. Brown and Herbert Marten, who remained in Phoenix several days looking up some claims for Indian labor.

The boys of the carpenter, paint, and tin shop have completed a pyramid lead rack for the printing office which will hold all the leads and slugs needed for years to come. Compartments for rule cases are also provided.

Mrs. Jacob Breid, Mrs. W. J. Oliver and Mrs. A. E. Marden entertained the members of their Sunday School class society at the Breid cottage Tuesday afternoon. The attendance was large and a good bit of sewing was accomplished for the charity box.

Miss White very generously entertained the teachers' reading circle Thursday night in her room after the business meeting. Tea and Welsh rarebit were served. After reading in Gilbert's book that the Grand Canyon is "cute" and partaking of such a feast, is it any wonder that some of the teachers dreamed of hobgoblins and walked in their sleep?

Miss Mary P. Nicholls arrived Friday to take the position of nurse at the sanatorium, having been transferred from the Panama Canal Service where she has been employed for four and a half years. Miss Nicholls takes the position which has been temporarily filled by Mrs. Catherine Short.

Paper Claim to Land Was Only an Overall Ad

That the uneducated Indian has in the past been the victim of much deception in regard to the importance and legality of documents is strikingly illustrated by the following clipping which has been going the rounds of the public press:

Instead of an important document, reported to be the power of attorney given in 1880 by Papago Indians to Col Robert Hunter, whose heirs are now claiming a half interest in 8,284 square miles of the Papago lands in southern Arizona, Frank Thackery, Government agent at Sacaton, after a long and arduous search has found that it is only an advertisement of a brand of overalls used about thirty years ago.

This spring C. A. Guittard, representing the heirs, filed nine quit-claim deeds to the land, one of which was for land on which the old San Xavier mission was built, in the recorder's office at Tucson. The Hunter heirs were to receive an undivided one-half interest in the land for prosecuting the claims of the Indians. Later an agreement was filed, made between Hunter and R. M. Martin, Los Angeles attorney in 1911, just before Hunter's death, which transferred three-fourths of Hunter's interest to Martin for prosecuting the fight.

Martin and the Hunter interests joining forces have brought a suit before the court of claims in Washington for the land. In order to get evidence in the case the Government agents determined to get possession of this important document which they had heard of, and Frank Thackery, an Indian agent at Sacaton, in company with Dr. J. A. Murphy, a physician in the Indian Service, went on a trip in the Papago country by automobile, searching among the nomadic Papago Indians for the chief who was supposed to have this document.

Finally he was located near Cabobi near the international line. He admitted that he did have an important document and finally produced the treasure wrapped in

many folds of gunny sacking. When finally unwrapped it proved to be an ancient advertisement of a famous brand of overalls, showing two pictures, one the front view of a man clad in the garment standing up and another view showing the same man with his back turned.

The two agents after recovering from their astonishment abandoned the search in disgust.—*Los Angeles Examiner*.

Indian Service Changes Noted

Miss Mary Cogan has been appointed field matron at Cornfield, Arizona.

U. L. Clardy has been appointed issue clerk at Fort Apache, Arizona.

Miss Carrie E. Beers has resigned as teacher at the Sac and Fox sanatorium, Iowa.

Miss Ella Brewer has been transferred to Tacoma, Washington, from Leech Lake, Minnesota.

M. P. Stanley has been transferred from Sugar Point, Minnesota, to Cantonment, Oklahoma, as principal teacher.

Supt. Charles E. Burton has been transferred from the Springfield school, South Dakota, to Santee, Nebraska.

Miss Frazier of Grinnell, Iowa, has been appointed boys' matron at Genoa, to succeed Miss Boyd who was transferred to Carlisle.

R. E. L. Daniel, who has been clerk at the Pawnee agency, Oklahoma, has been transferred to Nett Lake, Minnesota, as superintendent.

F. E. McIntyre, who has been superintendent of the Santee government school for several years, has been transferred to the Shoshoni agency as chief clerk.

Carl F. Mayer has been transferred from Wind River, Wyoming, to Leech Lake, Minnesota, as superintendent, succeeding Supt. John F. Giegoldt.

Supt. A. B. Reagan has been transferred from Nett Lake, Minnesota, to Idapah, Utah.

Mrs. Oliver Huffman has been transferred from Crow Creek, South Dakota, to Genoa as teacher.

Young Indians on Trial

Hon. Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, spoke at Hampton Institute on Sunday evening, November 22, on "The Young Indian's Responsibility."

Commissioner Sells declared that he had come to Hampton, with Oscar H. Lipps, Superintendent of the Carlisle Indian school, and John Francis, who is in charge of the educational division of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, to discover the secret of Hampton's success and absorb some of Hampton's enthusiasm.

THE HAMPTON SPIRIT

After spending Sunday with the forty-five Indian students at Hampton and seeing as much as he could of the school's life, Commissioner Sells affirmed that all that has been said concerning Hampton was, in his opinion, more than justified. He commented on the wide-spread purpose and real earnestness which he found on every hand.

He touched on the problems that face the red and black races and said that the contest of the white man for supremacy, so far as Indians was concerned, has produced an evolution that is amounting to revolution.

It is unreasonable, he declared, for men to expect either the red or black race to accomplish in fifty or even a hundred years what it has taken the white race two thousand years to accomplish. He referred in passing to the fratricidal war now going on in Europe as a denial of even that civilization.

Commissioner Sells declared that the Indian Bureau is responsible, in a large measure, for the education, health, moral conditions, wealth, and possibly the destiny of the human race.

The Indians today have a vast property which is estimated at a billion dollars. White men are waiting to determine whether or not the young Indians can demonstrate their capacity for self-support. If the young Indians fail, then the next generation will not be given an opportunity, for by that time

the white race will have sufficient excuse for appropriating what the Indians have.

"Young Indians," he said, "must meet new conditions and do the things that their mothers and fathers could not do, thereby justifying themselves and those who come after them."

Commissioner Sells said that he repudiates the doctrine that the Indian is a vanishing race. He added that Indians should be treated in their personal and property rights just as white persons under like conditions.

His closing thought was that no man ought to be Commissioner of Indian Affairs who is unwilling to throw himself on the altar of the red race, regardless of the criticism, censure, and misunderstanding that may come to him.

The problem of learning how to do things worth while that will help solve the problem of life, is the one that Indians must face. This is the problem that Hampton Institute has been working on for half a century.

ADDRESS TO INDIANS

Commissioner Sells spoke earlier in the day to the Indian boys and girls. "What are you here for?" This was his direct question. He said in substance:

"If I could know the things you are interested in, and the kind of friends you have, I could very nearly place your destiny. If it were possible to fasten you to a huge derrick and swing you into the heart of some foreign country, the natural thing would be for you to earn a living. You would place yourself among the same kind of associates that you have chosen here.

"When you go home give value for value received. On no race of people rests so great a responsibility as on the Indian young men and women of today. You have the opportunities of education. If you fail to make use of these opportunities, the next generation will not have them.

"You must look beyond the mere duties and details of today. You must not come

here simply to get a good education. Come because you have the vision to accomplish something for your people.

As We See Others

The NATIVE AMERICAN acknowledges receipt of the *Pasco School News*, Dade City, Florida, among its many exchanges. This paper is edited and printed by the students of the school and is bright, newsy and well printed although the composition and make-up can be improved.

As Others See Us

It is great surprise when one reads Hampton Institute on the cover of the *Southern Workman*. No one would think on the first reading that the *Southern Workman* came from a school. The paper compares favorably with any of the standard magazine. To criticise the paper in more general terms would be a task for one who knows more about literature than we do. About the NATIVE AMERICAN the same may be said. It contains less reading matter though than the *Southern Workman*. This probably is compensated by its more frequent appearance. The articles are of interest to any person that is an American citizen, in the sense that they take an interest in public affairs. What shall become of the "Native American" is a vital national question.—*Red and Blue*, Franklin School, New York City.

NATIVE AMERICAN, Phoenix, Arizona—Might we suggest that in folding your paper you destroy the otherwise pleasing impression which you create.—*Pebbles*, Marshalltown, Iowa.

NATIVE AMERICAN—Your paper is very interesting.—*Palmetto and Pine*, St. Petersburg, Fla.

Osage Payment Suspended

Cato Sells is the first Commissioner of Indian Affairs to make use of Section 2087 of the Revised Statutes of the United States which empowers him to suspend payments to the

Indians when he believes there are intoxicating liquors within convenient reach.

Commissioner Sells has just directed the superintendent of the Osage reservation in Oklahoma to suspend the December payment of several hundred thousand dollars unless he is satisfactorily assured by the chiefs and head men of the tribe and the county and town officers, also the leading citizens of Pawhuska, that the law against selling liquor to the Indians or introducing same into Indian country is strictly enforced.

There has been gross violation of the liquor law in the Osage country.

Exendine for Carlisle Coach

Washington and Jefferson football men, who played against Georgetown at Washington, D. C., last Saturday, brought back the report to Washington that A. A. Exendine, Georgetown coach, had been signed to coach the Carlisle eleven, succeeding Glen Warner who will be at Pittsburg university next year. Exendine is a former Carlisle star and served his first year at Georgetown this season. Exendine partially confirmed the report of his departure from Georgetown.—*Ex.*

A Hartsburg teacher has received a note like this:

"Dear Mum—Please excuse Johnny today. He won't be at school. He is acting at time-keeper for his father. Last night you gave him this example: If a field is 4 mi. square, how long will it take a man walking at 3 mi. per hr. to walk two and a half times around it. Johnny hain't no man, so we had to send his daddy; they left early this morning and they ought to be back tonite, but my husband said it would be hard going. Dear Mum, please make the next problem about ladies, as my husband can't afford to lose a day's work. The Lord only knows I have no time to loaf, but I can spare a day off better than my husband can. Resp'y your, Mrs. Jones."—*Exchange.*

Detective—What makes you think the burglar was a locksmith?

Victim of robbery—Why I saw him make a bolt for the door.—*Red and Black.*

Pima Reservation

(Continued from page 547.)

future is a cause for wonder and commendation on the part of all who know the facts, and is in itself a sufficient and ample criterion of the unusually promising material that is to be found in the Pima tribe of Indians. Their agricultural activities are the subject of a splendid eulogy in the report of Major Emory of the United States army as far back as the year 1848.

These Indians have shown themselves especially anxious to adopt all that is most worthy in the white man's civilization, and it is deeply to be regretted that their kindness and protection accorded to the early settlers of the state and their consistent friendship to the whites whose blood they have never shed, has resulted in the latter's appropriation of their chief source of livelihood in the life-giving waters of the ancient river on which the early Spanish explorers found them, and it is to be earnestly hoped that the guardian Government may enable this tribe whose faith and patience have alike been monumental to assume again, through the restitution of their irrigating water, the rights and obligations of an independent people.

Carson School, Stewart, Nevada

Nevada American.

Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Gehringer, disciplinarian and matron, received formal notice of their transfer to Carlisle school, and departed Tuesday evening for their new post of duty. A. V. Wristen is filling the place of Mr. Gehringer temporarily and Mrs. Fridley is taking care of the small boys in addition to her duties as baker.

E. J. Wilkinson, farmer, received word from the department that owing to the shortage of funds for this school he was transferred to the position of farmer at Leupp, Arizona, school at the same salary, \$900.

Red Moon School, Hammon, Oklahoma

By Special Correspondent.

The school did not buy a bale of cotton to join the "Buy a Bale club" for a bale was raised on the school farm.

Charles L. Giffin, who has been financial

clerk for the past three years, has resigned and is now assistant cashier of the Farmer's National Bank of Hammon.

Miss Lizzie J. McMahon has resigned as teacher of the day school on account of ill health.

Miss Lula Tipton of Newkirk is temporary teacher.

Miss Blanche E. Bartley of Amsterdam, New York, is now financial clerk.

Earl Giffin, school farmer, has gone to Campo, Colorado, to file on Government lands.

A new concrete oil and paint house at the school, and horse barn at the farmer's house are authorized.

The school teams planted 200 acres of wheat and bound 40 acres of maize in October.

The Red Moon herd contains 53 head of thoroughbred Shorthorn cattle. Recently a male calf was expressed to the Oteo school and Farmer Caulkins hauled another overland to Cantonment.

Hogs to the amount of \$478.60 were sold during the past month that were fattened on grain grown in the past season with 4.69 inches of rainfall.

Thirteen Indians of this agency planted wheat this fall and it is looking fine.

Amos Hawk is attending the Draughton Business college at Oklahoma City.

James Howling Water has been enrolled at Phoenix Indian School and will go to the East Farm sanatorium for his health.

Pupils enrolled from this agency at reservation schools number as follows: Two boys at Phoenix, Arizona; four girls at Chilocco, Oklahoma; three boys at Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kansas.

ROSTER

Wm. E. Dunn,	Supt. and Spec. Disb. Agt.
Lula Tipton,	(temporary) Teacher
Lizzie B. McCorquodale,	Matron
Earl Giffin,	Laborer

AGENCY

Blanche E. Bartley,	Financial clerk
Sidney L. Caulkins,	Farmer
Lee Dorrah,	Physician
Christiana Kliever,	Field matron
Estella C. Giffin,	Asst. matron
Darwin Hayes,	Police

Bird—It's simply fine to wake up in the morning and hear the leaves whispering outside your window.

Mulvey—It's all right to hear the leaves whisper, but I never could stand hearing the grass mown!—*Red and Black.*

Lapwai, Idaho

Nez Perce Indian.

The collection of grain and grasses raised by the Nez Perce Indians, which was shown at the Spokane and Lewiston fairs, is now on display at the Manufacturers' and Land Products show in Portland. With the grain and garden products is also shown a collection of baskets, bead-work, corn husk bags and native handiwork. A card is displayed among the sheaves of grain, which reads: "The Indians once 'raised scalps.' Now they 'raise wheat.'" Another card reads: "Some people are 'chesty' because their ancestors came over in the Mayflower. But remember, the ancestors of the Indians were on the reception committee when the Mayflower arrived." The Indians' exhibit attracts much attention from the thousands of visitors at the exposition. It is in charge of J. J. Swartz.—*Nez Perce Indian.*

The Government is purchasing land in Minnesota for the homeless Mille Lac Indians. Congress made an appropriation of \$40,000 for the purpose.

Tucson Indian Training School

By Special Correspondent.

The older students of the Tucson Indian Training school had the privilege of attending two of the sessions of the Y. M. C. A. convention held in Tucson recently. On Sunday afternoon Mr. Frazier, secretary of the Douglass association, conducted the church service at the school and the students enjoyed the talk. The school had the pleasure of entertaining three delegates from the Phoenix Government school during the time of the convention.

Thanksgiving day was thoroughly enjoyed by students and teachers. The dining rooms looked very festive, and the dinner was a credit to the cooks. At three o'clock the football game between the San Xavier and Escuela teams was called. The game resulted in a score of 13 - 0 in favor of Escuela. Two touchdowns were made by Mark Porter, right end, one on a forward pass from Vincent Garcia and one on a fake end run. Special credit is due Captain Frank Porter for his shift plays. After supper the boys celebrated their victory with a big bonfire.

Plans for the Christmas season have been made, and preparations are well under way.

Work on the new plumbing system is progressing well and it is hoped that before many

weeks the plumbing will be completely installed throughout the plant.

On November 14 Superintendent Record and S. Y. Barkley, elder in the Tucson Presbyterian church, drove to San Miguel to organize an Indian church there. At the service on Sunday fourteen members were taken into the church and three babies were baptized. Richard Hendricks was elected elder. The Women's Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian church has started a day school at San Miguel with Miss Wolfe as teacher and Miss Chapin as field worker.

First—"Oh, you don't know what we have upstairs. It's a new baby brother."

Second—"Is he going to stay?"

First—"I think so—he has his clothes off."
—*Scout.*

Crow Indian Reservation

As one nears the reservation on the railroad, he passes through a country so purely and typically western that the mind of an imaginative tenderfoot is fired to activity as he realizes that even in the train the irresistible spirit of the west prevails. Now the train passes through a cut of blue or red earth in a steep bare hill, in one or more sides of which has been washed odd ridges and folds that are striped with the queer colors of nature—gray, red, blue, brown. On the uncut sides there is grass but it is very short, and unless a rain has recently fallen it is parched and dried to a yellowish brown.

Then the train winds up a draw or cooly, and at last comes out on an uneven plain that stretches out on either side for miles, finally terminating in what seems to be low hills, strangely veiled in a pale blue mist.

Occasionally a small herd of long horned cattle are seen, but to the lover of the west these are only sad reminders of what has been, for the day of the cowboy and roundup is gone forever from northern Wyoming and Montana.

The towns that appear so important on the railroad maps are found to consist of a shipping corral, mentioned first because it is the most important; a little store with a square front, both of which are surrounded by miles of thickly populated prairie dog towns, and these form suburbs that would rival those of a large city as far as population is concerned. With the exception of these small towns, miles are crossed without even seeing fence posts as a sign of habitation.

The train at length enters the valley of the Big Horn river, and here trees, grass and grain

fields appear. The valley is now narrow then wide, but in the clear western air the details of hills five miles distant are distinctly and clearly seen; while those ten miles are but little less clear, being slightly covered with the blue haze.

A few miles from the agency, the train passes within sight of the famous Custer battle field, and to the passengers it appears a high white hill covered so thickly with little white marble stones as to be almost whitened. A large monument rises in the center of these.

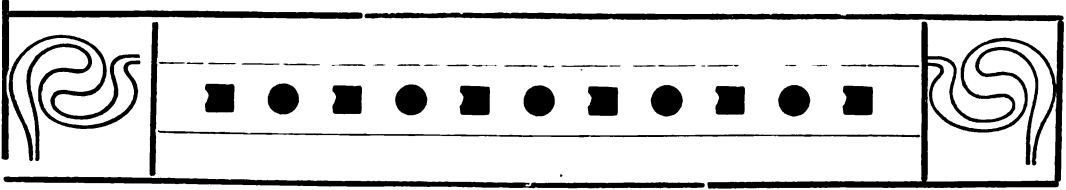
The little village that forms the headquarters of the agency is a pleasant surprise. The first object that attracts attention is the large well kept park of the Indian school. This runs along one side and the full length of the little "main street," while one store, the post office included, and several pretty little houses where the government officials, nearly all of whom are Indians, live. There are Indians on the streets, quiet, plainly dressed fellows, who were much more polite than I, since they did not stare at me as I did at them. But save for moccasins, and black braids of hair which are invisible under their big broad hats, the men dress very much like white men. However in regard to dress the squaws differ from the "bucks," for they never venture out without a large blanket over their heads, regardless of the season.

If I expected, as I almost did, to see wigwams and war bonnets immediately upon leaving the train, I was certainly disappointed, for a prettier, neater little village I have never visited. On leaving the village one passes within sight of the large flour mills where all of the flour which the Indians use is ground. There is also a large power plant and an ice factory in the village.

The home of the friend whom I visited is situated nine miles from town on the beautiful Big Horn river, and was formerly the home of an Indian family, a fact which was of most interest to me. The house is a two room log building with a porch running along one side, very ordinary looking from the outside but a perfect fairyland to me within. For there I found such a collection of Indian work as I have never seen before, and never hope to see equaled. Although the colorings and designs seem primitive, the beauty of the Indian beadwork is unequalled and their weaving is wonderful. These specimens of a conquered race will soon be priceless, for the rising generation of "civilized Indians" will no longer do this work; and the old Indians

cannot and do not care to long remain on their now cultivated hunting grounds. Tempted as I was by the beauty of these novelties to remain indoors, I soon begged permission to explore the woods about the place, and found them far more irresistible. The big cottonwood trees closely surrounded the buildings and extended all up and down the river, while the under brush of quaking asp and "quakin-eye," as the Indians call it, choke cherry bushes, buffalo bushes and rose bushes and vines innumerable, make a solid barrier that confines one closely to the paths that have been made. But the river was open, and this I forded at once, and found myself in such a bower of fruit as I have never been in before—large black choke cherries hanging in clusters larger than one's hand, and so heavy that the limbs bent low under their weight; and the buffalo bushes, so matted with bright red berries that their slender, pale green leaves were scarcely visible. And such a feast to me who loves the woods, nothing is more delicious than large luscious choke cherries, but one must become used to the buffalo berries before their peculiar flavor is enjoyed. When first placed in the mouth, they are very sour, but in almost an instant they become very sweet. This sweetness makes the next mouthful taste more sour than ever and thus they alternate.

Shortly after sundown I heard a call from the house and, loath to leave the fruit, I broke off large branches and started back with my arms full. Though the horizon was still rosy, the upper sky was deep violet, and midway between hung a great star. From down river came the cawing of a crow, and here and there about me a small bird chirped. The pure clear air seemed to penetrate not only my lungs, but my entire body, and seemed to possess the power to bear me up and away in it. And, filled with a desire to leap and shout, when I reached the river bank I halted. Before me lay the river and around me lay the woods, and everywhere about me I felt the power of Nature, unmarred by human hands and as she has been for ages. Could this scene have witnessed any act of savage bloodshed, have been penetrated by the war whoop? Has this been the home of the Indians? It has, but until the paleface came with his cunning manners and his fire water the Crows were Nature's children, and ever as peaceable as their parents, for the Crow Indians are not naturally a warlike people, and only the white man has made him so. Is this then the result of our boasted civilization?—*Ex.*

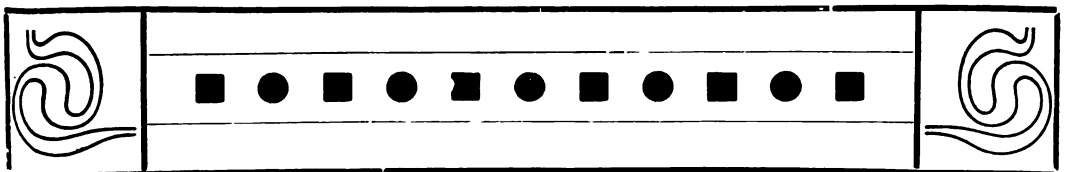


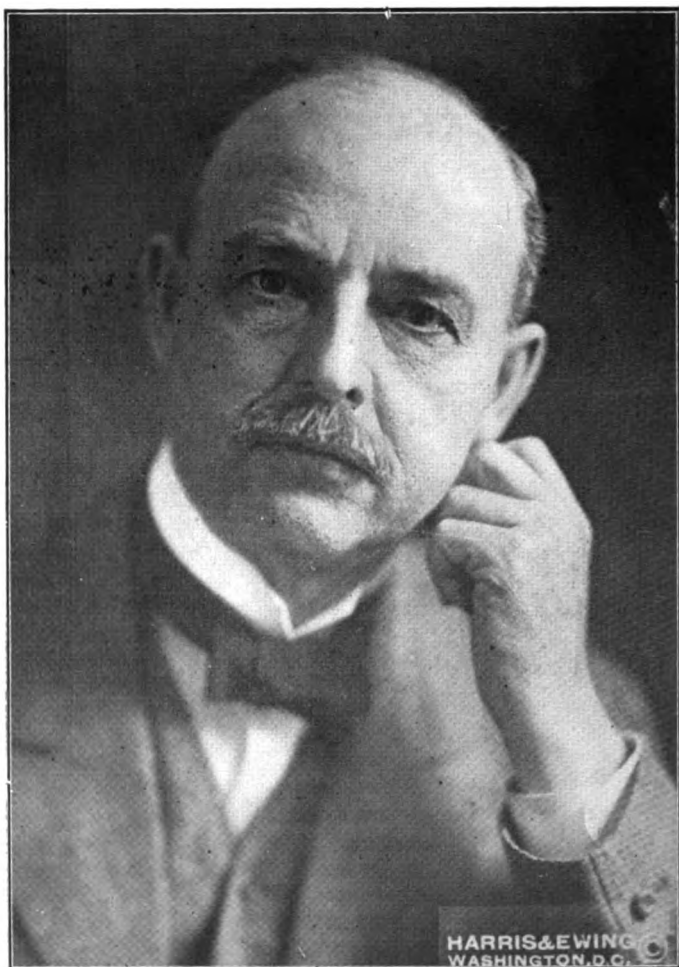
For the Blackboard

Leave your school better for
having studied in it.

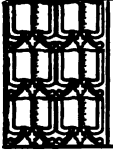
Leave your home better for
having lived in it.

Leave the world better for
having worked in it.





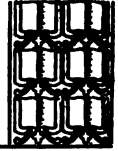
Hon. Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs.



"NOT FOR SCHOOL, BUT FOR LIFE"

THE NATIVE AMERICAN

Devoted to Indian Education



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Alcohol and Efficiency

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

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

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

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

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

The *New York World* says the czar's edict was the inauguration of the greatest temper-

ance movement in the history of the world

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

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

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

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

Russia's Great Drink Reform

If the manufacture, sale and consumption of whiskey and all "hard" liquors were suddenly stopped in the United States—if the country's 2,300 distilleries were put out of business by a stroke of the pen and the Government's income of \$163,879,342 yearly from this source absolutely cut off—we should have a condition of things approximately resembling that brought about in Russia by the abolition of the vodka traffic. Yet even this parallel does not fully represent the revolution in Russia's drinking habits whereby 150,000,000 persons are affected at an annual cost to the Government of \$500,000,000 in revenue.

Doubtless no more heroic reform measure was ever introduced by any Government. It has remained for the absolute monarchy whose name is synonymous with oppression, but which yet anticipated our own free nation in liberating the serf, to give force to what is altogether the most remarkable temperance movement in the world's history.

Fully as remarkable as the reform itself is the agency by which it was accomplished.

It is mainly to the personal efforts of a man of peasant birth, a house painter by trade and now a millionaire humanitarian, Michael Dimitrovich Tchelisheff, that Russia is relieved of the "curse of vodka." As village councilor, mayor, member of the duma, and at last by personal appeals to the czar, he has steadfastly fought for the great end he has now achieved. The history of reform records no more romantic career than that of the man who almost single-handed and alone has converted one of the modern world's greatest peoples to temperance.—*New York World*.

Chief Two Moons on Temperance

*By Henry A. Larson, Chief Officer for Liquor Suppression
United States Indian Service.*

Two Moons, the hereditary chief of the Cheyenne, is the only living chief who led the Cheyenne in the famous Custer massacre. Over seventy years old now, more than six feet tall, and straight as an arrow he made a picturesque appearance recently

when he stopped in Denver and visited with Officer J. P. Brandt of the liquor suppression office of the Indian Service. The old warrior who fought at the front of one of the bloodiest battles of Indian history was making a most peaceful and civilized trip across the continent to be a guest of honor at the Grand Lodge of the Improved Order of Red Men which met at Wildwood, New Jersey.

Two Moons has changed his idea on several things in the years he has led a peaceful life, however, and one of them is liquor. When asked by Officer Brandt as to how he stood on the liquor question, he replied that usually in the past when he had been away in the east he had been offered liquor by well-meaning people and had usually accepted it, but now he had come to the conclusion that he would refuse liquor forever.

He says he has learned that the boss of the big fighting boats of the white men have forbidden any liquor to be drunk upon them, and that the man who has charge of all the white man's states, the man they call Bryan, would not drink liquor; and that our boss, the Commissioner, was very much against liquor, and last of all, that the white man's big chief, President Wilson, was not using whiskey, so he had decided that it would not be proper for the red men's chief to use it and that in future he would not drink anything stronger than grape juice.

Q The evil result of the liquor traffic among Indians is a matter of grave concern to the white citizens of the country, both for the reason that they are properly interested in the uplift of the red man, and for the further reason that the impoverishment of the Indian means that he will ultimately become a charge upon the tax payers of the several states.

Commissioner Cato Sells.

Secretary Bryan Condemns Liquor

If the soldier must give up alcohol because it interferes with his efficiency why should not the civilian promote his efficiency by giving it up? And if it is demonstrated that alcohol is an evil, and only an evil; if it is proven that it lessens the productive value of the citizens, who will say that the nation should look upon this great evil with indifference merely because a few people want to grow rich out of a drink that is destructive? Why should we condemn opium, morphine and cocaine if we are to worship at the shrine of whiskey and beer?—Secretary Bryan in July *Commoner*.

Murderer Still at Large

Last month a member of the *Peace Pipe* staff happened to be in Yankton, South Dakota, during the trial of a jug of whiskey for the murder of one, Nellie Brewer, who was shot to death in the Milwaukee stock yards of that city on the evening of July 2, a day after the saloons were opened after being closed for several months.

Whiskey, the principal witness, turned state's evidence against its agent or tool, Charles Bowman, a quarter-blood Indian, through whom, he (booze) committed the terrible crime. Bowman, the accomplice of "Booze," got a life sentence; to spend the remainder of his natural life behind the bars of the prison at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, and whiskey was set free to find some other weakling to help carry on its mission of destroying womanhood, manhood, happiness and life.

During the trial "Booze" was in evidence. Every person that attended any part of the

trial must have been convinced that "Booze" was directly responsible for the crime. The voters who sanctioned the right(?) to turn Demon Rum, as he is otherwise known, loose on the public without much restrictions must have realized what they did when they voted Yankton wet.

It is said that the trial will cost the citizens of Yankton county \$5,000. The defendant's lawyer will perhaps get \$2,500. If a new trial is secured, as is customary, twice the amount will be expended. There will be the useless expenditure of \$15,000, all on account of the soul, home and life destroying liquor traffic.

The liquor problem seemed to be very prominent during the part of the trial that we took in. The trial itself was a study of the liquor problem. It was brought out at the trial that long before Bowman was born his father was a drunken white trash who found refuge in an Indian tepee. He taught his son to drink liquor at the age of twelve. From that time on the boy became a slave to alcohol.

The trial is over. Bowman is sentenced, but as long as the real murderer, liquor, is allowed to be sold, so long will these crimes be committed.—*Peace Pipe*.

Noted Tennis Player Does Not Use Intoxicating Liquor

McLoughlin, the great tennis player, does not drink, thus adding another to the long list of eminent people who have no use for such a destroyer of nerve force. Any man who is a scientific manager of himself lets liquor alone.—*Nevada American*.

Q There are two kinds of clock-watchers: One sees how much longer he must work before he can go home—the other sees how much longer he can work before he must go home.—*Ford Times*.

THE NATIVE AMERICAN

Entered at Phoenix, Arizona, as Second Class Mail Matter

C. W. GOODMAN, Superintendent

An Illustrated Weekly Magazine, Devoted to Indian Education and Printed by Indian Student-Apprentices at the United States Indian Training School, Phoenix, Arizona

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A YEAR

Mrs. Anna E. Hoffman, field matron at Sacaton, came over Tuesday afternoon with two girls and remained a day or two on business in connection with her work.

Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Waite have gone to southern California to visit Mrs. Waite's parents over the holidays. Mr. Waite is on his annual leave.

Rev. J. H. Brittan, pastor of the Free Methodist church, conducted the services Sunday afternoon. He had just arrived in Phoenix from Long Beach, California, where he had charge of a church.

Lirro P. Ramon writes from Mecca, California, to see about his NATIVE AMERICAN. He says: "Isadore Domingo is here at Martinez and is getting along all right with his work. Peter Norte is near Los Angeles and is working, also. We wish to be remembered to our schoolmates and friends and teachers. We are doing just what we learned there at the school."

The academic department offers a pennant to the best grade school garden, the contest to last from now to Commencement. Dr. Breid, Mr. Waite and Mr. Wade have consented to act as judges and will inspect the gardens at intervals throughout the year, giving notice on Monday preceding the Saturday on which they will make their inspection. The points to be graded are: The best cultivated garden, greatest amount produced, best general appearance, best thinned beds, best care of garden tools, best kept ditches and borders, best commencement exhibit.

Dr. F. E. Rodriguez, field dentist, has completed his work on the Pima agency and is now at San Xavier among the Papago Indians.

Miss Gould went to Tempe Saturday afternoon and remained over night the guest of Miss Anna Ridenour, preceptress at the Normal.

Dr. J. A. Murphy, medical supervisor, left Friday morning for Sacaton. He was accompanied by Mrs. Murphy and son Arthur and they will probably be at the Pima agency several weeks.

Dr. W. J. Lanahan, who spent the summer on dental work at the Phoenix school, has completed Colorado River at Parker, Arizona, and Pueblo Bonito at Crownpoint, New Mexico, and is now detailed to Fort Defiance, Arizona.

A new hospital for Indians is to be erected at Cloquet, Minnesota, at an early date. It will be modern and fully equipped and will be for all of the Indians of northeastern Minnesota. This is one of the hospitals provided for in the last Indian appropriation bill.

Miss Hendrix took the seventh grade girls for a picnic on the desert the first of the week. It was a new experience for some of the prairie-raised Oklahoma girls who enjoyed the trip greatly, and of course our native Arizonans were happy at the opportunity to be out among the cacti and greasewood again. Miss White was also a guest.

Miss Fowler entertained a small party of Phoenix and campus ladies Saturday afternoon at her apartments at the large boys' home, and a most delightful social affair it proved to be. After an hour or two of sewing and fancy work, the hostess, assisted by Mrs. E. P. Grinstead, Master John Grinstead and little Miss Katherine Grinstead, served a tempting luncheon. Guests of honor were Mrs. J. A. Murphy of Washington, D. C., and Miss Ruth Percival of the campus whose engagement was recently announced to Lloyd Elliott of Phoenix.

Indian Service Changes Noted

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Brooks have been transferred from Greenville, California, to Rosebud, South Dakota.

Miss Enola Acord has been appointed teacher of housekeeping at the Fort Totten school, North Dakota.

Miss Gertrude M. Parr has been transferred from Lower Brule, South Dakota, to Tomah, Wisconsin, as teacher.

Mrs. Harriet M. Humphreys has been transferred from Lower Brule, South Dakota, to Bismarck, North Dakota, as matron.

Dr. McKinley has been transferred from Pala, California, to Schurz, Nevada, as superintendent.

Miss Lucile Fitzgerald has been transferred from Blackfoot, Montana, to Chemawa as teacher.

Dr. P. A. Slattery has been transferred from Fort Bidwell, California, to Acomita, New Mexico.

Miss Fannie B. Williams of Pine Ridge, South Dakota, has been promoted to principal teacher at the Martin Kenel school on Standing Rock reservation, North Dakota.

Miss Della Henderson has been transferred from Fort Mohave, Arizona, to Sherman Institute, Riverside, California.

The Umatilla "Injuns"

Near Pendleton, Oregon, there is a little "injun" Presbyterian church on the Umatilla reservation.

More or less connected with the church is the Tutuilla Temperance society, made up of Umatilla Indians, each member of which wears a little sterling silver badge with the letters T. T. S. engraved thereon.

During the recent state-wide campaign, these Indians contributed various amounts, totaling \$24.45, to the Anti-Saloon league to forward the state-wide campaign. No money came to the campaign headquarters that was more appreciated and more commented on than was the remittance of these "braves" from Umatilla.

While these Indians are voters, they are not prone to attention to the white man's politics which they do not understand and which most of the white men don't understand either.

But when the wet and dry issue was presented to them, something happened.

Seventy-five per cent of the Umatilla Indians voted and not a solitary Indian wet vote can be found in the Umatilla country. The Indian precinct voted dry unanimously.

Where is there a voting place in the United States that can beat the Indian precinct on the Umatilla reservation?

Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, is preparing to ask Congress to increase the appropriation for suppressing the liquor traffic among Indians from \$100,000 to \$150,000 at this session. Let Sells have what he wants. The Government can never atone for the century of wrongs that has been heaped upon these people, chiefly by turning loose upon them the hideous liquor traffic.

There is no brighter spot on the map than the Umatilla Indian reservation.

If you doubt this statement, write to Rev. J. M. Corneilson, missionary to these "savages," addressing him at Pendleton Oregon, R. F. D. No. 1.—*New Republic*.

Y. M. C. A. Basket Ball Team

By Lemuel Yukku.

Now that the football season is over, the interest of the athletic boys of the school seems to be centered in basket ball, and many match games have been played by the Y. M. C. A. team of this school, and this team can be secured for games later in the season.

There are thirteen boys on the squad who have finished the football season and according to the usual rules should be entitled to letters. This school has never given letters of any sort and has no official ruling on the subject, but it is hoped that it will take up the matter in the near future. And the thirteen boys who have received letters from Miss Hendrix thank her for those nice yellow P's.

Ganado, Arizona

By Special Correspondent.

Miss Una L. Moore was the hostess at an afternoon reception at the Ganado hospital, Wednesday, November 11. Those present were Mrs. F. M. Parker, Mrs. Barbara Goodman, Mrs. Elizabeth Cochrane, Mrs. C. N. Platt, Misses Cora L. Moore, Anna M. Sheets, Sara E. Cochrane and Ellen Jones, all having an enjoyable time.

Mrs. F. M. Parker and Mrs. Barbara Goodman also gave an afternoon reception at their home Thursday, November 19. Those present were Misses Anna M. Sheets, Cora L. Moore, Una L. Moore, Sara E. Cochrane, Ellen Jones, Mrs. E. D. Kinney, Mrs. H. J. Sandoval and Mrs. Harry Wetzel. Mr. Hubbell's home is always noted for hospitality.

Hon. J. L. Hubbell returned home recently, Stockman E. R. Chambers accompanying him.

John Curley, wife and children left recently for Phoenix. He is in attendance at the Cook Bible school, this being his second year. Our good wishes attend them in their work and efforts to enlighten the Navaho people.

The ladies at the dormitory entertained Mrs. Goodman Monday evening, November 23.

Messrs. Wornack, Welsh and Senter, connected with the Government irrigation service, are working in this vicinity and in the Black mountain country.

Miss Anna M. Sheets entertained at a Thanksgiving dinner at the Ganado hospital. Those present were Mrs. Barbara Goodman and daughter La Charles, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Kinney and daughter Barbara, Miss Una L. Moore and the correspondent. In the evening a lunch was served to the patients and others, all of which was enjoyed by all present on both occasions.

Rev. F. G. Mitchell of Tolchaco, Arizona; M. R. Johnston of Indian Wells, Arizona, and Rev. C. N. Platt of Ganado held a meeting especially for returned students Sabbath morning, November 29, and also held a meeting in the afternoon. Both meetings were well attended and a good degree of interest manifested. They have been traveling by auto, accompanied by Rev. L. I. Thayer of Keams Canon who is also the missionary to the Navaho and Hopi at that point. From Ganado they went to Chin Lee and Keams Canon.

S. G. Maus, supervisor of work at the Government dam, and Miss Ellen Jones, one of the teachers at the Ganado school, were married by Rev. L. I. Thayer at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Kinney, Monday evening, No-

vember 30. They are on a wedding tour to Albuquerque and several places in Kansas. Our best wishes attend them.

Rev. C. N. Platt, M. R. Johnston and Dr. J. D. Kennedy visited the Cornfield school Monday, November 30, and gave talks to the children, especially along the line of tuberculosis as that was the subject at this time.

Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Sandoval and daughter Doris left Wednesday, December 2. Mr. Sandoval has been employed at the dam for the past eight months.

C. N. Carrington of Gallup, N. M., is the contractor for the new school dormitory and has a force of men preparing the advance work. It is expected to be ready for the next year's term.

Claude Romero, who conducts the store at the Black mountain, was a recent visitor at Ganado.

F. M. Parker made a recent visit to this region by auto.

Andalusea Romero returned from Cedar Springs store where he was acting as a substitute for the past three weeks and is again doing his best to serve patrons, both white and Indian.

Carson School, Stewart, Nevada

Nevada American.

The expense of returning deserters is considerable and often takes the time of employees whose services are badly needed at the school. Employees and older pupils should take as great an interest in these new pupils as their time will permit and try to tide them over this critical period in their school life. We believe that the older boys and girls can be of inestimable value to us. Interest yourselves in the homesick boy or girl. Remember how you felt when you first came and see if you cannot by your advice and friendship make one boy or girl happy and contented. If you only succeed in winning one of them you will have done a great work. Will you try?

Pine Ridge, South Dakota

Oglala Light.

Our agency physician, Dr. Roland C. Cross, was married at Rushville, Nebraska, Nov. 19, by the Rev. A. J. Beebe to Miss Isabel Hunter of Dahlgren, Illinois. The bride was accompanied west as far as Rushville by her mother. Clerk J. J. Pratt and Miss Helene Corder went to Rushville and were witnesses of the marriage. The party returned to Pine Ridge the same day and Dr. and Mrs. Cross are now located in the agency physician's quarters. The best wishes of the *Oglala Light*

is extended to the young people for a long and happy life.

While the good weather last's Supervisor W. W. Coon, accompanied by Day School Inspector J. J. Duncan, is making the rounds of the day schools on the reservation.

Colorado River School, Parker, Arizona

By Special Correspondent.

Thanksgiving day at the Colorado River Indian school is a day long looked forward to by the children. They all ate together in the assembly room of the school building which was very prettily decorated with green vines and pumpkin blossoms, the color scheme of yellow, white and green being carried out as far as possible. The tables were arranged in a hollow square, covered with shining damask, with centerpieces of white and yellow on which rested pumpkin baskets filled with fruit and others filled with chrysanthemums. The layer cakes were frosted in white and yellow. The dinner of roast turkey with dressing, giblet gravy, mashed potatoes, browned sweet potatoes, cranberry jelly, hot rolls with butter, cake, mince and pumpkin pie, apples, oranges, nuts, candy and fancy raisins was pleasing to the eye as well as the palate and the children did full justice to it. The cooking was done by the Indian girls on detail in each cottage under the supervision of the domestic science matrons in charge of them.

The school gave an entertainment Thanksgiving eve which was a success and showed the earnest work of the teachers among their pupils.

We have an orchestra which, although it has not been organized very long, is doing good work under the leadership of Mr. Des Georges and we are very proud of it.

Just at present we are enjoying fresh vegetables from the garden such as spinach, squash, turnips, string beans, radishes, lettuce and sweet potatoes, the latter being a vegetable of which the children are very fond.

We are a wide-awake school, improving every day, with the employees working together for the interest of the children, trying to carry out the home life which is the plan of this school.

Tuskahoma Academy

By Special Correspondent.

The following is the bill of fare served at Tuskahoma academy for one week in November:

THURSDAY

Breakfast—Cream of wheat, fruit, syrup, hot biscuits, butter.

Dinner—Roast pork, gravy, potatoes, navy beans, stewed raisins.

Supper—Cold beef, fried potatoes, baked beans, stewed apricots.

FRIDAY

Breakfast—Cream of wheat, stewed apricots, syrup, biscuits, butter.

Dinner—Roast beef, dressing, gravy, potatoes, lima beans, fruit.

Supper—Cold beef with dressing, gravy, baked potatoes, hominy, apple sauce.

SATURDAY

Breakfast—Oatmeal, apple sauce, syrup, hot biscuits, butter.

Dinner—Roast beef, gravy, tomatoes, corn, onions, stewed peaches.

Supper—Salt pork, gravy, salmon loaf, pickles, fruit.

SUNDAY

Breakfast—Corn flakes, gravy, syrup, canned peaches, hot rolls.

Dinner—Broiled steak, gravy, mashed potatoes, peas, sliced tomatoes, raisin pie.

Supper—Cold meat, gravy, peas, stewed peaches, cookies.

MONDAY

Breakfast—Oatmeal, gravy, fruit, syrup, hot biscuits.

Dinner—Macaroni soup, boiled salt pork, navy beans, potatoes, onions, fruit.

Supper—Hash, hominy, baked beans, stewed peaches.

TUESDAY

Breakfast—Oatmeal, fruit, syrup, hot biscuits, butter.

Dinner—Pork, gravy, macaroni and cheese, corn, peach pie.

Supper—Bacon, gravy, fried potatoes, rice, macaroni, stewed apricots.

WEDNESDAY

Breakfast—Salt mackerel with sauce, syrup, canned plums, hot rolls, butter.

Dinner—Bacon, gravy, potatoes, tomatoes and onions, apple sauce.

Supper—Chili, corn meal mush, hominy, stewed peaches.

Syrup, native sorghum; drinks, coffee, tea and water; butter, oleo.

Milk is used in cooking, also on table for breakfast foods, fruit, etc.

Cheyenne and Arapaho School and Agency, Darlington, Oklahoma.

By Special Correspondent.

The average attendance at the school has increased over last year and all are busy.

Moving pictures twice each month are instructive and entertaining.

The brass band and orchestra under Mr. Lewis as teacher discourse sweet music.

Thanksgiving dinner was surely a feast for the Indian boys and girls but we have not heard as yet of a single case of appendicitis resulting.

The Indian girls are becoming good musicians and players on the piano under the tuition of Miss Mary Gill Garret.

Superintendent Scott is hunting for water and wells are being dug here and there to obtain a bountiful supply.

Land sales are lively and there is a tendency toward increased prices.

Rev. H. Hapgood Fay and Rev. Mr. King visit us on alternate Sundays for worship and have a large attendance.

Examiner of Inheritances W. D. Goodman is still with us and fully occupied with estate matters. He is slated to be long (6 ft. 3 in.) on the job.

At this writing Principal J. E. Shields is on the sick list and a member of the invalid corps. Sunday was tuberculosis day and our physician lectured to the boys and girls.

Miss Dawson is with us from Seneca school and adds to our galaxy of beauty. She is with her sister, Mrs. Bonnin.

One of our official force is in the chicken business and has the only all "rooster" farm on the reservation.

Dewitt C. Hayes, our land clerk, was congratulated by nearly two score of his friends on his seventy-eighth birthday at his home, on the invitation of his estimable wife, and all had a good time, Mr. Hayes being one of the "youngest" in the bunch.

Superintendent Scott, wife and daughter Winfield, have made many friends since coming here from Crow, Montana, and are held in high esteem by every one.

Busy times in the office these days, and the clerks don't have time to smoke.

We all like the NATIVE AMERICAN and watch for its coming weekly.

We don't like to see Superintendent Goodman leave the service for he will be missed by many friends.

Weather sunny and delightful.

CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO EMPLOYEES

AGENCY

Winfield W. Scott,
S. S. Bonnin,
DeWitt C Hayes,
C. W. Ruckman,

Superintendent
Chief clerk
Land and estate clerk
Financial clerk
Lease clerk
Stenographer
Annuity clerk
Physician
Property clerk

Mrs. A. E. Ruckman,
Robert Burns,
Dr. A. H. Spears,
Phillip W. Putt,

SCHOOL

J. E. Shields.
Mrs. Jerdnic,
Miss Anna Bowman,
Miss Dorothy Hudgins,
Robert R. Lewis,
Mrs. Dulcie Garrett,
Mrs. I. S. Dillon,
Mrs. Jennie Brown,
Miss Mary Wells,
Sam Song,
Frank Luke,
Sarah J. McAllister
John Crotzer
Mrs. Mary J. Freeman,
L. B. Driscoll,
Eugene M. Tardy,
Frank R. Robitaille,
John White,
A. V. Crotzer,
James M. Blackburn,

Principal
Principal teacher
Teacher
Primary teacher
Industrial teacher
Matron
Asst. Matron
Laundress
Seamstress
Engineer
Carpenter
Cook
Nightwatchman
Field matron
Field matron
Farmer
Farmer
Farmer
Farmer
Farmer

Flandreau, South Dakota

Weekly Review.

Inspector James McLaughlin and Superintendent Howard of White Earth are at Anamnia, Minnesota, this week making the annual interest payment due the Mille Lac Chippewa, and conferring with the Indians relative to the purchase of land for homes for the Mille Lac Indians who refuse to move to allotments on the White Earth reservation. They are also taking up the matter of the removal of the bodies of Indians who were buried at various places in Minnesota and Wisconsin to a common burial ground, appropriation for which was made by the last session of Congress.

Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kansas

Indian Leader.

Clarence Field and wife, Katie Tilden Field, of Pawnee, Oklahoma, and their little son visited here a day or two last week.

Sidney D. Frissel, son of Dr. H. B. Frissell, principal of Hampton Institute, spent Sunday afternoon here. He came quite unexpectedly, but was very welcome. Mr. Frissell sat on the stage with Superintendent Wise during the afternoon service. He expressed himself as greatly pleased with what he saw of Haskell.

His business in the west is to arrange engagements for the Hampton singers. They will probably make a western tour next spring and Haskell will have the pleasure of hearing them.

Neah Bay School, Neah Bay, Washington

By Special Correspondent.

This is only a small reservation and is the home of about 350 Makah Indians. They are progressive and all except a few very old people are self-supporting. There is a salmon cannery located here which gives employment to many of the Indians.

There is only one school, a two-room day school with an enrollment of forty-nine pupils. Mr. and Mrs. Baker, who have been here for two years, were transferred to Klamath agency during vacation and Mr. and Mrs. Laverty of Pine Ridge day school took their place.

Dr. Chas. L. Woods is our superintendent and has been for eight years. The Indians are making a study of citizenship and twenty of the most progressive have been recommended by the superintendent for citizenship.

What Cigarettes Will Do to a Boy

Dr. Elmer S. Redman has been many years high school principal at Hornell, New York, and superintendent of the public schools in that flourishing city. He is a man of the finest fibre, a friend of all good works, an enemy of evil in every form. The *Advocate's* editor has known him long as an exponent of temperance.

Dr. Redman recently gave an address before one of the Sunday schools in Hornell, which was reported at some length in the *Elmira Advertiser* on "What cigarettes will do to a boy;" and what he said came out of unusually wide experience and observation.

First, they make him egotistical and unreasonable. He becomes a bluffer and thinks that he knows more than his father, his mother, his teacher or anyone else who is an authority.

Second, they make him cowardly and secretive. He knows his own weakness and cannot help his "hang dog" look. He will not look you in the eye and does things under cover. He also has the mistaken idea that more can be done by deceit and trickery than by hard work.

Third, they make him unreliable and changeable. It rouses his excitement easily. He confuses dates and he does not appreciate the value of his time in his work. Cigarettes also make the schoolboy very forgetful.

Fourth, cigarettes destroy the moral sense of the boy. It is hard for him to distinguish between right and wrong. It is also very easy for him to become a criminal.

From statistics that were recently taken by the authorities we find that in the past five years ninety-nine per cent of the boys arrested in the city of New York have been cigarette smokers.

Fifth, cigarettes destroy the mental ability of the boy and weaken his will-power. They destroy his power of application, so as to interfere with his school work. He lives in the present. He can see no future, as tobacco practically destroys his ideals.

Sixth, they produce physical weakness destroying his nervous forces and quite often lead to a tobacco heart. This is shown by the fact that one-third of those who have applied for admission to the United States Naval academy at Annapolis have been refused admission. A great part of this has been due to the use of tobacco.

If a boy smokes before the age of ten years it can be safely stated that he will never finish the high school course. The boy who, as a rule, is addicted to the use of cigarettes, is out of harmony with his school work, is irregular in attendance and is often tardy. Little or no dependence can be placed upon what he says.

These facts are shown by the series of investigations that have been held in the high schools of the country. Forty per cent of the students of the high school who smoke quit school every year, while only ten per cent of the non-smokers quit. In several of the high schools where the investigations have been held the percentage of the non-smokers to those who do smoke, in regard to the question marks in their work, was forty to seventy, and the work done by those who do not smoke was thirteen per cent higher than those who do.

In colleges it has been determined that smokers on an average are fifteen months older than the non-smokers. At Harvard University, where investigations have been held, out of a hundred students taking honors only five were smokers. The non-smokers are also in a very small minority. It is safe to say that out of every six students in college that five are smokers, and very often this is very low for the percentage. In the last fifty years there has not been a single graduate of Harvard University that has stood at the head of the class that has been a smoker.—*National Advocate*.

Celebrates Birthday

Wednesday, November 25, was the seventy-eighth birthday anniversary of DeWitt Hayes, a Government employee at the Cheyenne and Arapaho school, and at the invitation of his estimable wife about forty of his friends at the agency and a number from El Reno gathered at the Hayes home Wednesday evening to help this happy "young old man" properly celebrate his natal day. The occasion was most pleasantly spent by the happy assemblage, and none were more blythe and gay than the celebrant himself. Music, games and a delicious luncheon contributed to the pleasure of the evening, and the many kind words of congratulation that were heaped upon Mr. Hayes added greatly to the happiness of the one whose birthday they were celebrating. Though seventy-eight years of age, yet the youth and activity of Mr. Hayes is wonderful, and the work he does each day would put many a younger man to shame. For thirteen years he has been in the service of the Government right at the threshold of the red man and no employee at the agency is more energetic and efficient than he. He has a host of friends both at the agency and in El Reno who wish to him continued health and prosperity for many years to come. "A man is only as old as he feels" is an ancient saying and, from the great activity displayed by Mr. Hayes in assisting in the entertainment of his guests, he is still a very youthful man. When the celebration was at its height Mr. Hayes was called on for a speech and he responded right generously and it was filled with happiness and good cheer and reflected the great happiness of the speaker. The *Democrat* echoes the wish of his many friends that Mr. Hayes will live a long, useful and contented life and that he will have the pleasure of celebrating unnumbered birthdays yet to come.—*El Reno Daily Democrat*.

Meaning of Names

The strait of Juan de Fuca was named after an old Greek sailor who explored its shores in 1592.

Pecos river, Texas, was so named by the Spaniards from its appearance, pecos meaning "freckled."

Lake Memphremagog in Vermont was originally called Mem-plow-boque, a large body of water.

Lycoming, the name of a Pennsylvania river, is a corruption of Leganihaune, "sandy stream."

The Connecticut river took its name from an Indian word, Quonaugticot, meaning "river of trees."

The Catawba river in North Carolina was named for the tribe of Indians that lived on its banks.

The Minnesota river was named by the Indians from the words Minni-Sotah, meaning "green water."

The Menominee, in Wisconsin, was named from a tribe of the same name. The word means wild rice.

Massachusetts bay was named from two Indian words, Mais Thusaeg, meaning "this side the hills."

The Catawissa river in Pennsylvania was named from an Indian word that means "getting fat."

The Cattaraugus in New York has its name from an Indian expression signifying "bad smelling banks."

The Platte river was originally named the Nebraska, from an Indian word meaning "shallow water."

The Housatonic in Connecticut was called by the Indians Wussiadene, the "stream beyond the mountains."

The Delaware bay gave its name to the state. The bay was named from Thomas West, Lord De La War.

The Chickahominy had its designation from an Indian word, Chirk-a-maw-hony, the place of turkeys.

Appalachie bay, Florida, was variously termed Apahlahchie, Abolachie, Apeolatel, Palaxys, Palatcy, and so on.

The Neversink was not named because its waters do not get low, but from the Indian Nawasink, "mad river."

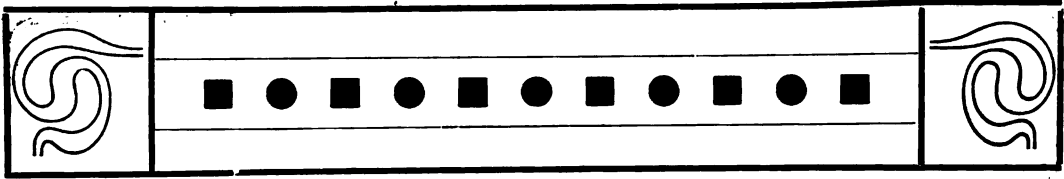
The Pascagoula in Mississippi was named from the Indians called the Pascagoulas, or "the break-making nation."—*Exchange*.

Popular Science

A college professor who was always ready for a joke was asked by a student one day if he would like a good recipe for catching rabbits.

"Why, yes," replied the professor. "What is it?" "Well," said the student, "you crouch down behind a thick wall and make a noise like a turnip."

"That may be all right," said the professor, with a twinkle in his eye, "but a better way for you would be to go and sit quietly in a bed of cabbage heads and look natural."—*Red and Black*.



DECEMBER

Rear guard of months; last of the mob which
speeds

In weird array before us every year,
December comes, congested with good cheer,
Good grub, good resolutions and good deeds.

A vestibule to Christmas joys, it leads

The panting world through labyrinths of shops
Curtails its cash and aggravates its needs

And raises bills in terrifying crops.

Yet suddenly the wild confusion stops

And blithe good will reigns, monarch for a day,

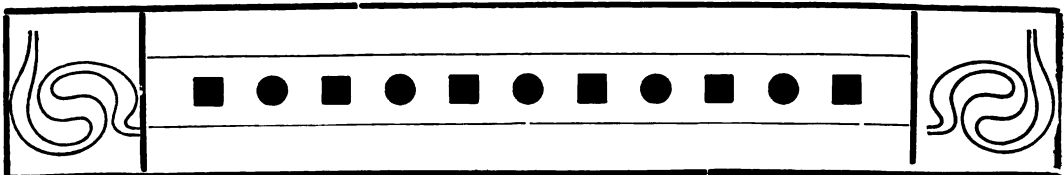
E're the sad world back into trouble flops

And onward takes its variegated way.

Bright month, in snow and holly branches
derst,

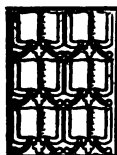
We pay the most for thee and love thee best.

Selected





Truxton Canon School, Arizona



"NOT FOR SCHOOL, BUT FOR LIFE"

THE NATIVE AMERICAN

Devoted to Indian Education



Volume 15

December 19, 1914

Number 43

Advance Statement of Annual Report For 1914 of Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs

The advance copies of the report of the Bureau of Indian Affairs covering the period from July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914, have been distributed to the press. This covers practically the first year's incumbency of Commissioner Cato Sells. It outlines what he has accomplished in this one year and indicates something of what he hopes to achieve during his administration of the office. There appears through it the controlling ambition of Commissioner Sells to promote the industrial activities of the Indian population, and if there should be selected a predominant feature of his administration, it might be the promotion of industry in its various forms, without neglect, however, to the other important requirements of education, health and moral uplifting.

He says that he found the Indian Service disorganized and discouraged, and that he has endeavored to place it on a sound economic and efficient business basis, working in harmony and with enthusiasm, with the view of promoting the best interests of the Indians. With a thought of obtaining a clear comprehension of the viewpoint of the Indians, he has endeavored, he says, by personal interviews and examination of correspondence with Indians, to ascertain clearly their ideas with regard to the efforts being made in their behalf, and to this end he has made it a practice, in the case of every delegation and every individual Indian visiting Washington, to understand their wants and needs from their point of view and has given them his personal attention wherever possible.

Concerning Indian education, he says that the year has been especially marked by the large increase in the number of Indian pupils enrolled in the public schools throughout the country, which has been encouraged because it affords training of the greatest value and furnishes an opportunity to begin the co-operation of the Government with the state in the education of the Indian. Especial stress is laid on the necessity for the vocational training of Indian pupils.

With the purpose of increasing the efficiency of teachers in the Indian Service, there were held during the year six institutes or summer schools in different sections of the country—Oklahoma, South Dakota, California, Wisconsin, Oregon and New Mexico. At these institutes courses of instructions were outlined, emphasizing industrial subjects.

With regard to health conditions, the Commissioner calls attention to the fact that at the close of the fiscal year 1913 there were fifty hospitals with a combined capacity of 1,400 patients, and six new hospitals under construction, to care for a population of three hundred thousand with a high percentage of tuberculosis and trachoma. Out of 181,000 Indians on reservations, there were examined last year 61,201, and it was learned that tuberculosis was present in 8,000 cases and trachoma in 12,000. It is estimated that there are 25,000 suffering with tuberculosis and 35,000 afflicted with trachoma. From the \$300,000 appropriated by the last Congress, there was made available \$100,000 for hospital purposes besides direct appropriations for a sanitarium in the Choc-

taw Nation, Oklahoma, and one at Red Lake or Leech Lake and on the Fond du Lac reservation, Minnesota, also on the Rosebud, Pine Ridge, and Cheyenne reservations in South Dakota. Plans have been prepared for the building of seven small hospitals at a cost of from \$12,000 to \$15,000 each on the reservations where the need of medical attention has been most keenly felt. The work for the eradication of trachoma has been vigorously pushed during the year. The field has been divided into five districts and an expert assigned to each.

Since his assumption of office, the Commissioner says that he has been impressed with the idea that many of the natural resources of Indian reservations which have been exploited to the profit of the white man might better be developed for the financial benefit of the Indians. He finds this particularly true of the grazing lands, believing that there is no more lucrative industrial opportunity open to the Indians having grazing lands than to discontinue the grazing-leasing and grazing-permit system, and in its place have them engage in the stock-raising business themselves. With this end in view, he instituted a plan for creating tribal herds on those reservations having large areas of grazing lands, and also during the year expended nearly a million dollars in the purchase of well-bred male animals for the improvement of live stock belonging to the Indians.

At its last session, and through the effort of Commissioner Sells, the Congress appropriated \$725,000 for encouraging industry and self-support among the Indians, being the largest appropriation ever obtained for this purpose. A comprehensive plan has been formulated by the Commissioner for the use of this money in such a way as to obtain for the Indians the maximum benefits.

On reservations where the lands are more suitable for agricultural use, the Commissioner has made special effort to increase

the interest in farming and for this purpose employed during the past year 450 farmers to instruct the Indians. The attention of these farmers has been called to the determined purpose of the Commissioner to offer every Indian an opportunity to better his industrial condition. They have been directed to give their time to actual farming instruction.

During the year Indian fairs were held on twenty-two reservations and Indian exhibits displayed at eight state and county fairs.

Mention is made of the extensive discoveries of oil in Oklahoma, and especially of the measures adopted to reduce to a minimum the waste incident to the drilling for and producing of oil. The enormous production in the Cushing and Healdton fields necessitated the hasty construction of open earthen tanks for storage purposes, and much waste resulted through evaporation and seepage. Another source of waste to which attention is directed is of natural gas found in connection with drilling operations, which has been permitted to "blow off," or escape into the air. Stringent regulations, providing a penalty, have been promulgated to prevent this waste, and in the instance of several lessees large fines were imposed for failure to comply with these regulations.

The Commissioner finds that one of his tasks will be the conserving of Indian water rights from reservation irrigation projects, where they conflict with the state and individual appropriation by whites. Some progress has been made toward perfecting these rights in the Indian owners of lands, and particular mention is made of the long standing contention for water rights on the Yakima Indian reservation in the state of Washington, which has been settled in part through legislation in the last Congress, whereby the Indians are to receive water from the storage reservoir constructed by the Reclamation Service, free of charge, sufficient for forty acres of each eighty-acre allotment. Aggressive measures are being taken to secure to the Indians of other res-

ervations an equitable adjustment of their water rights.

One of the biggest resources of the Indians lies in his forests. The Commissioner promises to wisely administer this vast resource, the keynote of which will be the industrial development of the Indian through the judicious sale and manufacture of timber.

There are approximately eighty saw mills on Indian lands, the ownership of which is divided equally between the Government and private individuals. The most important of such enterprises owned by the Government is the Menominee Indian mill at Neopit, Wisconsin, where during the year there were manufactured 37,000,000 feet of lumber. Manufactured lumber to the amount of more than half a million dollars is on hand in the yards at this mill. During the succeeding fiscal year, the Commissioner proposes to give special attention to the completion of an accurate inventory of the Indian timber on reservations, in order that its disposal and handling may be intelligently observed.

At the conference of field supervisors, Commissioner Sells gave expression to his views regarding the liquor conditions on Indian reservations, an extract of which appears in his report. He says that he believes the greatest present menace to the American Indian is whisky; that it does more to destroy his constitution and invite the ravages of disease than anything else; it does more to demoralize him as a man, and frequently as a woman; it does more to make him an easy prey to the unscrupulous than everything else combined. The operations of the Indian Service to protect the Indians from intoxicants extend from Florida to New York in the east, and from Washington to California in the west, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans.

The report shows a marked decrease in the work of allotting lands to Indians; and it is said that practically all Indians on reservations containing lands susceptible of agricultural development without irrigation

have been allotted; that some large unallotted reservations exist, particularly in the southwest, but without water for irrigation purposes the advisability of allotting these lands in severalty is not apparent, the reservations as they now stand being best adapted for stock raising.

Concerning the Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma, an important feature is the announcement of the abolishment at the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, of the tribal form of government of the Cherokee Nation.

The sale of the Choctaw and Chickasaw timber lands and the surface of the segregated coal and asphalt lands, the equalization of the Creek allotments, the individualizing of about \$1,800,000 of Seminole tribal funds which the Commissioner expects to accomplish in the main within the coming fiscal year, will finally dispose of the property of a tribal nature held by these tribes, with the exception of the mineral deposits and common funds held in trust by the United States for the Choctaw and Chickasaw, estimated in value between \$20,000,000 and \$30,000,000.

There are in the Five Tribes approximately 37,000 Indians of the restricted class and, while the work of the Indian Department among the Five Tribes is approaching completion in tribal matters, there necessarily remains a tremendous work to be done for the individual Indians.

Goods and supplies to the amount, approximately, of \$3,500,000 were purchased for the service during the fiscal year just closed, and delivered at a cost for transportation of about \$264,021.66, exclusive of wagon transportation from the terminals of railroads and boat landings, which service amounted to \$168,139.70. The cost of inspection was \$6,862.47.

Short cuts to quick results have been adopted, both in the office and field, and believing that concentrated effort will materially improve the system, the Commissioner created in the Indian Office a new division, designated "purchase," which will handle

(Continued on page 574.)

THE NATIVE AMERICAN

Entered at Phoenix, Arizona, as Second Class Mail Matter

C. W. GOODMAN, Superintendent

An Illustrated Weekly Magazine, Devoted to Indian Education and Printed by Indian Student-Apprentices at the United States Indian Training School, Phoenix, Arizona

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A YEAR

The teachers are busy drilling pupils for the Christmas cantata.

Major Grinstead has made two trips to Gila Crossing in the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Monroe were guests of Miss Emma Monroe at the club Sunday.

Amy Beardsley and Anna Lefthand, two outing girls, are in the school hospital for treatment.

We note the transfer of Dr. W. E. Taylor from Weatherford, Oklahoma, to Chemawa, Oregon.

Mrs. N. E. Rice (nee Ada M. Butts) of Tekoa, Washington, was killed in an automobile accident October 24.

The business section near the Indian school is growing, the latest addition being a restaurant in the new Thomas building.

A. C. Taylor, former printer at the Phoenix School was out from the city Tuesday and made a brief call on the NATIVE AMERICAN force.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Rhodes of Phoenix are the parents of a fine boy which arrived Sunday morning. Thus is added another 'grandchild' to Phoenix Indian School.

The Tuskegee Singers gave a very enjoyable program Sunday evening at the students' dininghall. The quintet of singers gave the songs of the colored race and the reader interpreted Paul Laurence Dunbar's poetry very well indeed. The silver offering taken at the close of the program amounted to thirty dollars.

The thermometer went down several degrees below freezing point this week, but it is understood that no damage has been done to fruit in the Salt River Valley.

Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Murphy and son arrived in Phoenix Thursday from Sacaton. Mrs. Murphy and Arthur will remain at the Phoenix school while the doctor makes an official trip to the Navaho country.

In our issue of December 5 there appeared the following item: "Mrs. Oliver Huffman has been transferred from Crow Creek, South Dakota, to Genoa as teacher." The name should be "Miss Olive Huffman."

Mr. and Mrs. Ward, Mrs. Thackery, Mrs. Morago and Miss Hill were at the club Saturday night, having made a hurried shopping tour to Phoenix. They returned home Sunday morning.

Mrs. Grinstead has a nice class of music pupils and all are getting along very well. Several of the more advanced girls have rented a piano in order to have better opportunity to practice.

The Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. gave a social Friday evening of last week inviting the boys and girls who have entered school this year. Several pleasant hours were spent at the girls' sittingroom and refreshments were provided by the committee in charge.

Mrs. McLaughlin fell from the steps of the club veranda at noon last Friday and sustained a broken arm and several bad bruises. The arm was set by Dr. Marden and Dr. Breid and she is getting along as well as could be expected. Her place in the schoolroom was filled for several days by Miss Phoebe Elm but at present by Mrs. Nell White Standage.

Dr. Leonard D. Frescoln arrived in Phoenix Wednesday and was met here by Superintendent Coe of Salt River agency where the doctor will be stationed. He is transferred from Browning Montana, and is greatly pleased at the change in climate which he finds in Arizona, after a temperature of 20 degrees below zero in his northern home.

Civil Service Examination

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination for engineer, sawyer, and blacksmith, for men only, on January 26, 1915, at the usual places of examination. From the register of eligibles resulting from this examination certification will be made to fill a vacancy in this position at \$900 a year in the Indian Service, at Zuni agency, New Mexico, and vacancies as they may occur in positions requiring similar qualifications, unless it is found to be in the interest of the service to fill any vacancy by reinstatement, transfer, or promotion.

The appointee to this position will be required to operate a steam sawmill in manufacture of ordinary lumber, to scale and mark timber for cutting, and to do blacksmithing and to do horseshoeing.

Applicants must show all experience they have had in the running of stationary and traction engines, in operating a sawmill as a sawyer, and in blacksmithing and horseshoeing.

Statements as to training and experience are accepted subject to verification.

Applicants for the Indian Service must execute their applications in their own handwriting and be able to speak the English language, and must be in good health.

As there are no quarters at Zuni agency for the families of the employees, only unmarried men without dependents will be considered for the specific position for which the examination is held.

Applicants must have reached their twentieth but not their fiftieth birthday on the date of the examination.

Each applicant will be required to submit to the examiner on the day of the examination an unmounted photograph of himself taken within two years. An applicant who fails to present such photograph will not be admitted to the examination. Tintypes will not be accepted.

Persons who meet the requirements and desire this examination should at once apply for Form 304, stating the title of the examination for which the form is desired, to the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., or the secretary of the United States Civil Service Board at the usual places of examination. The exact title of the examination as given at the head of this announcement should be stated in the application form.

Civil Service Examination

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination for gardener, for men only, on January 20, 1915, at the usual places of examination. From the register of eligibles resulting from this examination certification will be made to fill a vacancy in this position at \$720 a year at the Phoenix Indian School, Arizona, and vacancies as they may occur in positions requiring similar qualifications, unless it is found to be in the interest of the service to fill any vacancy by reinstatement, transfer, or promotion.

Unmarried eligibles are desired for the position at the Phoenix Indian School.

Competitors will be examined in practical questions in gardening, and training and experience will be taken equally into consideration.

The appointee to this position will be required to do vegetable and landscape gardening under irrigation. Applicants who have not had experience for at least one year in both vegetable and landscape gardening under irrigation will not be eligible for appointment. A person whose experience is as a farmer is not qualified for this position.

Applicants must have reached their twenty-first but not their fiftieth birthday on the date of the examination.

Applicants for positions in the Indian Service must be in good health. Each applicant must attach to his application a statement concerning the number in his family and the number that will require accommodations in case he receives appointment.

For further information apply to the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

Carson School, Stewart, Nevada

Nevada American.

The Washoe jack rabbit hunt is on this week. More than 200 Washoe Indians under the leadership of Capt. Jack Wallace are encamped on the vacant land west of the school grounds and are thoroughly equipped with guns, ammunition, impedimenta of war. Each morning a battle line is formed and a certain area of the sage brush plains is devastated of rabbits. They do say that while there is a goodly crop of bunnies this year, each succeeding generation is becoming wiser and more obsessed with the idea that one jackrabbit in the sage brush is worth two in a rabbitskin blanket.

COMMISSIONERS REPORT

(Continued from page 571.)

exclusively the purchase and transportation of supplies.

One of the biggest things accomplished by Commissioner Sells is what might be termed a reorganization of procedure relative to the probating of the estates of minor Indians in Oklahoma. He says in his report that the minor children of the Five Civilized Tribes are perhaps the richest average children in the United States, which condition results from the fact that in allotting the Oklahoma Indians the children were given the same number of acres of land as their parents and share equally in tribal funds. Consequently, when Congress in the Act of May 27, 1908, conferred upon the county courts probate jurisdiction, there was involved a greater amount of probate work than existed anywhere else in the United States; that many guardians were appointed without regard to their fitness, and insolvent bondsmen accepted, and that it was not uncommon for the lands of minor Indian children to be sold on appraisements influenced by prospective purchasers, and for inadequate prices. Excessive compensation was many times allowed guardians and unreasonably large fees paid to their attorneys. Under these conditions, the property of Indian children was frequently so ravished that when final reports were called for they were not forthcoming, and estates were often found to have been wholly dissipated and their bondsmen financially irresponsible. Altogether it developed a condition demanding speedy and radical reforms.

He arranged for conferences to be held with the county judges, prosecuting attorneys, district judges, and others interested in betterments for the territory covered by the Five Civilized Tribes. These conferences were attended by practically all of the county judges, at which time all matters and things were exhaustively discussed and rules of probate procedure were adopted by the county judges, were approved by the president of the state County Judges' association, and soon thereafter were officially adopted and promulgated

by the judges of the Supreme Court of the state of Oklahoma, and have since been in full force and effect.

To insure the prosecution of the probate work in a systematic and effective manner, the Commissioner organized a force consisting of the best obtainable attorneys, each of whom was chosen on his merits after careful and exhaustive investigation, to assist and cooperate with the county judges. This force was made up in part of attorneys employed at the expense of the several tribes and partly at the expense of the United States under authority of Section 18 of the Act of Congress of June 30, 1913.

Widespread and gratifying results have already been accomplished. Wrongdoers have been prosecuted; estates have been recovered; dishonest and incompetent guardians have been removed; worthless bonds have been replaced with responsible bondsmen, and hundreds of thousands of dollars have been saved to Indian minors and safely invested for their benefit. These direct results are also increased to an extent which can only be approximated by the moral influence which has resulted, operating powerfully to prevent a repetition of wrongdoing and to insure better conditions in the future.

The Commissioner believes that the next legislature will enact laws in harmony with these probate rules, and that permanent protection of the property of Indian minors will be assured.

Fighting Trachoma

Dr. Keck has established an office at Banning which he will make his headquarters while combatting trachoma on the Malki reservation. He treated twenty-four cases in one day last week while at the St. Boniface industrial school. Indians from all around the surrounding country are coming in daily to have their eyes treated. Dr. Keck is expecting to make a trip to Martinez next week where he will inaugurate a campaign against the ravages of this dreaded eye disease.—*Sherman Bulletin*.

ROSTER OF OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

(Corrected to November 15, 1914.)

CATO SELLS, - - - - -	Commissioner
E. B. MERRITT, - - - - -	Assistant Commissioner
C. F. HAUKE, - - - - -	Second Assistant Commissioner

BOARD OF REVIEW.

C. R. WANNER, <i>Law Clerk</i>	J. F. ALLEN	J. H. DORTCH
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CHIEFS OF DIVISIONS.

<i>Education</i> —JOHN FRANCIS, JR.	<i>Land</i> —WM. R. LAYNE	<i>Finance</i> —HAMILTON DIMICK
	<i>Purchase</i> —W. B. FRY	

Field Inspection:

EDWARD B. LINNEN, Chief Inspector.
HENRY A. LARSON, Chief Special Officer,
Liquor Suppression.
JOSEPH W. HOWELL, Special Supervisor.

Forestry:

-----, Forester.
J. P. KINNEY,
C. E. DUNSTON,
CHARLES S. WEBSTER,
FRANCIS X. SALZMAN,
MARK L. BURNS,
W. H. VON BAYER.

Schools:

H. B. PEAIRS, Supervisor of Schools.
WILLIAM W. COON, Assistant Supervisor.

Construction:

MILLARD F. LYNCH, Supervisor of Construction.
R. M. PRINGLE.

Industries:

CHARLES L. DAVIS, Supervisor of Farming.
CHARLES E. DAGENETT, Supervisor of Employment.

General Inspection (Supervisors):

WILLIAM R. ROSENKRANS,
OSCAR H. LIPPS,
H. G. WILSON,
CHARLES E. MCCHESENEY,
J. B. BROWN,
L. F. MICHAEL,
ALBERT H. KNEALE,
OTIS B. GOODALL.

Health:

DR. JOSEPH A. MURPHY, Medical Supervisor.
DR. FERDINAND SHOEMAKER,
MRS. ELSIE E. NEWTON.

Irrigation:

WENDELL M. REED, Chief Inspector of Irrigation.
FRANCIS R. SCHANCK,
HERBERT F. ROBINSON,
CHARLES R. OLBERG,
LESTER M. HOLT,
WILBUR S. HANNA,
HENRY W. DIEZ,
MCGILL CONNER,
WALLACE H. FRANKLAND.

Special Investigation (Special Agents):

C. L. ELLIS,
WALTER W. MCCONNIE,
JOHN H. HINTON,
CALVIN H. ASBURY,
THOMAS K. ADREON,
HARRY T. BROWN,
ORLANDO M. MCPHERSON,
L. A. DORRINGTON.

OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF RESERVATIONS, SCHOOLS AND INDIANS.

(The officer in charge is a superintendent unless otherwise indicated by footnote.)

SCHOOL	STATE	SUPERINTENDENT.	POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.	TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS.
Albuquerque	N. Mex.	Reuben Perry	Albuquerque N. Mex.	Albuquerque, N. Mex.
Bay Mills	Mich.	Chester C. Pidgeon	Brimley, Mich.	Brimley, Mich.
Bishop	Cal.	Ross L. Spalsbury	Bishop, Cal.	Bishop, Cal.
Bismarck	N. Dak.	John S. Spear	Bismarck, N. Dak.	Bismarck, N. Dak.
Blackfeet	Mont.	Arthur E. McFarridge	Browning, Mont.	Browning, Mont.
Campo	Cal.	Dr. Carl B. Boyd 1	Campo, Cal.	Campo, via San Diego, Cal.
Camp Verde	Ariz.	Dr. Joe J. Taylor 1	Camp Verde, Ariz.	Cherry Creek, Ariz.
Canton Insane Asylum	S. Dak.	Dr. Harry R. Hummer	Canton, S. Dak.	Canton, S. Dak.
Cantonment	Okla.	Wm. H. Wisdom	Cantonment, Okla.	Cantonment, Okla.
Carlisle	Pa.	Oscar H. Lipps 3	Carlisle, Pa.	Carlisle, Pa.
Carson	Nev.	Jesse B. Mortsolf	Stewart, Nev.	Carson City, Nev.
Carter	Wis.	W. W. Bennett	Carter, Wis.	Wabeno, Wis.
Cass Lake	Minn.	Chas. H. Allender	Cass Lake, Minn.	Cass Lake, Minn.
Cherokee	N. C.	James E. Henderson	Cherokee, N. C.	Whittier, N. C.
Cheyenne and Arapaho	Okla.	W. W. Scott	Darlington, Okla.	El Reno, Okla.
Cheyenne River	S. Dak.	Frd C. Campbell	Cheyenne Agency, S. Dak.	Gettysburg, S. Dak.
Chilocco	Okla.	Edgar A. Allen	Chilocco, Okla.	Arkansas City, Kans.
Coeur d'Alene	Idaho	Morton D. Colgrove	Sorrento, Idaho	Teoka, Wash.
Colorado River	Ariz.	Omar L. Babcock	Parker, Ariz.	Parker, Ariz.
Colville	Wash.	John M. Johnson	Nespelem, Wash.	Wilbur, Wash.
Crow	Mont.	Evan W. Estep	Crow Agency, Mont.	Crow Agency, Mont.
Crow Creek	S. Dak.	Wm. C. Kohlenberg	Crow Creek, S. Dak.	Crow Creek, via Chamberlain, S. Dak.
Cushman	Wash.	Thos. B. Wilson	Tacoma, Wash.	Tacoma, Wash.
Digger	Cal.	George O. Grist 2	Jackson, Cal.	Jackson, Cal.
Fallon	Nev.	W. A. VanVoorhis	Fallon, Nev.	Fallon, Nev.
Five Civilized Tribes	Okla.	Dana H. Kelsey 4	Muskogee, Okla.	Muskogee, Okla.
Flandreau	S. Dak.	Chas. F. Peirce	Flandreau, S. Dak.	Flandreau, S. Dak.
Flathead	Mont.	Fred C. Morgan	Dixon, Mont.	Dixon, Mont.
Fond du Lac	Minn.	George W. Cross	Cloquet, Minn.	Cloquet, Minn.
Fort Apache	Ariz.	William M. Peterson	Whiteriver, Ariz.	Fort Apache, Ariz.
Fort Belknap	Mont.	Jewell D. Martin	Harlem, Mont.	Harlem, Mont.
Fort Berthold	N. Dak.	Ernest W. Jermark	Elbowoods, N. Dak.	Garrison, N. Dak.
Fort Bidwell	Cal.	Willard A. Fuller	Fort Bidwell, Cal.	Fort Bidwell, Cal.
Fort Hall	Idaho	H. H. Miller	Fort Hall, Idaho	Fort Hall, Idaho
Fort Lapwai School	Idaho	Theodore Sharp	Lapwai, Idaho	Lewiston, Idaho
Fort Lapwai Sanatorium	Idaho	Dr. John N. Alley 1	Lapwai, Idaho	Lewiston, Idaho
Fort McDermitt	Nev.	Francis A. Swayne	McDermitt, Nev.	Winnemucca, Nev.
Fort Mohave	Ariz.	August F. Duclos	Mohave City, Ariz.	Kingman, Ariz.
Fort Peck	Mont.	C. B. Lohmiller	Poplar, Mont.	Poplar, Mont.
Fort Totten	N. Dak.	Chas. M. Ziebach	Fort Totten, N. Dak.	Devils Lake, N. Dak.
Fort Yuma	Cal.	Lonson L. Odle	Yuma, Ariz.	Yuma, Ariz.
Genoa	Nebr.	Sam B. Davis	Genoa, Nebr.	Genoa, Nebr.
Grand Portage	Minn.	Amos R. Frank	Grand Portage, Minn.	Duluth, Minn. Mail to Grand Portage
Greenville	Cal.	Chas. E. McChesney 3	Greenville, Cal.	Greenville, Cal.
Haskell Institute	Kans.	John R. Wise	Lawrence, Kans.	Lawrence, Kans.
Havasupai	Ariz.	D. Clinton West	Supai, Ariz.	Grand Canyon, Ariz.
Hayward	Wis.	William A. Light	Hayward, Wis.	Hayward, Wis.
Hoopa Valley	Cal.	Edward J. Holden	Hoopa, Cal.	Eureka, Cal.
Jicarilla	N. Mex.	W. V. McConihed 4	Dulce, N. Mex.	Lumberton, N. Mex.
Kaibab	Ariz.	Joseph E. Maxwell	Moccasin, Ariz.	Moccasin, Ariz., via Marysvale, Utah
Keshena	Wis.	Angus S. Nicholson	Keshena, Wis.	Shawano, Wis.
Kickapoo	Kans.	Edwin Minor	Horton, Kans., R. F. D. No. 2	Horton, Kans.
Kiowa	Okla.	Ernest Stecker	Anadarko, Okla.	Anadarko, Okla.
Klamath	Oreg.	Wm. B. Freer	Klamath Agency, Oreg.	Chiloquin, Oreg.
Lac du Flambeau	Wis.	Dr. L. W. White	Lac du Flambeau, Wis.	Lac du Flambeau, Wis.
LaPointe	Wis.	Phillip S. Everest	Ashland, Wis.	Ashland, Wis.
Leech Lake	Minn.	Carl F. Mayer	Onigum, Minn.	Walker, Minn.
Leupp	Ariz.	Thos. K. Adreon 4	Leupp, Ariz.	Canyon Diablo, Ariz.
Lower Brule	S. Dak.	Orville J. Green	Lower Brule	Lower Brule, via Reliance, S. Dak.
Mackinac	Mich.	Dr. R. S. Buckland 4	Baraga, Mich.	Baraga, Mich.
Maki	Cal.	Charles T. Coggeshall	Banning, Cal.	Banning, Cal.
Mescalero	N. Mex.	Clarence R. Jeffers	Mescalero, N. Mex.	Tularosa, N. Mex.
Moapa River	Nev.	Dr. Edward G. Murtaugh 1	Las Vegas, Nev.	Las Vegas, Nev.
Moqui	Ariz.	Leo Crane	Keams Canon, Ariz.	Gallup, N. Mex.
Mount Pleasant	Mich.	R. A. Cochran	Mount Pleasant, Mich.	Mount Pleasant, Mich.
Navajo	N. Mex and Ariz.	Peter Paquette	Fort Defiance, Ariz.	Fort Defiance, Ariz., via Gallup, N. Mex.
Navajo Springs	Colo.	Claude C. Covey	Navajo Springs, Colo.	Cortez, Colo.
Neah Bay	Wash.	Dr. Chas. L. Woods 1	Neah Bay, Wash.	Neah Bay, Wash.
Nett Lake	Minn.	Robt. E. L. Daniel	Nett Lake, Minn.	Orr, Minn.
Nevada	Nev.	Joseph D. Oliver	Nixon, Nev.	Wadsworth, Nev.
New York	N. Y.	Geo. H. Ansley 4	Salamanca, N. Y.	Salamanca, N. Y.
Omaha	Nebr.	Axel Johnson	Macy, Nebr.	Walthill, Nebr.
Oneida	Wis.	Joseph C. Hart	Oneida, Wis.	Green Bay, Wis.
Osage	Okla.	James A. Carroll	Pawhuska, Okla.	Pawhuska, Okla.
Otoe	Okla.	Geo. A. Hoyo	Otoe, Okla.	Red Rock, Okla.
Pala	Cal.	Thos. F. McCormick	Pala, Cal.	Pala, via San Diego, Cal.
Pawnee	Okla.	Ralph P. Stanion	Pawnee, Okla.	Pawnee, Okla.
Phoenix	Ariz.	Chas. W. Goodman	Phoenix, Ariz.	Phoenix, Ariz.
Pierre	S. Dak.	Clinton J. Crandall	Pierre, S. Dak.	Pierre, S. Dak.
Pima	Ariz.	Frank A. Thackery	Sacaton, Ariz.	Casa Grande, Ariz.
Pine Ridge	S. Dak.	Jno. R. Brennan	Pine Ridge, S. Dak.	Pine Ridge, S. Dak.
Pipestone	Minn.	Frank T. Mann	Pipestone, Minn.	Pipestone, Minn.
Ponca	Okla.	Chas. E. Norton	Whiteagle, Okla.	Ponca, Okla.

1 Superintendent and Physician. 2 Farmer. 3 Supervisor in charge. 4 Special Agent in charge.

OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF RESERVATIONS, SCHOOLS AND INDIANS.
(The officer is a superintendent unless otherwise indicated by footnote.)

SCHOOL	STATE	SUPERINTENDENT	POST-OFFICE ADDRESS	TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS
Potawatomi	Kans.	Arvel R. Snyder	Mayetta, Kans.	Mayetta, Kans.
Pueblo Bonito	N. Mex.	Sam'l F. Stacher	Crownpoint, N. Mex.	Thoreau, N. Mex.
Pueblo Day Schools	N. Mex.	Phillip T. Lonergan	Albuquerque, N. Mex.	Albuquerque, N. Mex.
Rapid City	S. Dak.	Jesse F. House	Rapid City, S. Dak.	Rapid City, S. Dak.
Red Cliff	S. Dak.	John W. Daise	Bayfield, Wis.	Bayfield, Wis.
Red Lake	Minn.	Walter F. Dickens	Red Lake, Minn.	Hemidji, Minn.
Red Moon	Okla.	Willis E. Dunn	Hammon, Okla.	Hammon, Okla.
Rice Station	Ariz.	Dr. J. S. Perkins	Rice, Ariz.	Rice, Ariz.
Rosebud	S. Dak.	Chas. L. Davis 2	Rosebud, S. Dak.	Rosebud, S. Dak., via Valentine Nebr.
Roseburg	Oreg.	Horace G. Wilson 2	Roseburg, Oreg.	Roseburg, Oreg.
Round Valley	Cal.	E. A. Hutchison	Covelo, Cal.	Covelo, via Laytonville Cal.
Sac and Fox Sanatorium	Iowa	Dr. Robt L. Russell 1	Toledo, Iowa	Toledo, Iowa
Sax and Fox	Okla.	Horace J. Johnson	Stroud, Okla. R. F. D.No. 2	Stroud, Okla.
Salem	Oreg.	Harry E. Wadsworth	Chemawa, Oreg.	Salem, Oreg.
Salt River	Ariz.	Charles E. Coe	Salt River, Ariz.	Scottsdale, via Phoenix Ariz.
San Carlos	Ariz.	Abraham L. Lawshe	San Carlos, Ariz.	San Carlos, Ariz.
San Juan	N. Mex.	William T. Shelton	Shiprock, N. Mex.	Farmington, N. Mex.
Sante Fe	N. Mex.	Harold F. Coggeshall	Santa Fe, N. Mex.	Santa Fe, N. Mex.
Santee	Nebr.	Chas. E. Burton	Santee, Nebr.	Santee, Nebr., via Springfield, S. Dak.
San Xavier	Ariz.	Henry J. McQuigg	Tucson, Ariz.	Tucson, Ariz.
Seger	Okla.	Walter W. Small	Colony, Okla.	Weatherford, Okla.
Seneca	Okla.	Ira C. Deaver	Wyandotte, Okla.	Seneca, Mo.
Shawnee	Okla.	John A. Buntin	Shawnee, Okla.	Shawnee, Okla.
Sherman Institute	Cal.	F. M. Conser	Riverside, Cal.	Riverside, Cal.
Shivwits	Utah	Frank A. Virtue	Santa Clara, Utah	Modena, Utah
Shoshone	Wyo.	Joseph H. Norris	Fort Washakie, Wyo.	Fort Washakie, Wyo.
Siletz	Oreg.	Edwin L. Chalcraft	Siletz, Oreg.	Toledo, Oreg.
Sisseton	S. Dak.	E. D. Mossman	Sisseton, S. Dak.	Sisseton, S. Dak.
Soboba	Cal.	Harwood Hall	San Jacinto, Cal.	San Jacinto, Cal.
Southern Ute	Colo.	Walter G. West	Ignacio, Colo.	Ignacio, Colo.
Spokane	Wash.	O. C. Upchurch	Lincoln, Wash.	Lincoln, Wash.
Springfield	S. Dak.	Miss M. V. Gaither	Springfield, S. Dak.	Springfield, S. Dak.
Standing Rock	N. Dak.	Albert H. Kneale 2	Fort Yates, N. Dak.	Cannon Ball, N. Dak.
Taholah	Wash.	Emy M. Garber	Taholah, Wash.	Moclips, Wash.
Tomah	Wis.	Lindley M. Compton	Tomah, Wis.	Tomah, Wis.
Tongue River	Mont.	John R. Eddy	Lame Deer, Mont.	Lame Deer, via Crow Agency, Mont.
Truxton Canon	Ariz.	Chas. E. Shell	Valentine, Ariz.	Hackberry, Ariz.
Tulalip	Wash.	Dr. Chas. M. Buchanan 1	Tulalip, Wash.	Marysville, Wash.
Tule River	Cal.	Alonzo P. Edmonson	Porterville, Cal.	Springville, Cal.
Turtle Mountain	N. Dak.	Stephen Janus	Belcourt, N. Dak.	Kolla, N. D.
Uintah and Ouray	Utah	Wm. R. Rosenkrans 2	Fort Duchesne, Utah	Fort Duchesne, Utah
Umatilla	Oreg.	Edw. L. Swartzlander	Pendleton, Oreg.	Pendleton, Oreg.
Vermillion Lake	Minn.	Dr. Otis O. Benson 1	Tower, Minn.	Tower, Minn.
Wahpeton	N. Dak.	James B. Royce	Wahpeton, N. Dak.	Wahpeton, N. Dak.
Walker River	Nev.	Dr. Frank J. McKinley	Schurz, Nev.	Schurz, Nev.
Warm Springs	Oreg.	Gilbert L. Hall	Warm Spring, Oreg.	Mecca, Oreg.
Western Navajo	Ariz.	Walter Runke	Tuba, Ariz.	Flagstaff, Ariz.
Western Shoshone	Nev.	Alfred H. Symons	Owyhee, Nev.	Elko, Nev.
White Earth	Minn.	John R. Howard	White Earth, Minn.	Detroit, Minn.
Winnabago	Nebr.	S. A. M. Young	Winnabago, Nebr.	Winnabago, Nebr.
Wittenberg	Wis.	Eli J. Bost	Wittenberg, Wis.	Wittenberg, Wis.
Yakima	Wash.	Don M. Carr	Fort Simcoe, Wash.	North Yakima, Wash.
Yankton	S. Dak.	A. W. Leech	Wagner, S. Dak. R. R. No. 3	Wagner, S. Dak.
Zuni	N. Mex.	Robert J. Bauman	Blackrock, N. Mex.	Blackrock, via Gallup, N. Mex.

1 Superintendent and Physician. 2 Supervisor in Charge. 3 Farmer. 4 Special Agent in Charge.

MISCELLANEOUS OFFICERS.

OFFICE	NAME	Post-Office Address	TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS
Special Disbursing Agents:			
Cashier and Special Disbursing Agent for the Five Civilized Tribes	Wm. M. Baker	Muskogee, Okla.	Muskogee, Okla.
Clerk and Special Disbursing Agent, Office of Superintendent of Irrigation.	Hugh P. Coultis	526 Federal Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.	526 Federal Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.
Clerk and Special Disbursing Agent, Office of Fort Hall Irrigation Project.	M. M. Thorne	Fort Hall, Idaho.	Fort Hall, Idaho.
Clerk and Special Disbursing Agent, Office of Superintendent of Irrigation.	W. Ancel Walker	North Yakima, Wash.	North Yakima, Wash.
Clerk and Special Disbursing Agent, Kiowa Agency, Oklahoma.	Walter P. Squires	Anadarko, Okla.	Anadarko, Okla.
Clerk and Special Disbursing Agent for Irrigation Work, Klamath Reservation, Oregon.	H. F. Hammersley	Chiloquin, Oregon	Chiloquin, Oregon.
Engineer and Special Disbursing Agent, Uintah Irrigation Survey, Utah.	Joseph M. Bryant	Fort Duchesne, Utah	Fort Duchesne, Utah.
Assistant Engineer and Special Disbursing Agent, Shoshone Irrigation Project, Wyoming.	Walter B. Hill	Wind River, Wyo.	Wind River, Wyo., via Lander, Wyo.
Allotting Agents	Charles H. Bates John Baum		
Attorney for Pueblo Indians	Jacob H. Crist	Santa Fe, New Mex.	Santa Fe, N. Mex.

1 Superintendent and Physician. 2 Farmer. 3 Supervisor in charge. 4 Special Agent in charge.

MISCELLANEOUS OFFICERS.

OFFICE.	NAME.	Post-Office Address	Telegraphic Address.
Superintendents, Indian Warehouses	Frank Sorenson.....	16th & Canal Sts. Chicago, Ill.	16th & Canal Sts., Chicago, Ill.
	Burton B. Custer.....	3rd & Spruce Sts., St. Louis, Mo.	3rd & Spruce Sts., St. Louis, Mo.
	William B. Collier.....	608 Howard St., San Francisco, Cal.	608 Howard St., San Francisco, Cal.
	Richard C. Jordon.....	11th St., & Capital Ave. Omaha, Nebr.	11th St., & Capital Ave., Omaha, Nebr.
	John C. Hennessy.....	119-121 Wooster St. New York, N. Y.	119-121 Wooster St., New York, N. Y.
Special Agent in charge of the Scattered Bands of Indians in Utah.	Lorenzo D. Creel.....	418 Federal Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah.	418 Federal Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah.
Special Commissioner to negotiate with the Seminole Indians of Florida.	Lucien A. Spencer.....	Miami, Fla.	Miami, Fla.
Superintendents of Schools, Five Civilized Tribes:			
Armstrong Male Orphan Academy, Choctaw Nation.	Peru Farver.....	Academy, Okla.	Bokchito, Okla.
Bloomfield Seminary, Chickasaw Nation	Mrs. Annie G. Addington.....	Hendrix, Okla.	Kemp City, Okla.
Cherokee Orphan Training School, Cherokee Nation.	Merrill M. Griffith.....	Park Hill, Okla.	Talequah, Okla.
Collins Institute, Chickasaw Nation.	John H. Wilson.....	Frisco, Okla.	Frisco via Stonewall, Okla.
Euchee Boarding School, Creek Nation.	James W. Graves.....	Sapulpa, Okla.	Sapulpa, Okla.
Eufaula Boarding School, Creek Nation.	Miss Gertrude A. Campbell.....	Eufaula, Okla.	Eufaula, Okla.
Jones Male Academy, Choctaw Nation.	Hugh P. Warren.....	Hartshorne, Okla.	Hartshorne, Okla. Telephone to School.
Mekuskey Male Academy, Seminole Nation	George W. Horton.....	Mekuskey, Okla.	Seminole, Okla. Telephone to School.
Nuyaka Boarding School, Creek Nation.	Clarence Clark.....	Nuyaka, Okla.	Beggs, Okla. Telephone to School.
Tuskahoma Female Academy, Choctaw Nation.	Wm. F. Aven.....	Tuskahoma, Okla.	Tuskahoma, Okla. Telephone to School.
Wheelock Female Orphan Academy, Choctaw Nation.	Miss M. Eleanor Allen.	Millerton, Okla.	Millerton, Okla.

1 Clerk in Charge

Truxton Canon School, Valentine, Arizona*By Special Correspondent.*

Mr. and Mrs. Marion Waite of the Phoenix Indian school were guests of Superintendent and Mrs. Shell last week.

It has been the custom for several years to have a jack rabbit dinner for Thanksgiving for the children instead of the usual turkey as their preference. This year was an unusually bountiful one as sixty-five rabbits were slaughtered for the feast.

Our disciplinarian, Francis Clarke, is very proud of his new drum corps and some of the boys have proven very adept players.

The seamstress, Mrs. Pearl Jackson, has uniformed the girls so becomingly it is worthy of mention.

Mrs. Coulson was transferred from Mescalero, New Mexico, to this school in November and has assumed her duties as matron.

The teachers are very busy preparing the Christmas program.

J. F. Stallard has been transferred to Union agency, Oklahoma, as district farmer.

The superintendent of live stock at Peach Springs is very proud of the new government house and barn, recently completed here. It is modern in every respect and beautifully located.

The Namdor sisters gave an entertainment here Saturday evening which was thoroughly enjoyed by all.

Dr. Riggs made a business trip to Los Angeles last week.

There will be a Christmas tree for the children, Christmas Eve. All of the presents the children receive are given by the parents and friends, which has been the custom for the past three years.

Flandreau, South Dakota*Weekly Review*

F. E. Brandon, principal of the Fort Sill school, Oklahoma, has been appointed superintendent at Lower Brule, this state, vice Supt. O. J. Green recently transferred to Shawnee. Mr. Brandon has been in the school and agency service for several years, having filled the positions of disciplinarian, farmer, teacher and principal and comes to South Dakota well recommended for the duties of superintendent.

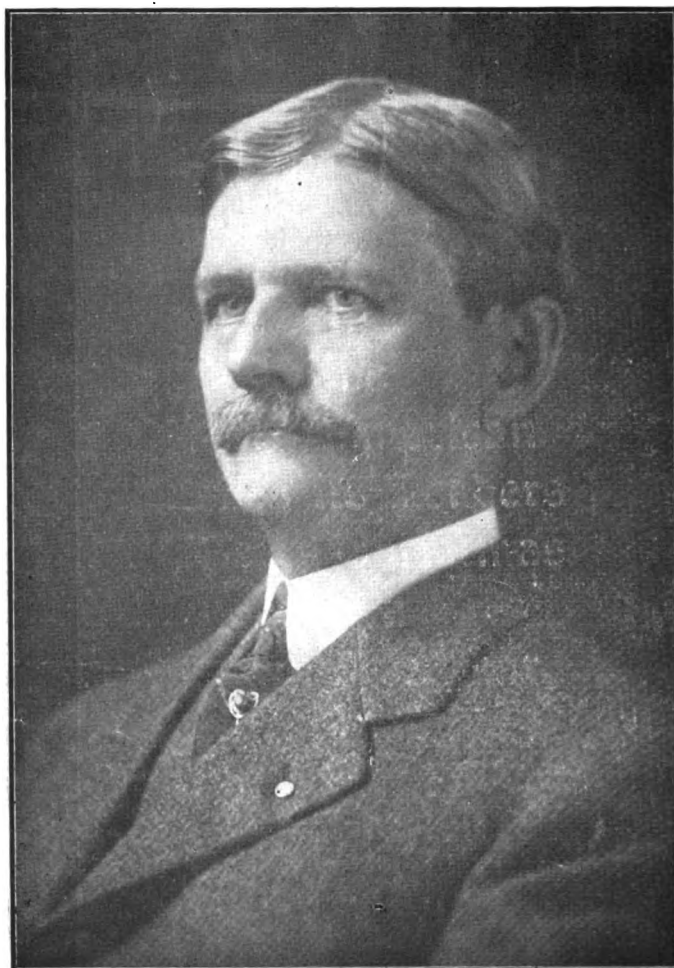
Lapwai, Idaho*Nez Perce Indian.*

By order of President Wilson 4,600 acres of land along the Pend d'Oreille river has been set aside as a reservation for the Kalispe Indians.

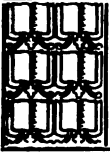
I
am
the chil-
dren's Christ-
mas tree
Arrayed with
toys and filigree,
And brilliant gew-
gaws deftly hung,
That catch the eye of
old and young. With
fairies bright and tinted
birds I call forth glad
enraptured words; and
merry eyes will greet the
sight when I am viewed by
candle-light. Beneath my
boughs there lies a scene Of
house and yard and village green;
With mimic railway running through,
As railroads oft are wont to do. I am,
also, a Christmas tree! And this will be
the death of me; For when the Yule-tide
season's past, Upon the ash-heap I'll be
cast. However, while I'm standing here
A host of children I will cheer, And cause their
youthful cheeks to glow, Because of One Child long
ago Who came this waiting world to bless and fill
our hearts with happiness. And so, you see,
I'm glad to be
The
lit-
tle
chil-
dren's
Christ-
mas
tree.

By Rev. H. C. Michael, B. D.

—American Printer.



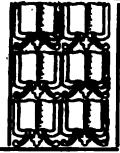
Vice President Thomas R. Marshall



"NOT FOR SCHOOL, BUT FOR LIFE"

THE NATIVE AMERICAN

Devoted to Indian Education



Volume 15

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Number 44

How Shall the Teacher Measure Her Own Efficiency?

By Rose A. Snook, San Carlos, Arizona



IN THE great whirlpool of life, no profession, however great its importance, however strenuous its significance, carries with it greater responsibility than that of teaching. It has been said that one who makes a profession of teaching is actually in a position to wield more influence for good or for evil than the governors of our states, and even the President of the United States. Having scores of children constantly under one's care and guidance, all during that period when their habits are formed, their minds developed and their characters moulded for good or for evil—each year for a lifetime of service—one wields an incomparable and an immeasurable influence. While a governor merely vetoes or sanctions a bill passed by the legislature, a competent teacher is instrumental in developing illiterate, untrained children as raw materials into sterling manhood and womanhood, as the finished product. On the other hand an incompetent teacher may bring inestimable harm, and failure will be the inevitable result. Roosevelt fittingly says: "The training of the youth determines the destinies of nations, the fate of the empires". Holy writ tells us that "As the twig is bent, so is the tree inclined," and also "Train a child in the way he should go and when old he will not depart from it."

The youth of today become the citizens the statesmen and legislators of the next generation, and the prosperity or failure of a nation lies in the average citizenship of its people, so we readily see that a nation and its school system are inseparably linked. An efficient teacher may be the source of incalculable harm to the body politic; a competent, experienced instructor may be radiant of immeasurable benefit. It is highly important, then, for any teacher who realizes that teaching is in reality a mission rather than a profession, who is really interested in this great calling and works not merely for the monetary compensation this vocation offers, to adopt a standard by which to ascertain her efficiency.

One of the primary and fundamental requisites for good teaching is the ability to command authority, which seems to be an inborn quality or instinct rather than an acquirement. If this be lacking, a condition of constant disorder will pervade the schoolroom; if the teacher can and does command authority and respect among her pupils, and yet does not appear dictatorial and egotistical, this teacher at once wins their confidence, respect, love and good will, and cheer will at all times be prevalent in the schoolroom. Only with this atmosphere prevailing can proper work among the students be accomplished. When the teacher and children are unfriendly, when the mind

of the child is turned against his instructor, school work ceases to be a pleasure and becomes a burdensome drudgery. With this view of school work in mind among the children, school loses its underlying basic aim, and becomes farcical. In ascertaining her efficiency, the teacher may and should consider well this essential of good teaching

Another primary essential to proper and efficient instruction is the development of a proper spirit among the pupils. If children regard school work as a drudgery, continue to be uninterested and indifferent, little will be achieved. On the other hand, if the teacher presents the subject or lesson, engaging their attention in a pleasing manner, and interests the child the pupil will cease to look upon school as a drudgery, but regard it rather as a pleasure and enjoy studying all lessons assigned. The school then ceases to be a farce, but a place full of pleasure, learning and knowledge. If teachers recognize an intense interest in and natural yearning and eagerness for study among their pupils, they may rest assured that one of the most fundamental essentials in good teaching is not lacking. All who have achieved this are to be congratulated and complimented upon their efficiency.

The basic aim of all education is the development of upright young men and women physically, mentally and morally. If the teacher notices improvement in the mental agility, in the courtesy and manners of the pupils, she may be assured that her energies have not been spent in vain. Just in proportion to the improvement, advancement and betterment of the students, in every way may a teacher standardize her own efficiency, for this is but a measure of the child's development. A teacher who is cognizant of any change in the pupils whatever, and discovers that the same atmosphere of ignorance and indifference is prevalent from day to day, and notes no improvement in the child whatever, in his ability to grasp or in his manners, should recognize her inefficiency and endeavor to

change, indeed revolutionize her methods of instruction. Even the number of pages covered in the text book, the regular attendance, the tidiness and appearance of the schoolroom are of secondary importance, when compared or contrasted with the development of the child's intellect. No standard is more realistic and more reliable as a means of computing one's efficiency as an instructor.

In our modern industrial life, with a vast network of machinery on every hand, the results produced by all our manufactories revert back to the unalterable laws of nature, as to cause and effect. The raw material goes through various forms and comes out a finished product. It is interesting to trace any product of the soil, as raw produce, or the hewn timber through the various processes it undergoes in becoming a finished product. Just as we judge the efficiency of a manufacturing plant by the finished product, so is the efficiency of a teacher determined. The development of sterling manhood from ignorant youth is his vocation, in other words the development of the finished product from the raw material; therefore, a teacher can only determine her efficiency by the finished product—the calibre of the army of young men and women turned from the school into life, and by what they achieve and contribute to the world's storehouse of wealth. The teacher should not only stimulate and energize the child's intellect, but strengthen the character, feed the young minds of the pupils with noble thoughts and discourage those vicious habits that blunt the finer senses. "Character is higher than intellect," for the finished product of right and consciousness of moral responsibility should not be subordinated to mental development. Only when the teacher realizes that moral training should accompany mental instruction, and that courtesy, kindness and gentleness are invaluable assets to the young man or woman in life, and proceeds to teach them, will the finished product be of such a type to

reflect credit on his or her instructor. With an array of upright, industrious, energetic Christian men and women whose every deed is actuated and prompted by a noble motive and who contribute their share to the world as one's former charges and proteges, one can be assured that her merits and efficiency are not below par.

In the highly important and responsible vocation and calling of teaching, upon which the nation depends for its sustenance, a correct standard for judging the efficiency of a teacher is: (1) The ability to command authority, and the respect and love of the pupils; (2) the promotion of the proper spirit in school, so that the school ceases to be a drudgery and conglomeration of abstract facts, and becomes a pleasure; (3) the improvement mentally and morally of the pupils while under the teacher's guidance, instruction and training; (4) last, but not least, the calibre of the army of young men and women turned into life as finished products. With this standard in mind, a teacher may profit by her errors, and the school will be the birthplace of real knowledge and learning, and will go on and down through the ages to the fulfillment of her high destiny, as emblematic of all that is pure and ennobling.

Changes in the Service.

Henry Steuben is the new assistant engineer at Chemawa. He was transferred from the Cushman school.—*Haskell Leader*.

Mr. Kaney has been appointed disciplinarian at the Riverside school, Oklahoma, and Mrs. Kaney boys' matron.—*Haskell Leader*.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Merz have been transferred from the Lovelocks day school, Nevada, to Fort Mohave, Arizona, as farmer and cook.—*Haskell Leader*.

The Osage agency officials are completing the erection of a splendid residence on the Osage grounds at Grand View. The residence will be occupied by the superintendent of schools. It is modern in every particular.—*Pawhuska Capital*.

The Quinault Indian reservation has been separated from the jurisdiction of the Cushman Indian school and an agent has been appointed at Tahola on the Quinault. The matter of a fish hatchery to conserve the Quinault salmon has been taken up. This species of fish is peculiar to the Quinault river and commands the highest price on the market. Only the Indians can fish for this salmon. The new hatchery for which Mr. Johnson obtained an appropriation of \$50,000 will be the most modern and up-to-date in the nation and will mean thousands of dollars to Tahola village.—*Tacoma (Wash.) Tribune*.

Pima Women Display Needlework

That the Pima women are becoming not only sufficiently proficient, but that they are willing to exhibit their needlework in competition with their white sisters is a source of great satisfaction to Mrs. Anna E. Hoffman, field matron at Sacaton, the Pima agency headquarters. Eleven young Pima Indian women had on display this year at the Arizona state fair samples of their needlework and prizes were awarded to two of them, Mabel Sankey of Blackwater receiving first prize for the best crocheted shawl, and Annie Harvier the first prize for best French embroidery in the children's department.

Following is a list of the displays made: Annie Harvier, embroidered towel and crocheted slippers; May Sabin Sunna, crocheted handbag and slippers; Lucy Thomas, embroidered pillowcases; Martha Houston, embroidered pillowcases; Mollie Schurz, embroidered shirtwaist pattern; Stella McLean, embroidered shirtwaist pattern; Mabel Sankey, crocheted shawl; Alice Enos, embroidered pin cushion, Sarah Azul, hand-woven rag rug; Lulu Manuel, braided rag rug; Lena Warren, braided rag rug.

At the annual Pima fair held this fall at Sacaton, Mollie Schurz was awarded a sewing machine for the best general display of sewing.

THE NATIVE AMERICAN

Entered at Phoenix, Arizona, as Second Class Mail Matter

C. W. GOODMAN, Superintendent

An Illustrated Weekly Magazine, Devoted to Indian Education and Printed by Indian Student-Apprentices at the United States Indian Training School, Phoenix, Arizona

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A YEAR

Miss Phoebe Elm, who has assisted with the work at the main office for more than the past year, has been changed to the East Farm sanatorium as an assistant.

The friends of Mrs. M. Myrtle Smith will be glad to learn that she has received promotion to the position of travelling organizer for the Spirella people with whom she has worked since resigning as seamstress of this school in 1911.

A week of rainfall has been a source of satisfaction to the people of Salt River valley, as there has been a record-breaking amount of water stored in the Roosevelt dam up to date, and the gage still rising. "Oldest inhabitants" say this has been Arizona's longest period of continual rain.

Mr. and Mrs. William Lovelace have been transferred from Chemawa to the Fort Simcoe school, Washington, as engineer and seamstress.

The first campus event of the holiday season was given last Saturday evening when Mr. and Mrs. Percival entertained at dinner for Miss Ruth Percival, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Scott and Lloyd Elliot whose engagement to Miss Percival was recently announced.

The engineers have repaired the heating system in the manual training building.

A small blaze in the Oliver cottage Tuesday evening was quickly extinguished. A defective flue was the cause.

Vice President and Mrs. Thomas R. Marshall arrived in Phoenix this week and proceeded to Scottsdale where they will spend the holidays. They have a new bungalow ready for occupancy south of the home of Mrs. Marshall's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Kimsey, who have been residents of the valley for several years.



Mr. Krebs' detail of painters constructed a fire place for use in the cantata this week and made the Christmas letters for the pupils' dininghall.

Mrs. Frank H. Moore of Sacaton returned home this week after a visit with Mrs. C. J. Stacy of Maricopa reservation

The teachers' reading circle

was entertained Monday evening at the home of the principal teacher. The cottage was most inviting with its Christmas decorations warmth of fire and welcome, a pleasing contrast to the stormy out-of-doors. After pursuing the reading course for the usual period Mrs. Scott served a most tempting lunch, while the favors were a source of delight to the "grown-up children." The members of the circle were all present except Mrs. McLaughlin, to whom a toast was drunk, and a hope expressed for the speedy recovery of the use of her broken arm. Others present were Mr. and Mrs. Standage, Miss White, Miss Percival and Lloyd Elliot.

Christmas Stories

By pupils of the Phoenix Indian School. The first three stories were written and put into type by Alfred Jackson and Dan King of the printer's detail and Silas Tenijeth of the blacksmith's detail.

The First Christmas

By Alfred Jackson, Eighth Grade

Many years have elapsed since the first joyful tidings and anthem were uttered by the angelic choir to the lonely shepherds who were guarding their flocks by night among the Judean hills. These humble herders were discussing the promise that a king should come sometime to rule over the Jews. This promise so long looked for was nigh at hand, but the shepherds were unconscious of it. So, while seated on the ground, they were suddenly brought on their feet by the sound of an anthem, and to their surprise they saw an host of angels in the heavens praising God and saying, "Glory to God in the highest and on earth peace, good will toward men."

When this innumerable host had disappeared from the naked eye, these shepherds prepared to go into Bethlehem of Judea and see this fulfillment of the long-sought-for king, promised years and years ago. They walked with eager steps down the hills till they finally arrived at Bethlehem, where they found the young child Jesus, with Mary and Joseph. They fell down and worshiped this infant Saviour who had come down to save the people from their sins. On their return they were full of joy and gladness and told every one they met all the things they saw and heard concerning the child.

This was the greatest gift ever made and that is one reason why we give gifts to one another on Christmas Day. But above all we should never forget that God sent down His only begotten Son to this world in order that we through Him might inherit eternal life. Let us make this Christmas Day one of the best that we ever had.

The Babe of Bethlehem

By Daniel King, Fifth Grade B

I am sure you all know what it means to keep a birthday. Now let us have Christmas mean a birthday to us—the Christ Child's birthday—and we celebrate it by making gifts to the poor, because he was the greatest gift this great world has ever known.

In the days of the olden time sheep were taken care of by men called shepherds, and the shepherds stayed with their sheep all day and all night, guarding them from the wolves and other wild animals.

On this night the shepherds and their sheep were asleep on the hillside when the bright light in the sky awakened them. They became frightened, for it was as light as day, and they fell on their faces and cried aloud. Then a voice said to them: "Fear not, for behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy." The shepherds heard, and looking up they saw an angel who said: "Unto you this day is born, in the city of Bethlehem, a Saviour," and the angels sang, "Glory to God in the highest, peace on earth, good will toward men."

The bright light went away and then the shepherds said to one another: "Let us go and find the Christ Child." The sheep were left with the dogs, and the shepherds hurried to the town. There they found the stable, and Joseph led them to the manger where Mary was, holding the baby in her arms. And far away on a sandy road were three wise men riding on beautiful white camels. They, too, had seen the wonderful light in the sky and had followed it. They had with them gifts of gold, frankincense and myrrh. These they gave to the baby as they knelt beside him. So, ever since that time, Christmas has been kept in remembrance of the birth of our redeemer.

A Reservation Christmas

By Silas Tenijath, Sixth Grade B.

The first Christmas I ever had was at my home, Fort Apache, when I was a little boy. The ground was covered with snow, and of course the weather was very cold. We lived about a quarter of a mile from the fort.

My father asked me if I would like to see Santa Claus. I didn't know what Santa Claus was at that time so I was very anxious to see him.

We had our Christmas tree in the school-house where white children were going to school. The people were so crowded that some of the soldiers were almost standing on top of each other. We sat close to the Christmas tree where I could see, and after a while I heard the Santa Claus was coming. As soon as I saw him coming in I began to cry. My father told me not to cry, that Santa was my cousin. Then Santa Claus began to throw oranges to the people. When he got through, he began to call out the names, and my name was called out toward the last. I went half way to Santa Claus, began crying and turned right around and ran back to my father, and he went and got my presents. The first Christmas presents I had were marbles, top, cap and toy farm wagon. After that I never was afraid of Santa Claus.

Thoughts of Christmas

By Marianna Rhodes, Eighth Grade.

There are only three more days before Christmas and we as usual are thinking of having a good time. But first of all, before we do any thinking of ourselves, we must think of others.

We girls and boys here often forget others away from this school, and the reason for this is that we ourselves have all that the Government can give us.

My thoughts of Christmas today are far different from the thoughts I had in years that have passed.

I, as a little girl, did not know why people

celebrated the day of Christmas. The only thoughts I had were of the good things to eat and the presents I expected from my friends but now I am ever so thankful to say that I have learned what the word Christmas means.

For some days my thoughts have been of the poor children in the foreign countries. I have often wondered if the children over there have thoughts of the great day.

I am glad that our own country is at peace with others countries and I'm quite sure that most of the children here will have a happy Christmas.

Not only on Christmas day should we pray and thank God for his goodness, but we should thank him all times.

The Poor Boy and How He Made Himself Happy "Just Before Christmas"

By Parker McKenzie, Sixth Grade A.

The evening before Christmas is always a happy one for many children; but the little boy that I am going to tell about never had a happy time "just 'fore Christmas."

He lived in a large city and his only play grounds were the alleys where other poor children lived.

When Christmas came, he always wished that Santa would bring him something, but his stocking was always empty. Many of his poor neighboring children were sometimes lucky to receive gifts from their rich brothers who were kind enough to help them. But this little boy never received anything and many times he was very sad when Christmas passed. He envied the other children when he saw them with their toys.

After he was older he resolved to help the other poor children, although he was poor himself. Sometimes when Christmas was coming he struggled about in order to get a few cents with which to help his poor friends.

When Christmas came he had enough, which he obtained by selling papers, etc., to make several children happy. He bought small presents for them and they were very

glad and happy. So the little boy was happy, too, although he did not receive any gifts. So every year after that he helped them this way and he made many friends. So let us help the poor because it will make us happy, too, even if we don't get anything ourselves.

Mrs. Grinstead's Recital

The pupils of Mrs. E. P. Grinstead gave a splendid recital in the girls' sittingroom Wednesday evening, the program being as follows:

Story, "Miss Keyboard's School"	<i>Burrows</i>
Cedric Platner	
Duet	<i>Watson</i>
Amy Cajé and Ella Jones	
Allegro	
Sarah Knife Chief	
"Away Pretty Robin"	<i>Watson</i>
Amy Cajé	
"In a Boat"	<i>Norris</i>
Amelia Shunk	
"Bobby is Naughty"	<i>Maxim</i>
Annie Easchief	
Scales	
Roy Perry	
"The Merry Farmer"	<i>Schumann</i>
Julia Patton	
Waltz, "Jessamine"	
Cedric Platner	
"Naughty Pussy"	<i>Watson</i>
Thomas Ely	
"Cuckoo"	<i>Watson</i>
Roy Perry	
Duet	
John Grinstead and Edgar Oliver	
(a) "The Pigeon" }	<i>Kohlsaak</i>
(b) "In a Swing" }	
Edgar Oliver	
"The Mermaid Song"	<i>Webber</i>
John Grinstead	
"Bye Baby Bunting"	<i>Watson</i>
Ella Jones	
"A Warning"	<i>Watson</i>
Helen Perry	
"Come With Me"	<i>Watson</i>
Katherine Grinstead	
Solo	
Elizabeth Breid	
Solo	<i>Burgmuller</i>
Frances McKee	

Christmas Cantata

The chapel was all aglow with lights and Christmas decorations and the pupils and

employees gathered Thursday evening at 7:20 to hear again the story which prompts all our Christmas giving, and to celebrate the annual return of the children's good friend Santa Claus.

The following program was given:

Introduction	Orchestra	Piano
Song—The Bethlehem Babe		
Greeting	Alice Manuel	
Song—Once More the Sweet Old Story		
Recitation—The Giving Time, Cora R. Rhodes		
Song—Everywhere Christmas Tonight		
Conversation		
Song—Love Is the Key		
Conversation		
Scng—Sleigh Bells		
Conversation		
Song—At Christmas Time		
Conversation		
Solo and Chorus—		The Children Are
All Right		
Conversation		
Song—If Sandy Claws Was Pa		
Recitation—Greedy Tim		Dale Laidlow
Recitation—The Story of Two Cannibals		Wilbur Walker
Recitation—The Plum Pudding, Norris King		
Conversation		
Song—The Stocking Song		

Orchestra
Distribution of Candy Sacks



CAST

Star Queen, Ella Secawah
 Attendants, Alice Ferguson, Nada Hice,
 Elsie Jackson, Josefa Lopez
 Santa Claus, Santa Claus
 Brownies, Davy Brown, Ollie Easchief,
 Julius Ellis, Wilbur Howeshue (Nix),
 Dale Laidlow (Duffer), Justin Sanderson,
 Ramon Suesta
 Recitations, Alice Manuel, Cora R. Rhodes,
 Dale Laidlow, Wilbur Howeshue, Norris
 King
 Conversation, Daisy Pater, Ella Secawah,
 Santa Claus, William Smith, Birdie
 Hotponay, Francisco Shaw
 Chorus, Second and Third Grade Girls

Q Money will not buy the "Christmas spirit," nor will it come thru fasting and prayer; it is a God-given and blessed inheritance.—*William C. Edgar.*

Employees at Santa Fe, New Mexico

By Special Correspondent.

Frederic Snyder, Superintendent
 John S. R. Hammitt, Clerk
 Robert E. Johnson, Principal
 Jimetta Kidd, Teacher
 Hattie C. Allen, Teacher
 Mary J. Pritchard, Teacher
 Frank I. Dorr, Teacher
 Nan Morgan, (temp) Kindergartner
 Alice C. Marmon, Teacher
 W. S. Harroun, Physician
 Reyes A. Gurule, Disciplinarian
 Desiderio Naranjo, Asst. disciplinarian
 Charlotte B. Snyder, Matron
 Jessie P. Irwin, Asst. matron
 Dora J. Gurule, Asst. matron
 Rebecca Giron, Asst. matron
 Minnie DeV. Rathbun, Dom. science teacher
 Elizabeth W. Enos, Seamstress
 Rose Glass, Nurse
 Emma M. Matthews, Asst. nurse
 Nettie Likins, Cook
 Rose Roberts, Asst. cook
 Sanbran Baca, Assistant
 Aurelia Martinez, Laundress
 Victoria Cruz, Asst. laundress
 Marianita Naranjo, Assistant
 Milton R. Likins, Engineer
 Oscar E. McDaniels, Industrial teacher
 John F. Irwin, Carpenter
 George H. Henson, Blacksmith
 Celso Giron, Asst. engineer
 Severiano Naranjo, Tailor
 James D. Porter, Gardener
 Severiano Tafoya, Baker
 Salvador Perez, Shoemaker
 Rush Roberts, Laborer

AGENCY EMPLOYEES

Edmonia B. Hammit, (temp) Clerk
 Russell D. Holt, Physician
 Charles LeRoy Brock, Physician
 Dwight Allison, Physician
 Jacob H. Crist,

Spec. atty. for Pueblo Indians of N. M.

Robert S. Conroy, Farmer
 Robert B. Anderson, Farmer
 Lincoln H. Mitchell, Farmer
 Louis R. McDonald, Farmer
 Sara Jeffries, Field matron
 Edna May Brock, Field matron
 Sarah Chapin, Field matron
 Antonio Naranjo, Laborer
 Cruz Perez, Laborer
 Agapita Naranjo, Police private
 Jose C. Tafoya, Police private

Jose R. Toya, Police private
 Ambrosio Martinez, Indian judge
 Santiago Archuleta, Indian judge
 Eulogio Cata, Indian judge
 Francisco Naranjo, Indian judge
 Candido Tafoya, Indian judge
 Victoriano Sisneros, Indian judge

DAY SCHOOL EMPLOYEES

John A. Myers, Financial clerk
Jemez Pueblo
 Mary Mathia Boyle, Teacher
 Mary Stephania Schramme, Teacher
Taos Pueblo
 Alice G. Dwire, Teacher
 Nelle N. Peery, Teacher
 Elsie Dwire, Housekeeper
Santa Clara Pueblo
 Luella S. Gallup, Teacher
 Severa Gutierrez, Housekeeper
San Juan Pueblo
 Mrs. Henry H. Kramer, Teacher
 Ruth Ferguson, Teacher
 Emilia Archuleta, Housekeeper
Santo Domingo Pueblo
 Mary E. Dissette, Teacher
 Daisy Thomas, Assistant teacher
 Santiago Labato, Laborer
 Teresa Howacum, Housekeeper
Cochiti Pueblo
 Nettie Cook, Teacher
 Domingo Ortis, Housekeeper
San Ildefonso Pueblo
 Lucy I. Balfe, Teacher
 Manuela Gonzales, Housekeeper
Picuris Pueblo
 Walter L. Bolander, Teacher
 Hattie O. Bolander, Housekeeper
Sia Pueblo
 Benjamin S. Bothwell, Teacher
 Florence S. Bothwell, Housekeeper

Anadarko, Oklahoma

Home and School.

Mr. and Mrs Homer Seger have gone back to Leupp, Arizona, for work in the Indian school there.

Spencer Hilton received a letter from Superintendent Brandon, who has reached the Lower Brule work and writes that he believes he will greatly enjoy the new work. He has a large nine-room house for a residence, and can get over the reservation in a fine five-passenger car.

Mr. Buntin, for so many years at Riverside

and Fort Sill schools, and lately superintendent at Shawnee agency, has been transferred to Tongue River agency, Montana. He will now have the care of the Northern Cheyenne and Blackfeet Indians.

December 16 is the day set for official inspection of the new hospital near the Fort Sill school. M. F. Lynch, supervisor of construction from Washington, will be here at that time and will receive or reject the building. Already many Indians are waiting for the hospital. We hope that it may soon be open for patients.

Sherman Institute, Riverside, California

Sherman Bulletin.

Superintendent Conser and Mr. Kightlinger went to Colton Wednesday afternoon to see about purchasing the supply of flour for the schools at Parker and Campo.

Mr. Maddux, a former clerk at the Leupp Indian school, was here Wednesday afternoon with a number of beautiful Navaho rugs which he was offering at reasonable prices. Some of the employees took advantage of his rates and purchased rugs.

Mrs. Ella W. Brown of Holton, Kansas, who will soon assume charge of a mission in the north is spending a few days at the school studying institutional methods. Mrs. Brown has been a member of the faculty of Holton university for fourteen years.

Superintendent and Mrs. C. T. Coggeshall of Banning, and Mr. and Mrs. Harold Coggeshall, formerly of Santa Fe, were callers Wednesday afternoon. Harold Coggeshall is a special officer for the suppression of the liquor traffic among the Indians.

An Indian Red Riding Hood

A Labrador missionary told me a curious story which occurred on the Labrador coast some years ago. One night the little daughter of a certain brave was missing and, on discovering the child's tracks in the snow, a party of squaws set out to look for her. What was their alarm when, a little way from the camp they found that the footprints of a great gray wolf accompanied those of the child. The brute did not appear to have harmed her, but apparently frisked along ahead, enticing the child farther and farther away from the camp. In all probability the child mistook it for a dog and followed readily, though the superstitious Indians, of course, believed that the

brute had exercised some devilish influence over her. Darkness was creeping on and though much afraid, the squaws continued to follow the tracks of the wolf and the child. Night found them far from home when what was their horror to find that they themselves had been deceived and were now surrounded by wolves! Only one squaw survived the night of horror that ensued to return next morning to bear tidings of the calamity to camp.—*Wide World.*

Why School Teachers Age Rapidly

Many people wonder why school teachers age so early and rapidly. The following are some excerpts from the harvestone pedagogue reaped from her sowing, and which will, in a measure, explain her despair:

Lowell was born in Cambridge at his old home, Elmwood.

Whenever a knight started out on an errand he was called a knight errant.

Geology treats of the interior of the earth and the exterior of the earth and the historical events of its future. The divisions of geology are structural, dramatical, and hysterical.

Oliver Wendell Holmes was a man of good ideas, a few of which are exposed in his works.—*Woman's Home Companion.*

Enraged over something the local newspaper had printed about him, a subscriber burst into the editor's office in search of the responsible reporter.

"Who are you?" he demanded, glaring at the editor, who was also the main stockholder.

"I'm the newspaper," was the calm reply.

"Who are you?" he inquired, turning his resentful gaze on the chocolate colored office devil clearing out the waste basket.

"Me?" rejoined the darkey, grinning from ear to ear. "Ah guess ah's de cull'ud supplement." *Exchange.*

Ring out, O bells! 'Tis Christmas day.

The Christ-child comes adown this way,
And whene'er He comes 'tis a King's birthday.—*Agnes G. Foster.*

List to the music that fills the air,

Drive out of the heart all thought of care,
Forget the gloom of the days that were.

Augustine Treadwell.

Volley Ball Rules

As volley ball is one of the games prescribed by the Indian Office for the group athletics, which work is being taken up with enthusiasm throughout the service, the following rules are printed for the benefit of the numerous readers of the NATIVE AMERICAN. Two volley ball courts are in constant use at the Phoenix Indian School and the pupils are very enthusiastic over the game, which is destined to become an important part of Indian school athletics.

1.—**GAME.** The game shall consist of twenty-one points.

2.—**COURT.** A court or floor space shall be 25 feet wide, 50 feet long, to be divided into two square courts, 25x25 feet, by the net. The boundary lines must be plainly marked so as to be visible from all parts of the court; these lines shall be at least three feet from the wall. **NOTE.**—The exact size of the court may be changed to suit the convenience of the place.

3.—**NET.** The net shall be at least two feet wide and 27 feet long and shall be suspended from the wall on uprights placed at least 1 foot outside the side lines. The top line of the net at the center must be 7 feet 6 inches from the floor.

4.—**BALL.** The ball shall be the Spalding Official ball; it shall be made of rubber bladder covered with leather. It shall measure not less than 25 inches nor more than 27 inches in circumference, and shall weigh not less than 9 ounces nor more than 12 ounces.

5.—**SERVER AND SERVICE.** The server shall stand with one foot on the back line. The ball must be batted with open hand and not struck with the fist. The ball may be served over the net into any part of the opponents' court. A service which strikes the net or anything within the playing space and falls good in the opponents' court shall be called a fault. A server shall lose his service if he serves two consecutive faults. A service which strikes the net or any object within the playing space and falls without the opponents' court, shall retire the server. In a service the ball must be batted at least ten feet, no dribbling allowed. A service which would strike the net, but is struck by a player of the side before striking the net, if it goes over into the opponents' court, is good. The man serving continues to do so, until out, either by the ball being knocked out of bounds by his side or their failure to return it. Each man shall serve in turn.

6.—**SCORING.** Each good service unreturned or ball in play unreturned, or ball knocked out

of bounds by side receiving, counts one point for side serving. A side scores only when serving as a failure to return the ball on their part or knocking the ball out of bounds, results in the server being put out.

7.—**NET BALL.** A play which is returned, but strikes the net aside from the first service is equivalent to a return.

8.—**LINE BALL.** is a ball striking the boundary line, and is equivalent to one in count.

9.—**PLAY AND PLAYERS.** Should any player during the game touch the net, it puts the ball out of play and counts against his side; if said player is on serving side the ball goes to the opponents; if on the receiving side, one point is scored for the server. Should two opponents touch the net simultaneously, the ball shall be declared out of play and shall be served again by the serving side. Should any player catch or hold the ball for an instant, it is out of play and counts for the opposite side. Should the ball strike any object within the playing space other than the floor and ceiling, and bound (back) into the court, it is still in play. If the ball strikes any object outside of the court and bounds back again, it shall count against the side which struck it last. To dribble is to strike the ball quickly and repeatedly into the air; dribbling is not allowed. Any player except the captain addressing the umpire, or making remarks to or about him or any players on the opposite side, may be disqualified and his side be compelled to play the game without him, or get a substitute, or forfeit the game. Any player kicking the ball may be disqualified and his side be compelled to play the game without him, or get a substitute, or forfeit the game.

10.—No player shall be allowed to strike the ball while supported by any player or object, but must strike it while on the floor or while jumping up unassisted.

11.—A ball knocked under the net shall be declared out of play and count against the side which struck it last.

Helps in Playing the Game.

- 1.—Strike the ball with both hands.
- 2.—Look for uncovered space in opponents' court.
- 3.—Play together; cover your own space.
- 4.—Pass from one to another when possible.
- 5.—Watch the play constantly, especially the opponents.
- 6.—A player should be able to cover about 10x10 feet of floor space.
- 7.—Keep your eye on the ball.

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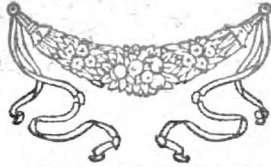
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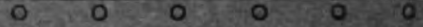
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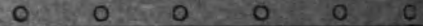
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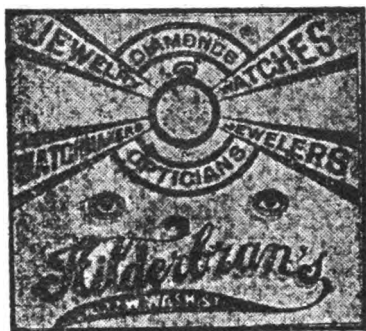
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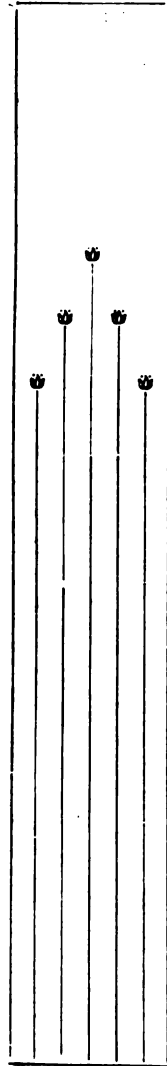
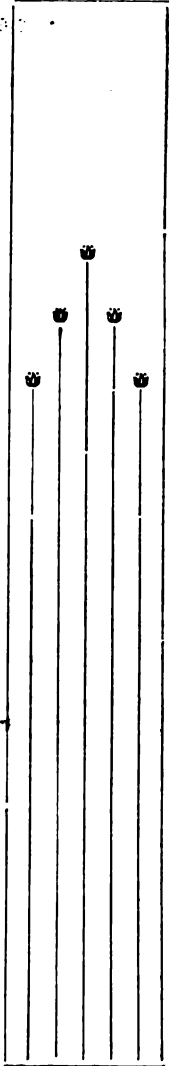
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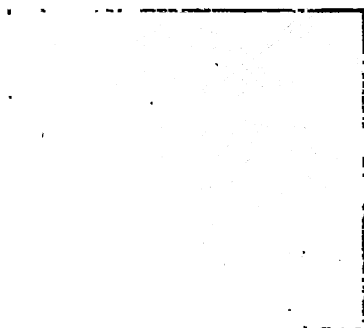


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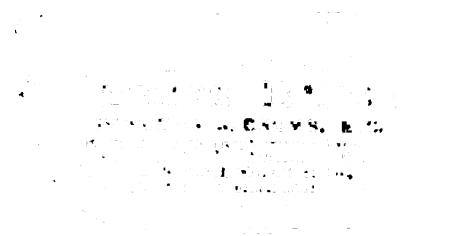
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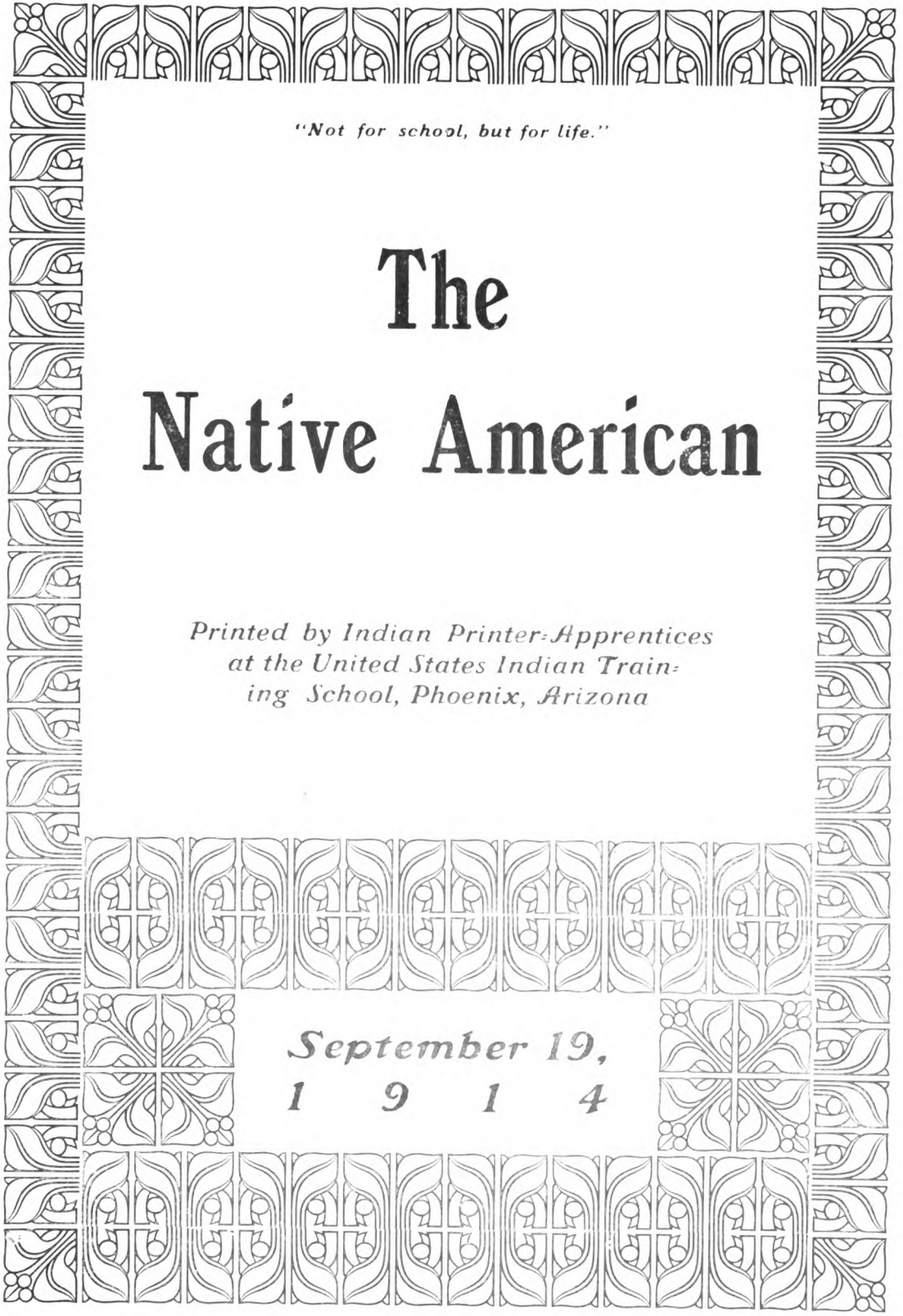
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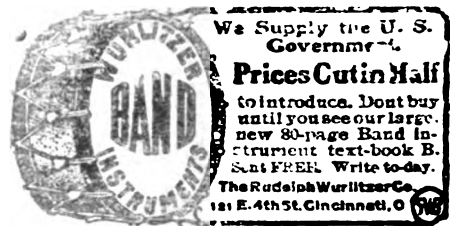
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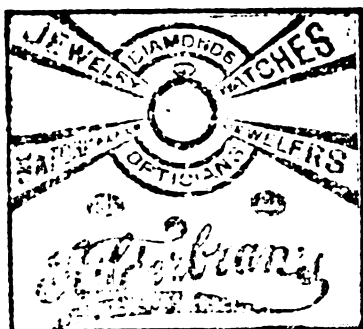
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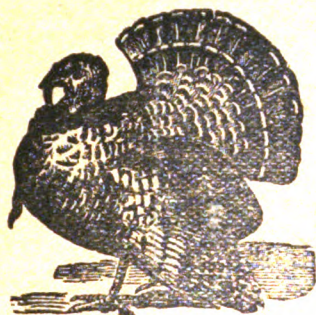
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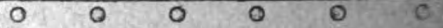
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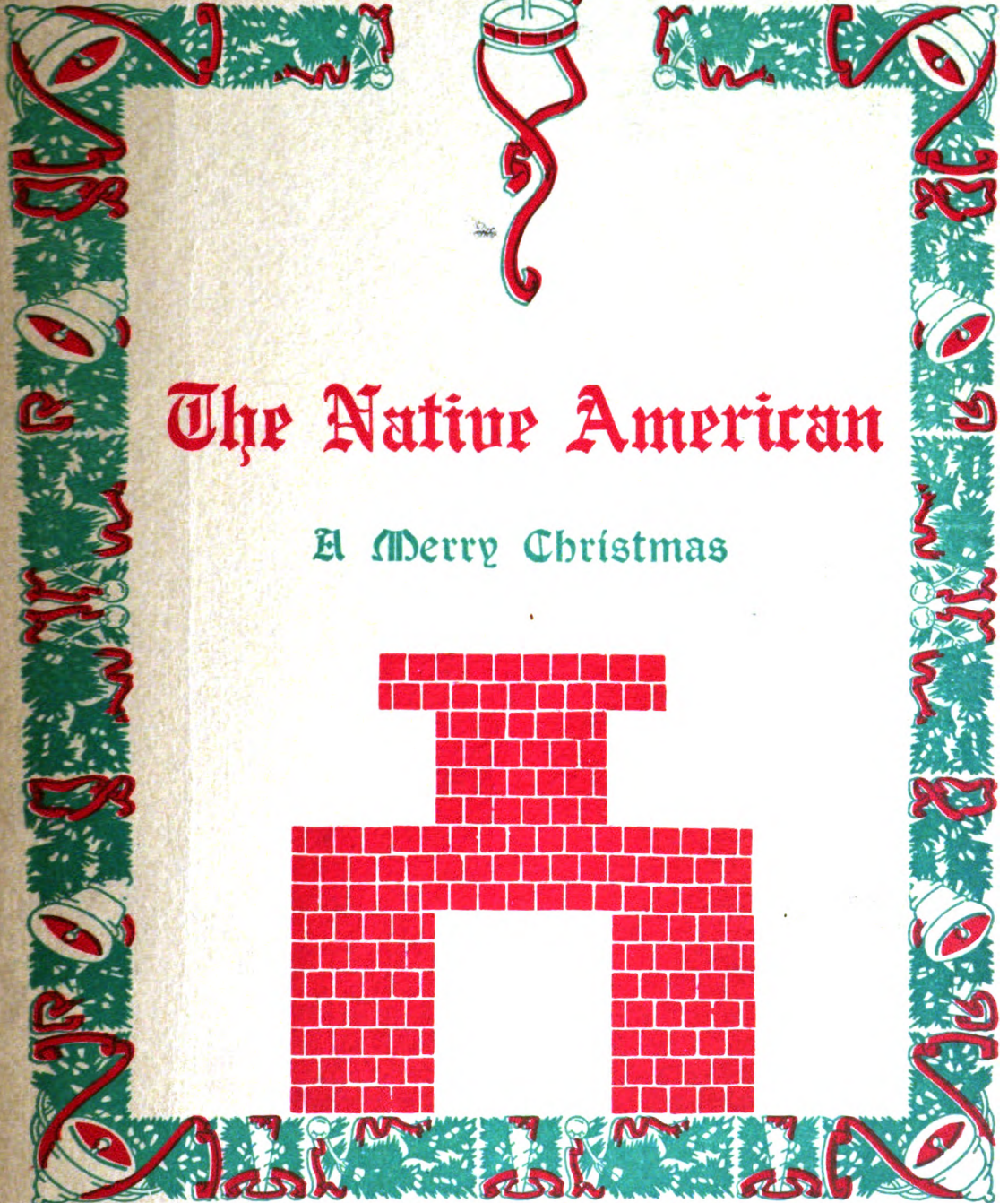
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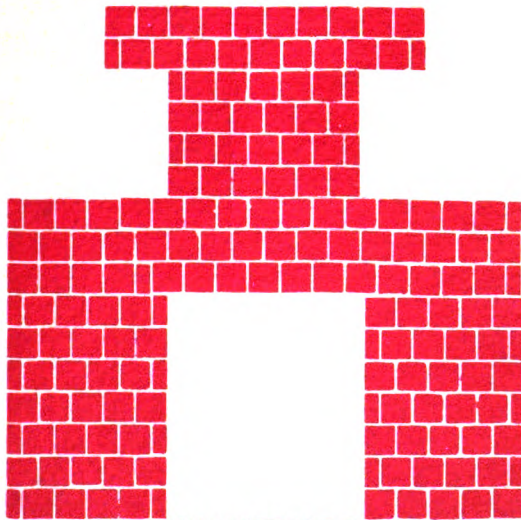
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