
The Chilocco Indian School.



HILOCCO is supposed to be an Indian word, but no one has been found who knows its derivation or original meaning. To a vast army of young people, however, it has now come to mean Opportunity. Ever since 1884 there have been passing into its doors Indian girls and boys needing and looking for training to fit them for the duties and obligations that henceforth must be performed and assumed by them if they are to count at all in our National scheme, and emerging therefrom the same young people to whose natural equipment has been added some learning, some skill, some ideals and some courage.

The Institution was established and is maintained by the United States Government, not to *give* its students anything but to *loan* them each a few hundred dollars, worth of board, clothing and tuition. The tuition is in the following lines:

ACADEMIC.—The course extends through nine grades. The common school course of Oklahoma is completed in the first eight and the ninth is added to permit a more complete development of the sciences related to agriculture. Special teachers of Agriculture, Mechanical drawing and music are provided and instruction given to all students. Instrumental music is taught to those who manifest talent for it, a nominal fee being charged for this individual training.

INDUSTRIAL.—Special stress is placed upon the subject of Agriculture for these reasons:

1. The Indian has nine chances to earn a livelihood in a congenial environment as a farmer to every one in any other pursuit.

2. His capital is practically all in land, of which he must be taught the value, and which is appreciated as of any considerable value only when he has gained the skill and perseverance by means of which he can make it highly productive. On our large farm are employed competent instructors in Farming and Stock-raising, Gardening, Dairying and Horticulture.

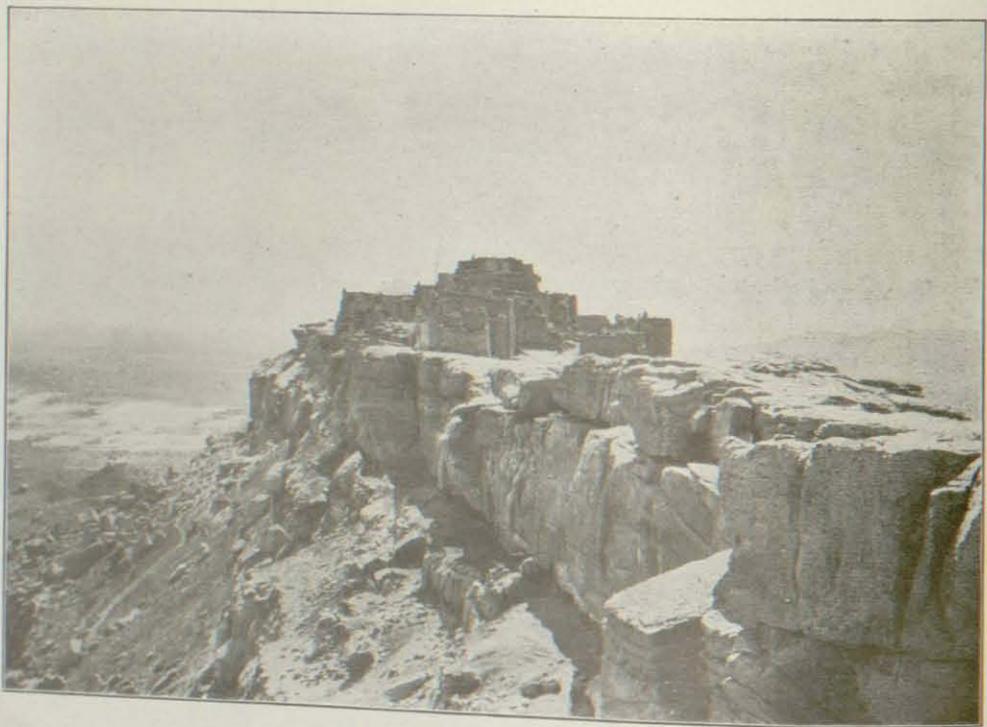
Other industries are Printing, Engineering, Carpentry, Blacksmithing, Masonry, Shoe and Harness Making and Painting. In all departments the equipment is good and the instructors capable workmen and teachers. The girls are furnished instruction in every department of home making, including Domestic Science and Domestic Art and Nursing.

It is impossible to tell all about the school's facilities on a page, and it is enough to say there is no better material plant, there are no better teachers anywhere else, and in more than one department Chilocco is in a class alone.

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The Indian School Journal

A Magazine about Indians and the Work in the U. S. Indian Service
Chilocco Indian School, Publisher

EDGAR A. ALLEN, *Superintendent and Editor*

EDGAR K. MILLER, *Instructor of Printing*

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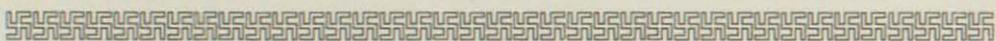
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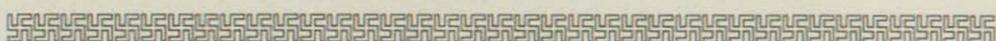


Navajo Schoolgirls at Ft. Defiance—Teaching the Coming Generation of Navajo Weavers the Art of Blanket Weaving.



The Indian School Journal

Printed by Students of the Indian School at Chilocco, Oklahoma
An Illustrated Monthly Magazine About Native Americans



VOLUME THIRTEEN

DECEMBER, 1912

NUMBER FOUR

WORK OF THE FT. DEFIANCE SCHOOL FOR NAVAJOS

BY G. M. GOLDEN

THE Navajo Boarding School at Fort Defiance, Ariz., is located thirty miles north of Gallup, New Mex., on the Santa Fe R. R., and six miles from the western boundary of New Mexico. It has an altitude of 7200 feet which gives it a cool, dry



climate. Formerly it was a military post, but in 1868 was abandoned as such, and converted into a day school for Indians, but was not a success for many years.

Beautifully situated at the mouth of Bonita Canyon, surrounded by high rocky walls on three sides, the fourth opening on to a scene that would inspire an artist. Old Black Rock, a lava formation several hundred feet long and over a hundred and fifty feet high, shaped like a great sea serpent, lies on the plain, three miles from the school, seemingly, eternally to be guarding the entrance to the school and Bonita Canyon. In the distance six or eight miles away are many colossal rock formations of wonderful shapes and coloring, looking like the ruins of old cities, cathedrals and tow-

ers. To one side are the "haystacks" immense piles of smooth yellow sand stone standing on the plain and looming up on the horizon exactly like giant hay-stacks. Near them is the Natural Bridge, a wonderful arch or bridge of rock, from the top of which can be had a magnificent view of this wonderful country.

Formerly, I believe, the school at Fort Defiance was not considered a desirable place, but within the past five years so many improvements have been made, that this is no longer the case. Mr. Paquette, the present superintendent, has laid out beautiful lawns and flower-beds, planted trees and shrubbery, and these with the fountain and many beautiful new buildings, have made of the place an oasis in this desert country. In the past four years there has been added to the old buildings on the place, a new school building, employees' building, hospital and kindergarten; this latter being a beautiful building put up in bungalow style and nicely finished off on the inside. As one of the very best primary and kindergarten teachers to be found anywhere has had charge of this depart-



The Kindergarten Building at the Fort Defiance Navajo School.

ment for nearly five years, one can readily see that the little Navajos are getting a very good foundation for an education.

This beautiful kindergarten was built with scarcely any help from the government, most of the material coming from the forest near the school prepared by the government saw mill, and the labor being done by employ-

ees and pupils of the school. In the employees' quarters and hospital also much of the work was done by school employees; thus putting up finer buildings at less cost than one would think could be done.

The hospital, just finished last month, is as beautiful and as finely equipped one as could be found in any city; and as with the kindergart-



An Interior View of the Fort Defiance Kindergarten Building.



Group of Navajo Children About to Enter School.

ner, so with the physician—we have one of the best in the Service who has been here seven years, knows the Navajo language, takes the greatest interest in his work and seems to have gained the greatest faith and trust of the Navajos. The work is much too heavy for one physician and one nurse however, as the patients from the reservation far outnumber those of the school.

There are nearly three hundred pupils in this school, making it the largest reservation school in the service. It is not only the largest but one of the most progressive reservation schools in the country and doing some of the best work.

It might be called the "Judge Lindsey School" of the service, in-as-much as the "Trust System," promulgated by Judge Lindsey for juvenile offend-

ers in Colorado, is here carried out and with the very best of results. Both girls and boys are given the greatest amount of freedom I have ever seen given in an Indian School. They have, however, before hand, been instructed by a superintendent and a head matron (whom they know love them and trust them entirely) as to what they *may* and *may not* do, and why.

The girls and boys walk, talk and play together on the campus at any time they are off duty, with no evil results whatever, but just the opposite. This freedom of intercourse seems to have the effect of doing away with much of the silly sentimentality between the girls and boys and making them have more of a brotherly and sisterly feeling for each other. This Platonic friendship between the sexes instead of the silly sweetheart idea, al-



View of Fountain and part of Campus, Fort Defiance Navajo School, Arizona—Showing how Indian School students may have pleasant and esthetic environment even in a desert country.

most entirely eliminates that wretched self-consciousness and bashfulness of the sexes, in each other's presence which makes it so difficult for a teacher to get any oral expression from a mixed class.

This is the only reservation school I know of where the pupils speak, read and sing out freely without the least embarrassment, and love to get on the stage to speak or sing. This is owing I believe first of all, to the free, self-supporting lives of their people and next to the "Lindsey Method" employed by Mr. Paquette in the many years he has been with them. There is *very seldom*, indeed, any punishing to be done, the pupils being industrious, self-respecting morally clean girls and boys.

Count Tolstoy says in his "Resurrection," that no real good can be done to any people or person, unless *love* be the motive of our efforts toward them.

This, probably, is the keynote of Mr. Paquette's success with the Navajos, old and young. He loves *them* and the work, and as far as possible gathers the same sort of employees about him. There is a great future in store for the Navajo if the government will only provide sufficient schools, sanitariums, doctors, nurses and field matrons, and will keep the white people from coming in and taking away what they have already accumulated in the way of property.

Mind Your Subscription.

This is the month many of our subscription periods end so we wish to caution JOURNAL subscribers about letting their subscription to the magazine expire. Watch the date on the yellow wrapper and send in your dollar not later than January first. We stop all expiring subscriptions to conform with the postal laws.



The Interior of a Navajo Home (Hogan)—Showing Conditions Under Which Thousands of Navajo Non-school Children Yet Live.

VALUE OF THE RECITATION IN SCHOOL WORK

BY KATHERINE KREBS

THE recitation is the most important activity of the school. To its efficiency all other parts should contribute their usefulness. There are three necessary factors of the recitation: the class, the lesson and the teacher.

When we think of the class we must think of the school room and all the necessary appliances. The school room should be well lighted, properly heated and ventilated, and made cheerful and beautiful. The decorations should be simple and appropriate to the age and grade.

Care should be given seating. The seats should be comfortable and the class so placed that the teacher can see every face and the pupils can see the blackboard without undue strain. Pupils should face blackboard where their work is placed; having to turn to the side to see is not good. The light should come from the back of the room. Children should never have to face a window, or to have too strong side light. Pupils who are nearsighted or hard of hearing should be seated where they can see and hear, usually near the center front. This is very important; many children have been considered dull because they could not understand the recitations of the class or could not see the work placed before them. Then too, it is best sometimes to seat forward pupils in the rear of the room.

To do the best work the class should not be too large—fifteen or twenty in the lower grades and not more than thirty in the upper grades. With bright pupils the class can be large;

with slow pupils the class should be small, for they will need more individual instruction. Primary classes should be small until they are trained to do class work.

In order to have an ideal recitation, preparation must be made for it, both by the teacher and the pupils. In assigning the lesson the teacher must consider the attitude of the class to the subject. The class must see the need of certain knowledge and be eager to attain it, otherwise little will be accomplished during the study period. The age and ability of the pupils will determine the subject and the amount of work to be done in one lesson.

We depend upon text books for most of our material and the text books represent the thought and experience of some of our best teachers and were written to save the energy of both teachers and pupils from being scattered or wasted; but if the class is confined too closely to the text, the work becomes dry and dull and the class will lose interest.

The use of the library, pictures and objects, if they can be obtained, are very helpful. Excursions to places of interest are very valuable in geography, if a definite aim is set before the class and proper preparation has been made for it.

The American Museum of Natural History of New York is doing a great work for the children of that city by providing exhibits in natural history that can be sent to the schools. The exhibits of native birds and of insects are very valuable. We can not take

our classes to the Museum, but pictures can be collected and charts made showing the different things studied. The class can help make the charts, which will give added interest to the subject.

Whether the pupil studies the subject at first hand from objects, or from pictures, charts, or text books, the study period must give the pupil training in power of attention, application and careful research. The class must be carefully guided in study by the teacher, so that no time or energy is wasted. This can be done by giving the class a definite aim, and arousing interest in the subject by relating it to previous experiences. This relation can be stated in a few well chosen words. The teacher has in mind the subject and the steps the pupils must take in the study of the lesson. This is given to the class in the form of a subject and questions on the lesson that will guide the pupil in following the plan thought out by the teacher.

After the preparation the pupils must express the results of their observation and study. The recitation should be a conversation in which all take part, and must be guided by the teacher by skillful questions. Questions should not be asked merely to test but to stimulate thought and serve as a guide. Without seeming to do so the teacher will discover how much each pupil knows about the subject and how faithfully he has worked. Errors in the adjustment of new facts with old knowledge can be corrected. Reproducing in words the result of his own thinking helps to fix the thought in mind. Class work is of great value in stimulating pupils to do their best, for here they can measure themselves and their classmates as to ability. It is of great value to

the teacher also, for she can measure her success. The teacher here learns the good qualities of each and how best to deal with each individual. Here is the chance to give a word of praise when work is well done, and opportunity will also come to suppress dishonesty and other undesirable characteristics. The child who is timid must be given his chance for often he does more careful thinking than he is given credit for. The forward child may need to learn to be a good listener. All must be taught to have regard for the rights and opinions of others.

The teacher need not have trouble with the tendency to wander from the lesson if the aim is kept before the class and they are made to feel that it is for their gain that they accomplish as much as possible in the allotted time. Most children are eager to do their best to make their class or their school one in which they can take just pride. So each must learn to restrain his desire to tell what is not helpful in a particular lesson. The teacher has the chance here to tell the class what they were unable to find out for themselves and tell it at such a time when the pupils will receive it to the best advantage.

Working in this way, making the recitation a conversation in which all take part, is slow, but is very valuable to both teacher and pupils. It is a training in language which is very helpful, especially among children whose home training in English is poor.

The written recitation is of great value and should not be neglected. All papers should be carefully marked and returned to the class at the next recitation. If kept too long for grading, interest is lost.

The purpose of the recitation, since it is the most important activity of

the school, is identical with it, to develop in the child all the elements of a strong moral character and make of him a self-reliant useful member of society and loyal citizen of his country.

He should be given habits of industry, accuracy and thoroughness, and made to realize that happiness comes from the consciousness of having done something worth while.



THE IMPROVED CAPACITIES FOR TEACHING PRINTING

BY EDGAR K. MILLER

IT IS interesting to note the vast improvement made in equipment of the departments of the Indian Service for the teaching of the trade of printing, and in the product of these departments, during the past decade. This advancement is in line with the general progressive movement made in other branches of our Indian school work. It is also one that has very materially helped spread the impression over the country that the better Indian schools are nearer the ideal school for the coming men and women than those established and maintained by municipalities throughout the states, and made of the more complete institutions controlled by the Government, models—in a way—for the “manual training” schools, “trade” schools, and “vocational” schools now being established in an effort to appease the general demand for public schools which will equip our boys and girls with the real essentials necessary for proper womanhood and manhood, and make of them more useful and independent members of our society as they come into the real world from school.

This, of course, comes from the fact that the product of the printshop reaches all corners of the earth and goes through many hands, whereas products from other departments of our schools, which may be up to just as high a standard, have more limited fields and therefore attract less attention and draw forth less comment.

It was for Chilocco to take the initiative in the teaching of practical printing to Indian students, and there are no Indian school ex-students or graduates which may be cited as good examples of Indian craftsmen with greater pride and more satisfaction than some of the young men who have received their trade training in the printing department of this splendid Indian school.

There is no reason why it should not be said that these young men, through their successful “measuring up” as members of a prominent craft—one that demands artistic taste and excellent skill—have given no little impetus to this forward movement throughout the Service for better and more complete instruction in this prominent trade. Good results are

the most powerful incentives for better results.

Some nine years ago, when Chilocco was erecting a building as the beginning of a generous plan for better and more modern equipment for her printing department, a supervisor asked the new teacher of printing these questions: "What in the world do you expect to do; teach *Indians* printing? Do you anticipate success?" The reply was couched in this language: "Give me three years' time and I'll be better prepared to give you a definite answer."

This was the beginning, for before this period no practical effort had been made in the Indian Service to teach the "art of all arts," though for years several schools had operated small presses in a hap-hazard way, with no attempt at proper technical instruction in the several branches of the trade.

Since the move for better and more thorough training in this trade at the institution spoken of, and through the results here attained, Carlisle, Haskell, Phoenix, Riverside, Chemawa, Genoa and Flandreau, our largest Indian schools, have improved their equipment and teaching facilities in

this department and given the trade additional importance. Even some of the agency and reservation schools have established plants and added to the industrial opportunities afforded students that of the art of printing.

This advancement seems proper in view of the fact that the ultimate end of the Indian must be amalgamation with the white race—a race he should, more and more, every year, be able to compete with on an equal footing—and that the printing trade, by reason of its great variety of educational and vocational features, presents to him an avenue that leads to a good education as well as opportunity for becoming a splendid craftsman at an excellent wage.

No time or money is questionably spent when it goes for better instruction and improved equipment with a view of cultivating and directing the natural talent of the Indian student through a course of apprenticeship that has for its ultimate aim the making of good, substantial members of a craft which has taken such wonderful strides forward during the past few years and which is destined to soon become one of the leading and most powerful industries of the world.



The Department of Printing at the Chilocco Indian School—Home of The Journal.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

BY E. B. MERRITT, *Law Clerk, Indian Bureau**

IT IS with a great deal of pleasure that I attend the Thirtieth Annual Lake Mohonk Conference of the Friends of the Indians and other Dependent Peoples. Thanks to the munificent generosity and the great goodness of heart of our genial host, Mr. Smiley, these conferences have been continued from year to year since 1883. It is impossible to measure with accuracy the splendid and far-reaching results of these conferences. Suffice it to say that the meetings here have been an inspiration to those who have been working for the uplift of the Indian, and as a result of these conferences the public at large has become better acquainted with the needs of the Indians, the many Indian problems to be solved and the duty of the Government to promote the rights and protect the interests of the Indians as a race and as individuals.

I realize fully and with regret that many injustices have been done the American Indians in the past, but I am not so much concerned at this time in the mistakes of the past as I am in helping to procure for the present and for the future correct Governmental administrative policies which will result in bringing about improved conditions and better opportunities for the American Indian.

Therefore, in the few minutes allotted to me it is not my purpose to take up the conditions of the past, but to face the future with hope and encouragement regarding the progress of the Indians and attempt to point out a few things which, if followed, I am

convinced would result in more efficient Indian administration.

1. I believe that the present leasing policy of the Government regarding Indian lands is not best adapted to the needs of the Indian. Under the present system a Government farmer on an Indian reservation, who should in fact devote all of his time to teaching the Indians how to farm, is now busy, to a large extent, acting as lease clerk in preparing agricultural leases. The farmer submits the leases to the superintendent; the superintendent, after examination, submits them to the Indian Office; the Indian Office, after examination, submits them to the Department, all of which involves a large amount of red tape, unnecessary clerical work, and the taking up of the time of signing officials who might well be devoting their energies and efforts to more responsible work. Adult Indians reasonably competent should be permitted to lease their own land for farming and grazing purposes for a limited period, and the superintendents should be held responsible for leasing the lands of the incompetents and minors. This would tend to develop the Indians by placing upon them responsibilities, and they would learn to transact business by actual experience.

2. I have been contending for more than a year that the Indian Office is holding too strict a rein over the expenditure of "Individual Indian Monies" under its jurisdiction. These funds have grown within the last few years from three to more than twelve

*Speech delivered at Lake Mohonk Conference, October 23, 1912.

million dollars now deposited in various banks throughout the country. A most careful supervision and protection should be given the moneys of the minors and the aged and decrepit Indians, but the able-bodied Indians in my judgment, should be given a freer hand in the handling of their funds, and they should be encouraged to expend their money for comfortable homes and improvements on their allotments.

3. It is apparent from actual conditions on various Indian reservations that there is an excessive percentage of diseases among Indians, especially tuberculosis and trachoma, that should not exist and should be gotten under control at the earliest moment possible. The present medical force is entirely inadequate to handle the situation, and I am strongly in favor of a very large appropriation by Congress that will enable the Indian Service to bring about improved health conditions among the Indians. The President, in a message to Congress last summer, set out very admirably the great need of larger appropriations for the Indian Medical Service. The health and sanitary work among Indians should be very largely increased. The death rate among whites is estimated to be 15 per 1000, while the death rate among the Indians is more than 35 per 1000. It is also estimated that 30 per cent of the total number of deaths among Indians is due to tuberculosis, whereas only about 11 per cent of deaths among whites is due to tuberculosis. These startling figures show clearly the great need of enlarging the Indian Medical Service and giving more careful attention to conserving the health and lives of the Indians.

4. There are seven or eight thousand Indian children who are without proper school facilities, more than five thou-

sand being within the Navajo country. These deplorable conditions are the result largely of inadequate appropriations by Congress. If the estimates as prepared by the Office recently and heretofore strongly urged are enacted by Congress at the next session, there will be ample funds with which to provide school facilities for every Indian child in the United States.

5. As tribal relations are broken up and Indians given individual allotments in regularly organized counties, the Indians of necessity must become more closely identified with the local community. Under the circumstances described the Indian question is becoming more largely a local community question, and the States rather than the National Government must soon begin to assume a larger responsibility for the welfare of the Indians as a result of the natural evolution and progress of the Indian individually and as a race. Because of these facts and these conditions it is my judgment that the Indian policy for the National Government should be shaped more largely with the view of the States ultimately relieving the National Government of its duties and obligations after the restrictive period on allotted Indian lands shall have expired. In this connection I might say that the present conditions among the Indians of New York and the divided authority now existing between the State and the National Government regarding their tribal property rights, appear to me to be such as would justify the National Government in relinquishing by Congressional enactment, all control over the New York Indians in favor of the State of New York, on condition that these Indians shall be given citizenship with equal rights, benefits and protection with other citizens of that State. The state of

New York has had the experience in dealing with the Indians and has ample funds for this work. I believe that this suggested change, if adopted, would bring about improved conditions among the New York Indians.

6. Notwithstanding the fact that the Government during the last century has appropriated several hundred millions of dollars for the support, education and civilization of Indians, there are today several thousand Indian families living under conditions that must of necessity cause the propagation and transmission of most dangerous diseases such as tuberculosis and trachoma. It is difficult to develop either an Indian or a white man to a standard of civilization above and beyond his home environment. The Indians of this country possess tribal timber lands valued at nearly one hundred million dollars, and it seems almost inconceivable that with this large amount of timber, and after so many years of Government supervision and administration, that there should be so many Indian families living under housing conditions that are a serious reflection on our Government and our boasted civilization. I am strongly in favor of an adequate number of saw mills within these reserves so as to supply Indians with ample material with which to build for themselves suitable sanitary homes. I have expressed my views on this subject more fully in an article contained in the "Red Man" for June, 1912, entitled "Sanitary Homes for Indians", and to which your attention is invited.

7. My views have been requested recently on the question of the water rights of the Pima Indians.

In a letter prepared by me, dated December 1, 1911, addressed to the Secretary of the Interior and signed by Commissioner Valentine, there was

set out in great detail the facts and the law regarding the water rights of the Pima Indians. This letter was printed in the Congressional Hearings on the Pima Indian Reservation.

A most cruel injustice has been done the Pima Indians by white people appropriating the water from the Gila River to which the Pima Indians are justly entitled as a matter of equity and law. The Government attempted to remedy this injustice by constructing an irrigation project on the Pima Reservation, costing five hundred thousand dollars, the expenses of which, however, were to be reimbursed the Government by those Indians. During the last session of Congress it was my pleasure to draft an item of legislation which was included in the current Indian Appropriation Act, which will relieve the Indians of making this reimbursement to the Government, and no reclamation construction charge will be required to be paid on the Pima lands so long as they are held by the Indian allottee or his heirs. If the San Carlos dam on the Gila River is constructed and that great and valuable reservoir conserved, the Government may yet have an opportunity of furnishing the Pima Indians with adequate water for the irrigation of their lands.

8. The biggest question that remains to be settled in connection with Indian matters is the proper solution of the Navajo problem. The estimates prepared for the Indian Bureau for the fiscal year 1914 contain requests for appropriations for development of the water resources of the reservation, and a request for specific appropriation for the education of the Navajo children who are now without school facilities. This Navajo question needs to be studied with the greatest care and definite action taken only after a

most careful survey of the entire situation in the light of the best thought on the problems involved.

9. There is pending in Congress House Bill No. 47, which has for its purpose the amending of the Act of March 2, 1907, regarding the segregation of tribal funds in the United States Treasury. There are more than forty million dollars of these tribal funds. This is one of the most important items of legislation connected with Indian matters and should, by all means, be enacted at the earliest possible date. When these funds in the Treasury become available for the use and benefit of the Indians a large number of Indians could be placed on their allotments in a position where they would soon become industrially independent.

Other legislation needed very much is the amending of the Act of June 25, 1910, regarding Indian wills. The legislation we now have on this subject is entirely inadequate, inasmuch as it covers only original allotments held in trust and does not include inherited allotments or personal property.

There is also serious need of legislation which will permit mining on Executive Order Indian reservations. We are now without any legislative authority whatever to accomplish this work, which has resulted in a loss to Indians and is retarding the development of certain portions of the Indian country. The desired legislation has been submitted to Congress and it is hoped that it may be enacted at the coming session.

10. The water rights of the Indians should receive more careful attention than heretofore. Unfortunately, legislation has been enacted in the past which makes beneficial use of water on Indian land within certain reservations

necessary if the water rights are to be held by the Indians. On a number of reservations the Government has constructed expensive irrigation projects out of Indian funds, and if the Indians do not make beneficial use of the water within a certain time they will have constructed the irrigation plants at their own expense and will have forfeited the water in favor of the white farmer without any cost to him because of the failure of the Indian to make beneficial use of the water. It seems to me a legal and an administrative absurdity to hold an Indian's land in trust for his benefit and allow him to lose his water right because of lack of proper restrictions. In so far as the water rights of Indians are concerned I am a strong believer in the principle laid down by the Supreme Court in what is known as the Winters Case, reported in 207 U. S., page 564, wherein it was held in substance that the Government of the United States has the power to reserve waters of a river and exempt them from appropriation, under the laws of the State, for the benefit of Indians who are wards of the Government. In a large number of cases if the Indian loses his water right the land retained is practically valueless.

11. Under existing law, Indians are to be given at all times, as far as practicable, preference in the employment of clerical, mechanical and other help on reservations and about agencies. I am of the opinion that the Indian Service should be composed more largely of the most progressive and best educated Indians. It is possible for a scheme to be worked out where positions in the Indian Service could be held out as inducements to be offered for the best Indian students who equip themselves for work in the Indian Service. The Indians of the country should have the largest possible share

and a more active voice in the actual administration of Indian Affairs.

12. Under existing law Indian tribes are without general authority to submit their claims to the Court of Claims for final adjudication. The Court of Claims appears to be open to all other persons in the United States except the Indians, who have claims against the Government. I am in favor of a properly worded general jurisdictional act along the lines of the bill which has been introduced in the present Congress as Senate Bill 5151 and House Bill 19414. If this general jurisdictional bill cannot be gotten through Congress, I am in favor of special acts which will allow all Indian tribes who have claims against the Government to submit those claims to the Court of Claims with the right of either party to appeal to the Supreme Court. All Indian claims against the Government should be adjudicated and settled at the earliest possible date.

13. The Act of May 8, 1906, which amended the General Allotment Act by deferring citizenship of Indians until the issuance of a patent in fee, was in my judgment, a serious mistake and a distinct step backward. It seems to me a strange and striking anomaly that there should be denied the first Americans the benefits and blessings of citizenship in our Republic. All Indians of this country should be citizens of the United States and of the States wherein they live and be permitted to enjoy the rights and privileges of such citizenship.

In this connection you may be interested to know that the Supreme Court on May 13, 1912, in the case of Choate versus Trapp (224 U. S., page 685), held that Indians are not excepted from the protection guaranteed by the Federal Constitution but that their rights are secured and enforced to the

same extent as those of other residents or citizens of the United States.

Citizenship has been extended to all Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes, and there is in Congress from the State of Oklahoma a Representative and a Senator of Indian blood. Indians occupy some of the most important official positions within the State of Oklahoma, and Indians are among the leading business and professional men of the State. Citizenship has proved a great advantage to the Indians of Oklahoma and will prove a like benefit to the Indians of other States.

14. Section 1 of the Act of June 25, 1910, places exclusive authority in the Secretary of the Interior in regard to determining Indian heirship cases. There are several thousand undetermined heirship cases now pending at the various Indian agencies throughout the country. This results in tying up the sales of inherited lands involving a valuation of millions of dollars and prevents the heirs from using the money for their support and benefit.

An appropriation of at least one hundred thousand dollars should be obtained from Congress at the next session to enable the Indian Office to begin the making of a complete clean-up of all inherited heirship cases now pending.

15. Section 5 of the Act of June 25, 1910, is sufficient authority of law. If vigorously enforced, to protect the Indians in the possession of their allotted lands, held in trust, from the land grafters who frequently infest Indian reservations. The penalties provided in this section call for a heavy fine and imprisonment. If some of the land grafters at each Indian reservation were sent to the penitentiary under the provisions of this section, it would have a most wholesome influence in stopping the grafting on

helpless Indian allottees. With an adequately organized inspection force, which we do not now have, and with the cooperation of the superintendents and the Indians, I believe that splendid results could be obtained along this line. Too much emphasis can not be given the urgent need for greater protection of the property rights of Indians.

16. In a large number of cases Indians who have received allotments have sold them and the proceeds have been expended. Under our public land laws citizens are entitled to a second selection of a homestead under certain conditions. There are a great many Indians throughout the country who have never received allotments. On a number of the reservations the allotment rolls have been closed for several years, and the Indian children born since the closing of the rolls are not entitled under existing law to allotments on the reservation, even if there were sufficient lands to be allotted. Section 31 of the Act of June 25, 1910, permits Indians who have improvements within National Forests to take the allotments on which their improvements are located. This limitation, of course, permits only a very few Indians to receive allotments within National Forests. I believe it would be desirable at an early date for Congress to amend Section 31 of the Act of June 25, 1910, so as to allow any Indian who has not an allotment, regardless of the fact that he may have received an allotment, to take up a homestead entry on agricultural lands within the National Forest reserves. The United States could well furnish from its vast domain every Indian in the United States an allotment of an area sufficient to provide a home for himself and his family.

17. There should be the strictest

enforcement of the Federal laws regarding the suppression of the liquor traffic among Indians notwithstanding the political influence of the offenders. The average Indian of this country cannot be too carefully protected from his greatest weakness and worst enemy, intoxicating liquor, with its accompanying depravity and poverty. Liquor is too frequently the ally of the grafter and the contemptible white criminal who robs and ruins helpless Indians. Any man who sells or gives intoxicating liquor to Indians should be sent to the penitentiary regardless of his social standing or political influence.

18. On a large number of reservations Indians have been given allotments but they are without funds with which to begin farming operations. I believe that it would be desirable and advisable for the Government to provide a large reimbursable appropriation so that Indians might be able to procure sufficient funds with which to begin the proper cultivation of their lands. This action would relieve the Government of gratuity appropriations and would place the allotted Indians on an independent industrial basis. With all the vast resources in lands, timber and minerals owned by the Indians of this country, there is no reason why with proper conservation and utilization they cannot be among the most independent industrially and advanced socially of any class of citizens in this great Republic.

19. The question of Indian children attending public schools is an interesting and important one. In my judgment one of the greatest institutions of our country is our public school system. It has done more to uplift our citizenship, equalize opportunities, make democratic our government, in-

stitutions and people than any other one agency. What is good to uplift, civilize and educate white children is also good for the Indian. I am heartily in favor of placing Indian children in the public schools wherever possible. Instead of restricting this splendid work, I am strongly in favor of extending it wherever practicable so that the Indian children may have an equal opportunity and enjoy equal benefits and advantages with white children of this country.

20. I am a great believer in publicity as a solution for many of our national problems. Publicity is also good for the Indian Service. Our Indian reservations and the Indian Office should always be wide open for the

closest scrutiny and inspection of a critical public, and the closer and more critical this inspection, the better will be the work of the Indian Service. For these same reasons we should always welcome the splendid work of the various organizations and societies doing religious, educational and philanthropic work among Indians. There is room and work enough for them all. Some one has well said that pagan Indians are a national liability, but that Christian Indians are a great national asset. Labor, Education and Religion are the magic trinity that will quickly and very effectively bring about the complete civilization of the American Indians.



MR. ABBOTT AT MOHONK

WE QUOTE below from the address made at the Mohonk Conference by Acting Commissioner Abbott as reported by the Indian's Friend. He makes most gratifying comment on the liquor question and his advocacy of hurrying up the complete individualizing of the Indian will find most hearty approval.

The Hon. F. H. Abbott, Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, spoke of the Indian administration. He said the future work of the Indian Bureau would be largely the practical one of helping individual Indians to self-support. He referred to some mistakes of the past, one of which was that along various lines the Government had gone too fast. Reservations too often had been opened up without there being the fundamental idea of bene-

fitting the Indians, but rather keeping in view the benefits to accrue to white settlers. He thought that the Government should provide resources out of which the Indians would have some means of becoming self-supporting. Mr. Abbott next dealt with the education of Indian children and especially with their relation to the public schools and the difficulty of securing regular attendance where the economic conditions in Indian homes are not good. There is also a danger of going too slow along some lines, such as in the matter of individualizing the Indian funds. More freedom is also needed by the Indians in handling their own moneys and in leasing their lands. With respect to the liquor traffic among Indians, he said that the disposition of the Government is not to let up in its prosecution of offenders against the law. The main object of the Government policy in this regard is to keep Indians and liquor apart. Mr. Abbott also urged the need of the Christianization of the Indians.

A CONFERENCE OF WORKERS AMONG THE SIOUX

A CONFERENCE of workers among the Sioux people was held at the Flandreau, S. D., Indian School from November 12 to 15. There were present more than sixty delegates, including supervisors, superintendents, principals, field matrons, allotting agents, clerks, physicians and missionaries. A great range of topics was discussed and the crystallized sentiment embodied in a set of resolutions which appear below. We print also the program, reserving for our next issue a more detailed account of the proceedings of this important gathering.

Resolutions.

Whereas the members of this conference represent a large number of the personnel of the Indian Service, and

Whereas the members of this conference have many of them spent many years in the Indian work and realize that improved service is required in many branches of administrative activities, and

Whereas the determination of the policy of this service affects for good or bad the advancement of the Indians,

Be it resolved that it is the sense of this conference now in session:

1. That the Indian Office should have an increased clerical force in order that the affairs of the service may be administered with that promptness and despatch which is so necessary to successful business conduct; and further, that a larger discretionary power be lodged in the Superintendents.

2. That the accumulation of probate work on the various reservations, and the fact that the settlement of these estates has such vital bearing, in most cases, on the industrial advancement of the heirs, make it imperative that relief be given at the earliest possible date.

3. That as the herds of cattle of many of the more incompetent Indians are now being

depleted or wholly exhausted by sales to the more competent Indians, and the aim and policy of the government partially or wholly defeated in consequence thereof, the portion of the act of July 4, 1884, and other acts applicable, pertaining thereto, be so amended as to prohibit the unauthorized traffic in live stock and other articles issued by the government, between members of the tribes, under the same penalty as is now provided in the case of purchases by whites.

4. That in order to obviate delays and hardships in the purchase of goods and supplies, the provisions of section 195a, regulations of the Indian Office, should be put in force again, and that abuse of such authority should be punished by its revocation in so far as it relates to the superintendent committing the abuse.

5. That the charge of prejudice against Indian employees on the part of superintendents and others in charge of Indian reservations, as set forth in Circular No. 673, is not well founded, in so far, at least, as concerns the Sioux country; and further, that the limited clerical, industrial and school assistance requires that great care be exercised in the selection of appointees, to the end that they may possess the qualifications necessary to fit them for the positions they are to fill.

6. That such classification of allottees be made on the Sioux reservations where the trust period will soon expire, as will enable the President to extend the trust period, as provided by law, in the cases of all non-competent allottees, and will facilitate the issuance of patents in fee to those competent to receive them.

7. That more emphasis be placed on manual and vocational training in the Indian schools, and that an outline of industrial work be prepared, making a part of each day's work include manual training in the first four grades and vocational training in the fifth and higher grades, and that suitable equipment, supplies and trained instructors be provided to carry out this work.

8. That an industrial and agricultural fair should be held on each Sioux reservation, because of its value in promoting the farm and home interests of the Indians; and further,

that the dates of the fairs on all the Sioux reservations should be so arranged as to fall within the same week.

9. That the industrial interests of the adult Sioux Indians demand a largely increased force of farmers, that proper development in farming and stock-raising may be undertaken; and further, that a definite outline of reservation work should be prepared and put into operation on each reservation, based on the paramount needs of the Indians and the character of each reservation.

10. That as the success or failure of the

sett, Julius Henke, Florace E. Morrow.

The Sale of Land and Use of Individual Indians

G. NOVEMBER 14. Indian Mission A. J. Cassidy, H. J. Rihl.

Supervisor Davis Presiding

Invocation.

Indy should be given to superintendents of Sioux reservation direct to adult Indians, or ex- their benefit, all moneys derived leasing of their individual allot-

at it is an injustice that charge is n employees living in detached quar- heat and light; and that heat and uld be supplied without charge not the quarters are heated and om a central plant.

at when an employee is transferred n at the direction of the govern- actual travel expense of the trans- d be paid by the government, but xpense of the transfer of an em- his own request should be a person-

at the present aggressive campaign ease and unsanitary conditions up- reservations should be continued rthened.

at superintendents should give spe- tion to the enrollment in public all Indian pupils favorably located. at the conference expresses its ap- of the hospitality and courtesy, re manifest during the week, of ntendent and employees of the Indian School.

at it is believed that a spirit of un- g and cooperation has been pro- these sessions, which has never be- ed among Sioux superintendents yeas, and that a similar conference hereafter held each year.

at the Indian Office be asked to pro- ach Sioux reservation at least six rted form, of the proceedings nents of this conference.

TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 12.

Supervisor Davis Presiding.

Invocation.

Greetings—Superintendent L. F. Michael, of Flandreau Indian School.

The Purpose of the Conference—Supervisor H. B. Peairs.

Statistical Reports—Reservation Superintendents—J. R. Brennan, Pine Ridge; J. H. Scriven, Rosebud; W. C. Kohlenberg, Crow Creek; S. E. Allen, Sisseton; A. W. Leech, Yankton; F. E. McIntyre, Santee; John E. Donohue, arranged by missionaries present,

Gos

THURSDAY MORNING

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, NOVEMBER 15.

Supervisor Peairs Presiding.

Invocation.

Reports of the Results of Work of Their Respective Schools.—Superintendents and Principals: J. H. House, Rapid City; J. J. Duncan, Pine Ridge Day Schools; L. F. Michael and Supervisor Chas. F. Peirce, Flandreau; C. J. Crandall, Pierre; E. C. Witzleben, Standing Rock; Jas. B. Royce, Wahpeton; W. R. Davis, Bismarck; Julius Henke, Rosebud Day Schools.

TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 12, 8 P. M.

Supervisor Davis Presiding.

Invocation.

Plans for Such Industrial Development Among the Sioux Indians as Will Place Them on an Independent and Self-supporting Basis: J. R. Brennan, Chas. F. Peirce.

Agriculture in the Sioux Country—S. E. Allen.

Stock Raising in the Sioux Country—Thos. J. King, Jr., E. L. Rosecrans.

General discussion forty minutes.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 13.

Supervisor Peairs Presiding.

Invocation.

The Relation of the Day School to the Establishment and Development of Permanent Homes—J. J. Duncan, C. J. Crandall, A. W. Leech.

The Ideal School for the Sioux People—Supervisor O. H. Lipps, Claude R. Whitlock, Jas. W. Wilson.

The School Training That Will be of Most Value After Leaving School—W. L. Rosecrans, E. D. Mossman, J. H. House.

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WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, NOVEMBER 13
Supervisor Peirce Presiding.

Invocation.

Expiration of Trust Period—Will Extension be Necessary?—Supervisor Chas. L. Davis, A. W. Leech.

Patents in Fee and Competency of Allottees—J. H. Scriven; A. M. Landman.

The Probating System—Supervisor O. H. Lipps; William Warnock.

Leasing of Allotted Lands—F. F. McIntyre; W. C. Kohlenberg.

General discussion thirty minutes.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 13, 8 P. M.

Mission Work Among the Sioux—Program arranged by missionaries present.

THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 14.

Supervisor Lipps Presiding.

Invocation.

Indian Fairs and Celebrations—Supervisor W. B. Freer; J. E. Dougherty.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, NOVEMBER 14.

Supervisor Murphy Presiding.

Invocation.

Conservation of the Health of Pupils—Dr. Ralph H. Ross.

The Reduction of Infant Mortality—Dr. Ernest J. Alley.

Sanitation Among Reservation Indians—Dr. Jas. R. Walker.

Some Practical Problems in Sanitation in the Boarding Schools, Including Lighting, Heating and General Housing Conditions—Dr. A. Eisenberg.

Needs for Hospitals—Dr. Albert Johnson.
Physical Development of Indian Children—Dr. F. A. Spafford.

THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 14.

The Improvement of Indian Homes—Supervisor Elsie E. Newton; Mrs. Margaret Clark; Supervisor John Charles.

The Care of Indian Children—Mrs. Carrie A. Bellinger.

General Discussion.

FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 15.

Inspection of all Departments of the Flanreau School.

The Indian and the Public School—F. H. Gossett, Julius Henke, Horace E. Morrow.

The Sale of Land and Use of Individual Indian Moneys—A. J. Cassidy; H. J. Bibb.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, NOVEMBER 15.

Supervisor Peairs Presiding.

Invocation.

Report of Resolutions Committee; Discussion and Adoption.

COMMITTEES.

Resolutions: Supervisor W. R. Rosekrans, Supervisor Elsie E. Newton, Supt. L. F. Michael, Supt. J. R. Brennan, Principal J. W. Wilson, Supt. A. W. Leech, Clerk Wm. Warnock, Dr. W. R. Bebout.

Program: Supt. J. E. House, Principal E. D. Mossman, Supt. A. W. Leech.

Secretary of Conference: Mr. W. H. Shipe.



THE STEADY SUBSCRIBER

HOW dear to our heart is the steady subscriber
Who pays in advance at the birth of each year,—
Who lays down the money and does it quite gladly.
And casts 'round the office a halo of cheer.
He never says, "Stop it; I can not afford it,
I'm getting more papers than now I can read."
But always says, "Send it; our people all like it—
In fact we all think it a help and a need."
How welcome his check when it reaches our sanctum;
How it makes our pulse throb; how it makes our hearts dance.
We outwardly thank him; we inwardly bless him—
The steady subscriber who pays in advance.

—*Inland Printer.*

ALBERT K. SMILEY

ALBERT K. SMILEY, of Mohonk Lake, N. Y., member of the Board of Indian Commissioners since 1879, known to and revered by all friends of the dependent peoples of our country, died at his winter home in Redlands, California, the second of this month, in his eighty-fifth year. At this writing Mrs. Smiley, his staunch comrade from early manhood until death ended his labors, is expected to survive him but a few hours.

Thirty times has the splendid summer hotel of Mr. Smiley at Mohonk Lake been devoted to the free entertainment of a large gathering of people interested in the well being of the dependent peoples of our nation. Until after the war with Spain gave us Porto Rico and the Philippines these conferences were given over almost entirely to disinterested discussion of Indian policies, and our Indian people own more than they know to this eminent philanthropist and his guests in the devising of means for lessening the shock of speedy transition from savagery to citizenship. Since taking over our new island possessions with their millions of people a considerable portion of the attention of the conference has been given the subject of how to discharge properly the tremendous obligation assumed. Many of the ablest and most public spirited men and women of the nation have gladly gone to Mohonk year after year to aid in the solution of the great problems there presented.

Being of the Friends church Mr. Smiley was preeminently a lover of peace. He has for some years substantially shown his interest in arbitration of international disputes by entertaining each spring—also at Mo-



honk and free of all cost to guests—a large number of eminent statesmen from all parts of the civilized world as an International Peace Conference. These meetings have had great influence in promoting amity among nations and discouraging murder at the command of rulers.

This great and good man will be sadly missed and sincerely mourned by many thousands who have loved his unaffectedness, simplicity and humanity. His philanthropy was accompanied by no blowing of trumpets but was accomplished without ostentation. It is doubtful if any man of his generation has done more to ameliorate the condition of our dependent peoples, and the good he has done will live long both because of his great personal service during a long life and because of the generous provision made for continuance of the work so long as the need exists.

Field, Agency and School

KICKAPOO TRAINING SCHOOL NEWS.

Miss Helena Farrand, who was recently transferred to Greenville, California, writes of a very pleasant journey. Miss Farrand was the primary teacher here for about four years, and we were reluctant to lose her.

Miss Millie Render is filling the primary teacher's position temporarily.

The new playground apparatus affords much amusement for the pupils, and to spectators also.

The Kickapoo Indians recently gave their annual Harvest Dance.

Superintendent Minor and Mr. Frank Fisher were in Hiawatha, Kansas, a portion of last week attending court.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Fisher expect to leave next week for western Navajo Agency, where he has accepted a position as additional farmer.

The pupils and employees enjoyed a Halloween party. The chapel room was decorated with autumn farm products and lighted with Jack-o-lanterns. The evening was spent at games and contests. Miss Lucy Morrin as the gypsy fortune teller furnished much amusement for members of the party.

Mr. and Mrs. Claude Tubbs are filling positions here as general mechanic and seamstress.

School was dismissed on election day to enable the male employees to attend the polls at our neighboring town, Powhattan.

Philip WeeWenis is able to re-enter school this year.

NEWS ITEMS FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

From *The Native American*.

Dr. Breid returned Thursday evening from a two weeks' trip into the Navaho and Hopi country. He encountered a snowstorm while out on the reservation, but made the long, hard trip without further inconvenience.

Superintendent Goodman and Mr. Perry left Thursday morning for San Carlos, making an overland trip in the automobile. Supt. C. W. Crouse of Whiteriver accompanied them that far on his return trip to the reservation after a visit in Salt River valley.

Supt. W. T. Sullivan of Western Navaho reservation with headquarters at Tuba City, has been a visitor at the school this week

while searching Salt River Valley for cows and mules. His inspection resulted in the purchase and shipment of six Holstein cows and a fine span of mules.

The work of the academic and industrial departments as displayed at the Indian booth at the fair received many words of praise from interested visitors. What the Indian boys and girls are capable of under efficient training is still a surprise to many people, although those who have been living adjacent to the Indian country any length of time need no further proof of the ability of Indian youth.

The Acting Commissioner in the Field.

F. H. Abbott, of the Indian department, spent most of yesterday in Omaha, leaving for the Winnebago and Omaha Indian reservations during the evening.

While in Omaha Mr. Abbott met a number of the local jobbers and assured them that he is doing everything in his power to facilitate the shipment of goods from the Omaha Indian supply depot.

The purpose of Mr. Abbott's visit to the Winnebago and Omaha Indians is to look into the question of taxation of the property of the members of these two tribes. This is the first time in history that their property has been listed for taxation and Mr. Abbott wants to be sure that they are getting a square deal. The listing of the Indian land for taxation gives Thurston county the revenue from close to 1,000,000 acres of land that heretofore has not paid taxes.—Omaha (Neb.) Bee.

Major Larrabee is Dead.

Maj. Charles F. Larrabee, former assistant commissioner of Indian affairs, and holder of various government commissions to treat with the Indians, died Friday morning November first in a sanatorium at Takoma Park, Md.

He was seventy years old, and had been ill for several months. The cause of his death was heart trouble and hardening of arteries.

A native of Portland, Me., he served in the regular army during the civil war and the Indian campaigns that followed. He resigned from the service with the rank of major and in April, 1880, was appointed a clerk in the bureau of Indian affairs. His advancement was rapid. For many years he was chief of the land division of that bureau. In December, 1904, Maj. Larrabee was appointed assistant commissioner of Indian affairs. He retained this position until De-

ember, 1908, when he resigned. Since that time he had traveled extensively. He leaves a wife and one son, Sterling Larrabee, a lieutenant in the Philippine Scouts.—Washington Post.

Honors For Dr. White, Trachoma Expert.

Dr. D. W. White, who has been at the Busby for several days, will go to Eufaula tomorrow. He is going to the Indian schools of the state where he treated the pupils last year for trachoma. He has been with the interior department for five years engaged in this work. He is finding great improvement in the condition of the Indians' eyes since they have been treated, and Supervisor Brown of the Indian schools, who was here today, said the improvements had been wonderful. Dr. White will go to Egypt next April as a representative of the United States on a commission appointed by the British government to study trachoma.—McAlester News.

Minor Cherokees Receive \$3,000,000.

Another and important chapter in the final settlement of affairs of the Cherokees will be finished with the delivery of patents and payment of equalization moneys for nearly 5,000 minor Cherokee children, known as the "too late" babies. W. W. Hastings, national attorney for the Cherokees, states that the patents are ready for delivery and that funds to equalize the allotments are ready for paying through the office of Dana H. Kelsey, United States superintendent, and J. George Wright, commissioner of the Five Civilized tribes, for the restricted and unrestricted classes, respectively. The amount to be disbursed is about \$3,000,000.—Oklahoman.

News of Interest to Those in The Service.

H. J. McQuigg, superintendent and special dispensing agent to the Indians, said yesterday that the Indians of the Papago reservation would send but few agricultural exhibits to the state fair this year because of the fact that most of the prizes consisted of ribbons and not cash ones. Mr. McQuigg said that it had been impossible to arouse any enthusiasm among them when they discovered few cash prizes were to be given. He said however, that next year he would endeavor to obtain several cash prizes and get them all interested.—Tucson (Ariz.) Star.

The rights of 5,000 Cherokee Indian freedmen to lands valued at from \$5,000,000 to \$50-

000,000 are involved in the case of the Keetoowah Society and others against the Secretary of the Interior, which came up for hearing before the Supreme Court of the district of Columbia last month. The Keetoowahs are fullblooded Cherokees, who object to the freedmen participating in the distribution of the tribal assets.

An industrial and agricultural fair will be held at the San Carlos Indian Agency on November 6, 7, 8 and 9, and any Indian, man, woman or child, is invited to place on exhibition any article of his or her handiwork or production. Exhibitors will have the privilege of selling any article they may have on exhibition, to be removed at the close of the fair. Articles unsold remain the property of the exhibitor.

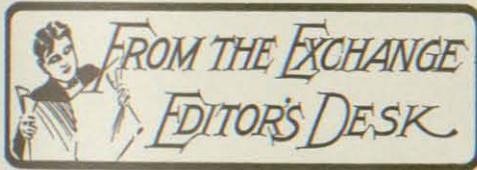
Ten thousand acres of timber land in the Choctaw nation known as the "lost section" were sold by the government November 12 for \$316,000. The land was purchased by two men who live in Dallas, Texas. Beginning today a million acres of allotted and unallotted Choctaw land will be offered for sale within the next forty-five days.—Oklahoman.

Modification of restrictions that now prevent Indians from paying just debts to Indian post traders is ordered in a circular sent to three score Indian superintendents by Acting Indian Commissioner Abbott. The total indebtedness is about \$2,000,000, and 180,000 claims have been filed with the bureau by 2,500 claimants.

Judge Charles E. Vandever died at Eureka Springs, Ark., November 12th. During President Cleveland's first term he served four years as agent of the Navajo and Moqui Indian tribes in New Mexico. He was steward of the federal prison at Leavenworth, Kans., for years and at one time resided at Eldorado, Kans.

"The Indian department will take charge of all lands on the ceded part of the Shoshoni reservation not heretofore disposed of by sale or otherwise and will charge a grazing fee for all livestock run on the unsold portion next season," says a dispatch sent from Cheyenne, Wyoming.

The contract has been awarded for the erection at the government school at Greenwood, S. D., of a boys' dormitory, to replace a similar structure which recently was destroyed by fire. The new dormitory will cost about \$10,000.



Ft. Sill Apache Removal Delayed.

Although, in the last session of the federal congress, a bill was passed providing for the transfer of the Apache Indians now maintained on the Fort Sill military reservation to permanent homes and, with their removal from Ft. Sill, granting release as prisoners of war; and although the special commission named by the war department and the department of the interior has formulated a complete plan for the immediate removal of those Indians, it is now probable that it will require additional legislation to accomplish the final settlement of their affairs and that their removal will be postponed for at least another year.

Major Hugh L. Scott, representing the war department, and Lieutenant Ernest Stecker, representing the department of the interior, submitted their report to the departments which were to supervise the Apache removal several weeks ago and requested that approval or rejection of the report be transmitted by wire in order that, if the Apaches were to be removed, the removal could take place at a time of the year most propitious for the sale of their livestock and the establishment of new homes in time for planting next year's crops. Their report provided that only twenty-four of the Apaches remain in Oklahoma and that the rest be transferred to the Mescalero reservation in New Mexico.

No explanation is given but it is understood that officials of the Indian Rights Association and representatives in congress from New Mexico have filed protests to the plan set forth, asking that the matter be delayed until more specific legislation can be enacted by congress.

The Apache removal bill, as originally introduced in the house by Representative Scott Ferris of Lawton, set forth practically the same plan recommended by the Apache commission—that those Indians who wanted to return to New Mexico be established on the Mescalero reservation and that those preferring to remain in Oklahoma be purchased home among the Kiowas and Comanches. It had been approved by both war and interior departments.

But when finally agreed upon by the conference committee and presented to the senate for passage, New Mexico's senators objected

on the grounds that Oklahoma was trying to "unload" on the newer state and that, since many of the people whose relatives were massacred by Geronimo and his band still reside in New Mexico, they feared trouble between the Indians and white settlers. To meet these objections, the original bill was withdrawn and a new one presented which merely provided freedom for the Apaches and left their final settlement to the two interested departments.

The Indian Rights Association had tried to get congress to set aside a part of the Fort Sill military reservation for Apache allotment and has consistently opposed any effort looking toward their removal to New Mexico.

The delayed action on the report of the commission is believed to mean that objection from one or both of these sources has effectually blocked immediate settlement of Apache affairs and that the whole thing will very probably have to be fought out again when congress convenes in December.—Oklahoman.

Col. Frank C. Churchill Passes Away.

November fifth, at his home in Lebanon, New Hampshire, occurred the demise of Col. Frank C. Churchill, former inspector in the Interior Department. For many years Col. Churchill's duties took him to all parts of the Indian Service, where he made many friends. Since retiring from this work several years ago, he has devoted himself to his newspaper work, doing yeoman service there as he did for the Indians. The news of his sudden death will come as a shock to many friends and acquaintances throughout the Government service, and especially in the Indian branch of it.

The Granite State Free Press, of Lebanon, had the following anent his death:

The funeral of Hon. Frank C. Churchill, who died on the 5th inst., was held from his residence on Campbell street at 2:30 o'clock Friday afternoon, under the auspices of Mount Horeb Commandery, K. T., of Concord, of which he was a member. Escort duty was performed by Franklin Lodge No. 6 A. F. & A. M., of which he had been member forty years, and by the Boy Scouts, in which he had taken great interest. The high school held but one session, and the procession, as it passed into the School street cemetery, passed through double lines of pupils from grammar and graded schools.

In 1899 he was appointed revenue inspector for the Cherokee Nation of Indians in Indian

Territory by Secretary Hitchcock of the Department of the Interior. Later he was appointed a special agent for the Interior Department to formulate a system of public schools in Indian Territory for the children of half a million people, where all the land outside the towns was non-taxible. Complimentary comments accompanied the submission of his report to Congress by the department.

Later he was appointed by President Roosevelt a special agent to investigate conditions of the school and reindeer service and other affairs in Alaska, bringing about important reforms in the interest of the natives of that region. In 1905 he was reappointed Indian Inspector, relinquishing the work in 1909 on account of failing health. In these various government positions he was the confidential agent and personal representative of Secretaries Hitchcock, Garfield and Ballinger, serving under the administrations of three Presidents—McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft.

Careful of every propriety, more thoughtful of others than himself, broad, charitable, public spirited, frowning upon every form of evil, he will long be missed in the town he loved and for whose future good he had still unmaturing plans.

Indian Program at Albuquerque.

To show visiting teachers her method of teaching Indian children the English language and interesting them in school work, Miss Flora West, of the Albuquerque Indian school, yesterday afternoon held a recitation of her kindergarten class for the Indian section meeting of the State Teachers' Association in the Central high school building.

The little Indians sat on small chairs placed about Miss West's desk. This number was on the program as "Primary Class in Reading," but the tots in addition to puzzling their small brows over "I-see-a-cat" passages, sang several songs to the delight of the packed room. This proved a big feature of the Indian school section.

Frederick Snyder, assistant superintendent of the Santa Fe schools, spoke on the methods of encouraging the speaking of English among Indians outside of school as well as in the class room. W. M. Peterson, supervisor of the first district, also gave an address. His subject was "Home Building, the Central Thought of the Year's Work." He pointed out the necessity of teaching Indians how to construct modern homes with proper ventilation and sanitation —Albuquerque Journal.

Improvements at Ft. Lapwai Sanitarium.

Contracts have been awarded for the construction of a new building at the Indian sanitarium at Lapwai. The new building is to be used as a school house. The contract price exclusive of the heating plant was \$4200.

Bids are being received for the heating plant and proposals are being entertained providing for a modern electric lighting system to be installed at the sanitarium. A new cement walk has just been completed on the grounds at a cost \$1500.

It is the aim of Dr. J. N. Alley, superintendent of the institution, to make this the most modern sanitarium in the country for the care of tubercular Indians. There are 105 inmates, representing 30 different tribes, now at the institution. —Spokane Chronicle.

New Members of the Indian Board.

Edward F. Ayer of Chicago has received notice that he has been named by President Taft as a member of the board of Indian Commissioners, in charge of the purchase and distribution of supplies for reservation tribes throughout the United States. Mr. Ayer has for years been interested in Indians and Indian affairs. His collection of Indian relics, now a part of the Field Museum, is valued at more than \$100,000, and he has donated a valuable collection of books on Indian history to the Newberry library. Mr. Ayer said the position was tendered him by Secretary Fisher.

The President has appointed Rev. Father Ketcham, head of the Catholic Indian Bureau of Washington, D. C., a member of the Board of Indian Commissioners to succeed Cardinal Gibbons.

Mr. Leupp Urges Better Sanitary Conditions.

Reform in the relation between the United States government and its Indian wards was advocated yesterday by Francis E. Leupp, former commissioner of Indian affairs, as a matter of prime importance, unless the red men are to become entirely extinct. He declared, in an authorized interview, that Congress must appropriate a large sum of money to be used in improving sanitary and living conditions among the Indians or else the government must permit the use of some of the \$600,000,000, worth of property owned by the Indians to protect themselves against the ravages of disease and from schemers who would take from the Indian his money and his land. —Washington (D. C.) Post.



STRIKE AT INDIAN VOTE.

Oklahoma City, November 6.—The Grandfather clause, intended originally to strike at the negro vote of the state, applies equally to blanket Indians in Oklahoma, was the holding of Attorney General West in an opinion to Ben W. Riley, secretary of the state election board. West holds that many of the blanket tribes in Oklahoma did not have an organized form of government on January 1, 1866, under which they could vote, therefore they would be required to take the "Grandfather" test the same as Negroes.

Among the tribes in Oklahoma which would come under the "Grandfather" law are the Kiowas, Comanches, Arapahoes, Otoes, Pawnees, and several others. The ruling would not apply to the Cherokees, Chickasaws, Choctaws, Creeks, Osages and Seminoles. In 1910 when the "Grandfather" amendment was before the people for rejection or adoption it was charged that it would prevent blanket Indians from voting.—*Associated Press Dispatch.*

When the "Grandfather clause" campaign was on opponents of the measure pointed out that its adoption would disfranchise thousands of Indian voters. Those advocating it indignantly denied that they would be so base as to attempt to deprive any of our "original Americans" of the ballot, and protested the clause would not be permitted to operate against them. It carried, being boosted by practically every illiterate white voter in the state, and is now as rigidly enforced against the Indians of Western Oklahoma, at least, as against the negroes.

In 1620 our forefathers established the institution of slavery in America. They forcibly and by trickery took the black people from their African jungles and consigned them to the mental and moral jungle prepared for them in our country. Of course, there existed no justification for such treatment, but for more than two hundred years they were held in bondage, carefully excluded from all opportunity for education. When we awoke to a belated sense of National shame these millions of illiterate people were freed and soon thereafter given the elective franchise. After all these centuries of opportunity for the white race, and of oppression for the black, we here in Oklahoma are not ashamed to go to the polls with our ballot when our ignorance is so dense that it would disqualify a negro. Shame on such white people.

Some of our early settlers had the unmitigated gall to attempt to make slaves of the Indians who, until they knew the treachery of these fortune hunters, received them with most generous hospitality. Hostilities began, however, when we began taking by force as well as by false promises the lands the Indians considered theirs—even attempting to force them to work it to our profits—and, failing in that, moving them on at the point of the gun. In the fulness of time we had deprived them of all their domain and herded

them up on reservations virtually prisoners. Then by the "Dawes" law we provided for conferring citizenship upon these people who had been given scant training to meet such responsibility. Oklahoma, however, says they may not vote unless they know more than a white man who has the privilege.

Truly the Caucasians are a proud people.



PATERNALISM.

The St. Louis Republic, commenting on the annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with special reference to the alarming death rate from tuberculosis, has this to say:

Paternalism, however alluring, is the weakling's dream. Government is a tool in the hands of a people for the fashioning of that people's civilization. It is strong or weak, capable or deficient, according to the people. The people make the Government. They are its creators, protectors; they are its maintenance.

The people that looks to the Government for its meal tickets dies, whether its complexion be red or yellow, or black, or brown—or white.

No one has a more keen realization of the fact that the Indian must perish unless he can be given soon the ability and courage to stand without props provided by the Government, than the thinking people who are engaged in caring for them. Only the young, the senile and the defectives should be subjected to a system of paternalism. Those who have reached manhood and womanhood under the shadow of our efficient Indian educational system, which they have used or neglected to use, should be required to depend entirely upon themselves. No person who has attained his growth can lean upon the Government without growing weaker, and no Government can be effective that permits its strength to be absorbed by parasites.

We can protect the grown and trained Indian's home, but he should be in all other respects turned loose.



MAJOR LARRABEE.

Elsewhere in THE JOURNAL is noted the death of Major C. F. Larrabee, for many years connected with the Indian Office and for four years Assistant Commissioner.

Major Larrabee was a graduate of West Point Military Academy and for several years was an efficient officer in the Regular Army. About the time of his marriage he resigned his Commission and not long afterward took up work in the Indian Office in behalf of the people among whom he had campaigned as a soldier and for whom he felt a genuine sympathy. He was most familiar to his host of friends as Chief of the Land Division in which position he stood between the Indian's real property and those who coveted it. He was a man clear through and his whole generous heart was put into his labors in behalf of a dependent people who so sorely need protection from the powers of selfishness and greed.

THE WORK OF CHILOCCO IN SHORT STORIES

Dr. White cast his vote in Texas.

All the students voted Friday, November first, in their school rooms.

Mr. and Mrs. Leib visited in Oklahoma City a few days the past month.

Mr. Fuller visited the State Agricultural College at Stillwater the past month.

Dr. Dewey, of the Osage School, Pawhuska, made us a short call November 13th.

The agricultural section of the industrial teachers is studying King's "The soil" at their weekly meetings.

Mr. Keaton, our hostler, spent his vacation period visiting relatives in Ohio and other parts of the East.

Mr. C. E. Buchner, of Tulsa, Okla., made us a call this month. He was here in the interest of the Y. M. C. A. work.

November 16 the lessees met in the library with Messrs. Fuller and VanZant to listen to discussions on the problem of burning chinch bugs.

Superintendent Conser, of Sherman Institute, Riverside, California, visited Superintendent Allen November 26 on his way to Washington.

The economic entomology class has been making an extended study of the chinch bug and corn ear-worm conditions and devising methods to control them.

The concrete bridge across the lagoon on the main driveway into the campus is finished. It is a splendid piece of work and was executed entirely by Mr. Rader and his apprentices. The work speaks for itself.

Agent Rogers, of the Santa Fe Chilocco station, has been succeeded by Mr. George Osborne. Mr. Osborne is on the morning shift and Mr. Abernathy, telegrapher, is on during the afternoon and evening.

The carpenters have moved a good sized barn from the cherry orchard to near the blacksmith shop and are fixing it up for use as a place for the gardener's implements and as a storage for the blacksmithing department.

A splendid combined Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. meeting was held in the auditorium Sunday evening, November 25th. The meeting was conducted by Jackson Lomake-

ma and Florence Slaughter, presidents of the societies. Miss Dabb and Rev. Hall made addresses and a musical program was rendered.

A basket-ball game, the first of this season, was played in the Gym November 26 between Chilocco and a team representing Arkansas City Business College. The game was very one-sided the score being 55 to 2 in our favor.

The "sunken garden" is memory; where it was is now a level spot, needed to beautify our campus and work more in harmony with other parts of our school grounds. The "garden" was more of a trash box than anything else.

Superintendent and Mrs. Allen entertained the members of the faculty on the evening of November twenty-nine. A very pleasant evening was enjoyed, for the program provided for jolly amusements and splendid refreshments.

The second number of our Lyceum Course of entertainments was given on the evening of October 29th and was a lecture "The Romance of Achievement," by Dr. James S. Myers. As usual, the auditorium was filled, and those attending speak of the lecture in highest terms.

Mr. Joseph G. Howard, who was principal until August first and resigned to engage in business, has been attracted back to the Service. He goes to Sac and Fox, Oklahoma, as principal of the boarding school. His Chilocco co-workers are glad to know he is a near neighbor and hope to see him and his family.

The superintendent has asked all employees and pupils to refrain from killing game birds, with the exception of ducks, on the school reserve. He believes that quail are useful as exterminators of insects more harmful to farmers than they. Hereafter all quail shooting is to be prevented on any part of the reservation.

The masons have put in a cement walk at the east end of the printing department. This is a much needed improvement and will be appreciated by all the members of this industrial department. They have, also, put in a nice walk at the front entrance of the Fuller cottage, finished up the walk in front of Home Three and are building a new walk from the Commissary to the Gymnasium.

Mr. Johnson, school gardener, brought THE JOURNAL three sample turnips from the school gardens. We weighed and measured one, the largest, and it tipped our mailing-room scales to 3 lbs., 10 ozs. and was over 23 inches in circumference. Not bad for prize winning stuff! The turnip crop was excellent, this year.

The head of the Chilocco horticultural department, Mr Frederick, is overseeing the planting of many trees along the school roads and around the campus. Others have been trimmed back so as to make them more beautiful when they fill out again, and much other work is being done to improve the general appearance of our school grounds.

Gas was turned on in the new feeding system Tuesday, November 26th, and Chilocco now has plenty of gas. For the past several years more or less trouble has been experienced with the gas pressure. This year the contract was let to Oklahoma parties and we are now using gas from Oklahoma wells instead of Kansas wells. The pressure is splendid, and it looks as though Chilocco would now have all the gas it needed.

It was due, a great deal, to Chilocco boys that the new gas connections were made when they were. When it was seen that the gas men would likely not finish the line before winter came, Mr. Allen offered the services of a hundred boys and guaranteed that they would dig the ditch faster than the machines. The gas men accepted the offer and the boys proved that the superintendent knew what he was talking about. Our boys were highly complimented on their work by the gas men and added to their pocket-books nearly \$800.

Dr. M. C. Guthrie, of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, who is now attached to the quarantine station at Ellis Island, New York, was here last month gathering statistics as to the prevalence of trachoma and tuberculosis among the Indians. These figures are being compiled by the Public Health Service in response to a request from Congress that a report upon this subject be made to Congress not later than February first, 1913. Dr. Guthrie proved himself to be a very congenial gentleman. We wish that many like him might come this way.

Miss Dabb and Rev. Hall Here.

Chilocco is favored this month with visits of Miss Edith M. Dabb and Rev. Robert D. Hall, International Secretaries for Indian work of the Young Women's and Young Men's Chris-

tian Associations. Both have held several meetings with these two organizations here giving officers and members many helps over their hard places. Mr. Hall conducted our services on the afternoon of the 24th and spoke again in the evening at the union meeting of Christian Associations. In both addresses he reached the children most admirably. Miss Dabb also spoke in the evening. Her remarks were most appropriate and were well received. These two visitors are most welcome for they always come as friends and the bearers of good tidings.

An Eastern Comment on The Journal.

The Sentinel has received a copy of the INDIAN SCHOOL JOURNAL published at Chilocco Indian School, Oklahoma, where E. K. Miller is master printer. Mr. Miller formerly held a similar position at the Carlisle school. The JOURNAL is a work of art and reflects great credit both on Mr. Miller and his assistants. The November number contains an exceptionally well written and intensely interesting article on "An example of Governmental Evolution of Poor Lo," wherein is pointed out as an example of the solution of the Indian problem the work at the Lac du Flambeau school for the educating of Chippewas in Wisconsin. —Evening Sentinel, Carlisle, Pa.

Our Day of Thanksgiving.

Thursday, November 28th, was spent here at Chilocco as any such day should be spent where the spirit of Thanksgiving is manifest. Except necessary work, no shop or school-rooms were open. Special service was held in the auditorium at 10:30 a. m., Rev. Henshaw, of the Christian church of Arkansas City, officiating. The sermon was an excellent one, and the music such as to make the service specially enjoyable and interesting.

Dinner was served in the student dining Hall at 12:00 and, as usual, was served by employees that all the students might participate in the feast at the same time. A number of visitors were present to see the loaded tables. The menu is here printed, taken from the card placed at each student's plate.

	Baked Turkey With	Dressing	
Giblet	Gravy		Cranberry Sauce
	Mashed Potatoes	Cucumber Pickles	
Stewed Tomatoes		Cabbage Salad	
Bread	Buns	Butter	Jelly
Pumpkin Pie		Cookies	
	Apples		
Bananas	Coffee With Cream	Canned Peaches	
	Ice Cream		

FOR BETTER PHYSICAL TRAINING.

IT IS with great satisfaction that we note the hearty co-operation on the part of superintendents in the campaign being made to arouse an interest in Indian schools toward securing more systematic physical training of the Indian youth by the establishment of recreation grounds and the equipment thereof with suitable outdoor apparatus. The following letter illustrates that point.

Dear Friend: There is a growing feeling that the school should be the social center of its neighborhood. Among these new activities the great play movement has burst upon us and, as has been truly said, "has brought with it an illumination as to the educational value of play". How are you, how are we, progressing along these lines? I am enclosing herewith for your consultation and study, Bulletin 1912, No. 16, "The Reorganized School Playground," by Mr. Henry S. Curtis and published under the auspices of the U. S. Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C. Please give same your very earnest consideration. Many of the playground pieces of apparatus you and your children can readily construct and instal, and the bulletin will be helpful to that end. If your neighboring mills will not donate the material (and most of them will) you can raise funds by donation and by entertainment. These policies give the children strong proprietary interest in the playground and they assist in maintaining its integrity and efficiency all the more willingly.

I would also commend to you the U. S. Indian Service pamphlet "Social Plays, Games, Marches, Old Folk Dances and Rhythmic Movements" for use in Indian schools and already supplied to your school by this office for your guidance and use along the indicated lines. I would also commend to your attention the reference books listed therein on page 11, particularly "Games and Songs of American Children" by William Wells Newell, Harper & Bros., New York, 1903, and "One Hundred and fifty Gymnastic Games" Boston Normal School of Gymnastics, Geo. H. Ellis Co., Boston, Mass., 1902. I would also commend to you, on these lines, "The Healthful Art of Dancing" by Dr. Luther H. Gulick, Doubleday, Page & Co., New York, 1910, and

"Gymnastic Dancing", published by the Y. M. C. A., New York, 1909. You will find in these a rich mine of information, instruction and recreational possibilities. Folk dancing is now taught in connection with school work in all the larger centres.

I wish to ask you to pay particular attention to deep breathing exercises in the open air and to call to your attention to the great cultural value, physically, of the simple "setting up" exercises of the U. S. Army—especially when done in the open air. I might refer you to "Deep Breathing" (price 10c) Paul von Boeckmann, 103 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y., which has in it much of value in spite of much that is commercial and personal exploitation. If it has no other value it certainly has this—it impresses the desirability, value and even necessity for deep breathing, and the cultivation of it as a habit.

In the day schools there is room for valuable settlement work—especially in the Indian villages at "Boston" and "Jamestown" where the teacher should and indeed must live in the Indian village itself in constant contact with his simple charges. With simple, homely means, but large spirit, the possibilities of larger life in even humble environment, under actual living conditions, is taught by actual example. This does not and should not require elaborate equipment or extravagant ideas. The object is to deal direct with *cause*, not with results. Simplicity does not by any means rob life of its fullness or the fullness of its possibilities, or the possibilities of its fullness—quite the contrary. At "Boston" and at "Jamestown" there is a world of possibility in successful settlement and day-school work. The teachers there should show the Indians how best to live in the community and under the conditions which do and must surround him. This should be done on the simple and efficient scale possible to and attainable by the average Indian with financial limitations. These are the peculiar functions and duties of day schools, and the conditions are peculiarly good for highly successful work of this kind at "Boston" and at Jamestown" for the right kind of teachers and the right kind of instruction. If the teacher does not live in his community he loses touch with it, he loses influence, he loses all that makes him good to others, to himself and to the aims and policies of the Service.

Very respectfully.

CHARLES M. BUCHANAN,
Superintendent.

THE SECOND FAIR OF THE PIMAS.

(From Newspaper Reports.)

PHOENIX is not the only city in the world that can have a fair. Tucson had one not long ago, the Sulphur Spring valley farmers are soon to have one, and the Pima Indians held one at Sacaton Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of last week. It was their second fair and was a credit to the Indians in every way, also to the farm experts who teach them how to till their soils, to their teachers, and the superintendent.

There was a separate exhibit from each village on the reservation. Santan, Sacaton, Sacaton Flats, Cottonwood, Blackwater and Gila Crossing were represented. Every single one of the exhibits was surprisingly good. The farm products displayed were just as good, say those who were there, as will be seen at the state fair this week. The women sent in plain and fancy cooked food, needlework and many articles of handicraft. The educational exhibit from the schools was particularly surprising to the whites fortunate enough to view it.

Santan won the prize offered for the best general exhibit. There were three or four prizes for each farm product and many awards were distributed among the women.

It was with beans and cotton that the Indians made their most striking displays. No attempt has been made to grow beans on a large scale here, but those that the Indians have grown on their reservation show what can be accomplished along this line under proper methods. They had no less than twenty different varieties of beans on exhibition.

Cotton was exhibited that made the agents of the government appointed to teach the Indians the business of

raising the staple open wide their eyes and look with double pleasure.

There were also fine displays of sorghum, corn, wheat, barley, alfalfa, vegetables and many other farm products. Three villages sent in quantities of syrup made from sorghum.

The agricultural display was a fine testimonial to the work of W. O. Hodge, head farmer at Sacaton, and his corps of able assistants. Among his assistants are H. M. Rooney, the farmer at Gila Crossing, and French Gilman, stationed at Santan. Frank W. Williams, the gardener at Sacaton, is also doing splendid work.

Charles A. Davis, who has charge of Indian farming all over the country, was at the fair. He and Dr. W. T. Swingle, the noted plant expert of the department of agriculture, made speeches to the Indians from bales of cotton. The speeches were interpreted, of course, and they seemed to please the Pimas a great deal. They complimented the Indians very highly on the progress they are making.

Argyle McLachlan of El Centro and B. Gilbert of Bard, California, were there to look at the cotton grown by the Indians and they were very favorably impressed with its fine quality, both being experts in raising that staple. C. C. Cook, the agricultural department's cotton expert in the southwest, was also on hand, as was F. W. Hudson, who has charge of the government experimental farm at Sacaton.

The band took a prominent part in the program. A year ago the Phoenix Indian school band went down for the fair, but this year Sacaton has an excellent band of its own. The Indians have become surprisingly good musicians under the training of F. M. Bartholomew, disciplinarian and bandmaster.

In and Out of the Service

New Reason For Giving Indian Dance.

With all the fervor of their primitive religion thirty dusky redskins—the visiting Taos Indians from the New Mexico reservation—danced yesterday morning on the lawn of the select Wolcott school for young women, at East Fourteenth avenue and Marion street.

While the braves gave the traditional tribal dances, Miss Anna L. Wolcott talked to her charges on the apparent similarity between the more modern dances known as the "turkey trot," the "grizzly bear" and other popular rages and glides, and the motions of the Indians.

"The dances of these Indians were parts of their tradition and their religion," Miss Wolcott said. "Tradition has enabled them to repeat the primitive dances of their ancestors for us today, but these Indians are giving an exhibition.

"They have progressed in civilization, yet society today would go back in civilization by inventing primitive and vulgar dances for its amusement."

The Indians repeated their old dances, many of which had much to do with history. Many of these given before the Wolcott girls have never before been seen by the public, but owing to the historical interest displayed by Miss Wolcott and her students, the Indian chiefs present arranged a complete program. —Denver (Colo.) Republican.

Statistics on Indians of Canada.

The following statements concerning the Indians of Canada were found in a dispatch taken from the Vancouver, B. C., Colonial:

The total Indian population of the Dominion of Canada on March 31, 1912, was 104,956, according to the annual report of the superintendent of Indian affairs, issued today. In addition there are 4,600 Eskimos within the confines of Canada, making a native population of 109,556. This is practically the same as for the previous year, there being an increase of only a few hundred.

The general health of the Indians for the year is reported as good, illness being confined to outbreaks of the measles on several reserves in Quebec and in the West. Lagrippe was also somewhat prevalent among the red

men, but the number of fatal cases was small.

It is noted that tuberculosis continues to prevail, and will continue to do so until there is a wider acceptance by the Indians of the information given them on the measures necessary for the prevention of the disease.

It is noted that the efforts of the department to have the Indians engage in agricultural pursuits is meeting with great success. There has been a considerable amount of land brought under cultivation as compared with the previous year.

It will perhaps surprise many people to know that the earnings of the Indians of the Dominion aggregate over five million dollars. The pursuit of agriculture heads the list with a total of \$1,484,347 to its credit. Then the red men receive \$1,619,049 in wages paid by white employers.

There is a total of 225 Indian schools in operation during the year, an increase of only one as compared with the previous year.

The Roman Catholics lead the list with 80 day, 38 boarding and 9 industrial schools, while the Church of England is second with 77 day, 13 boarding and 4 industrial schools. The total enrollment for the year was 11,303 pupils, 5,648 boys and 5,655 girls, a slight increase compared with 1911.

More Indian Land to Be Sold.

Two million acres of land in Montana, now known as the Fort Peck Indian reservation, will be thrown open for settlement by the government next spring. This is the last large tract of public land in the west that has not been opened to settlers.

Inasmuch as less than 1 per cent of the land has been cultivated and all of it is said to be fertile, it is estimated that the harvest will be enriched by 20,000,000 bushels of grain a year after it is settled and developed. The share of the tract allotted to Indians of many tribes is 723,693 acres. The rest is unoccupied.

"On the supposition that the unoccupied lands were devoted to the growing of wheat on the summer fallow plan, which would mean that one-half the area would be in crop at one time, and on the further supposition that the wheat would yield twenty-five bushels per acre, which is a moderate estimate for yields on land thus prepared, the aggregate production would be 19,312,500 bushels." Thomas Shaw, agricultural expert, claims.

Prof. Shaw further says: "If this land were entirely devoted to the growing of barley on the summer fallow plan, the yield would

be 30,900,000 bushels, as barley grown on such land should average forty bushels per acre. If the entire area were devoted to the growing of oats on the same lines, the total production would be 38,625,000 bushels, as fifty bushels per acre would not be an extravagant estimate for land thus farmed."

A year ago the Great Northern railroad sent a representative body of the tribes inhabiting this region to the New York land show to give them an opportunity to see what the white man was doing to wrest a living from the soil. The exhibits there were carefully studied, and these representatives returned to their prairie homes with ideas as revolutionary as they proved to be profitable. Instead of truck farmers living in teepees they resolved to be ranchers living in comfortable cottages overlooking thousands of acres. That they went to work with a vim is shown by the fact that at the present time there are twice as many acres of land under cultivation as there were a year ago.—Janesville (Wis.) Record.

Preservation of Old Indian Mounds.

The work of preserving Indian landmarks and surveys in different sections of Wisconsin was undertaken several years ago by the Wisconsin Archrological society, an organization co-operating with the State Historical society. Through the work of its numerous members a wide spreading interest in the educational and historical value of Wisconsin antiquities has been created. Fine examples of Wisconsin Indian mounds have been permanently preserved at Milwaukee, Madison, Waukesha, Menasha, West Allis, Racine, La Crosse, Casse, Cassville, Mendota and other places in the state. Many of these have been marked with descriptive bronze and marble tablets.

The celebrated man mound located near Barahoo was purchased and is now included in a small public park. Through the recent acquirement by the state of the Devils Lake region and of the Glenn mounds at the head of the Wisconsin river, several fine groups of conical, linear and effigy mounds have been preserved to the public.—Press Dispatch.

The Indian as a Craftsman.

From Fred E. Clay, assistant editor of the Mesa Evening Free Press, came unsolicited the following appreciation concerning one of the former pupils of the Phoenix (Ariz.) Indian School:

"Mark Kalka, who graduated from the Phoenix Indian School with the class of 1909, who also graduated in the printers' trade, immediately afterwards was employed with the Evening Free Press at Mesa. Mark is an industrious worker, always ready and willing to do whatever is found needing to be done; all confidence can be placed in him in any kind of work. He is a member of the International Printers' and Pressmens' Union of Phoenix, and takes the part in this office of both setting type and as pressman."—The Indian's Friend.

Indians Eligible to State Deaf School.

The state school for the deaf at Sulphur is open to all deaf within the state, between the ages specified by the law, whether they live within an Indian reservation or not, according to an opinion of Attorney General West given to A. A. Stewart, superintendent of the Sulphur institution.

Superintendent Stewart had inquired whether a half-grown Indian on the Ponca reservation was eligible for admission.

The state's attorney qualified his general advice with the suggestion that the matter be referred to the state board of education, which has not yet formulated a system of specific rules and regulations to govern the Sulphur school.—Muskogee (Okla.) Democrat.

Must Register Their Grazing Stock.

After the first of the year owners of live stock grazing on Indian reservations are required to register with the Indian agent, showing the number of head of animals he is ranging, and will be required to pay at the rate of \$1.75 per head for horses, \$1.50 per head for cattle, and thirty cents per head for sheep. He will also be required to state on what township his stock will be grazed. This will place the stock situation in shape where the agent will have it under control at all times, and will simplify that work.

"The Indian Special" by Mrs. Estelle Aubrey Armstrong has received much favorable notice since publication. Many of our Indian Service people have already read it with much interest as it springs from our own experiences recited by one who has been through them and writes entertainingly. Mrs. Armstrong, now a clerk at Sacaton, Arizona, has been supplied with a limited number of the books and autograph copies may be had from her postpaid at \$1.35 each.

FAIR BY THE SAN JUAN NAVAJOES.

(From the Farmington, N. M., Enterprise.)

The Fourth Annual Navajo Fair was held at Shiprock from Tuesday to Friday of last week inclusive. This fair proved to be the best of the four so far held in the quantity of agricultural exhibits shown, in the quality of Navajo blankets exhibited, in the attractions furnished by the Navajos themselves, including the Fire Dance and Sand Paintings.

The total attendance of Navajos during the week probably reached four thousand and the attendance of whites was six hundred. The Navajos were in attendance from a greater area than ever before, the performance of the Fire Dance having brought the more prominent members of the tribe from all parts of the reservation, some of them having traveled from Arizona and Utah, portions located more than 150 miles distant. The white visitors included people from coast to coast.

The management was as near perfect as human ingenuity could make it; everything desirable had its time and place, and everything undesirable was eliminated. It was the general remark of visitors that "everything moves like clock work," and that remark certainly fit the situation as perfectly as language could. This perfect management, more than any other factor, was what made the Navajo Fair a success, and to place credit for this where it belongs we have only to look for Superintendent Shelton, who seemed to be everywhere, and to his able assistants who acted unitedly and effectively in properly carrying out every feature.

The exhibits were divided into thirteen different groups; the exhibits of the work and products of the Navajo school children under the direction of their teachers and instructors at the Shiprock school, constituting one group, and the exhibits of twelve different sections or communities on the reservation, each under the care and charge of the licensed trader from that particular section, constituted the others.

By dividing the exhibits in this manner all were well managed and displayed and every article given prominence according to its beauty, value or merits. For the purpose of giving an idea to those who are interested, but who were not fortunate enough to be in attendance, I made as careful a count and estimate, with the assistance of the traders, of the number of the various articles in each

group, as it was possible to do under the circumstances, and also made a close estimate of the value of all articles excepting the agricultural and horticultural displays and the exhibits of the school. With these exceptions the exhibits estimated amounted in value to \$28,909. If we add to this the value of the agricultural and horticultural displays, and the school and agency exhibits, it would probably reach \$35,000. Besides this consider the fact that we valued much of the silver jewelry, turquoise, wampum, and other Navajo articles at "white man's prices" which in most cases, are far less than the things could be bought for (in many cases they could not be bought at any price) and it will be apparent that the figures given are very conservative.

Most of the Navajo blankets exhibited were owned by the traders under whose group they appear, while nearly all the other articles mentioned, and all the agricultural exhibits belonged to the various Navajo men, women and children of each different community, placed under the care of their particular trader, who looked after and represented them and was responsible to them for the articles and property.

There were exhibits of the products of the gardens and fields at the Shiprock school, and of the work of school attendants. All were produced by the Navajo children of the school, with the assistance and under the direction of the teachers, mechanics, and other instructors. This being an industrial school, the gardeners, housekeepers, and blacksmiths are as much instructors and teachers as those who direct the reading and mathematics classes within the school building.

None of these agency and school exhibits were allowed to participate in the contest for prizes, those all going to the reservation Navajos.

The live stock exhibit was good, both in point of number of stock shown and the improvement in quality. Of course, it is not to be understood that the stock of the Navajos compares with thoroughbred or high grade animals, but the grading up process is well under way, and the cattle, horses, sheep and some of the goats, show a marked improvement over what they were a few years ago.

An interesting event at the Navajo Fair every year is the Baby Show, at which prizes are awarded for the prettiest baby and for the cleanest baby, one in each class getting a second prize—four babies' mammas in all being made happy, while the youngsters are wondering what it is all about.

Y. W. C. A. AT CHILOCCO—SHOWING THE CHRISTIAN TRAINING OF INDIAN YOUNG WOMEN.

OFFICERS.

President	Florence Slaughter
Vice-President	Nettie Tasso
Secretary	Gertie McKee
Treasurer	Jessie Rogers
Pianist	Nettie Tasso

COMMITTEES.

Membership—	Gracia Wade, Flora Campbell, Anna Townsend.
Music—	Nettie Tasso, Polly Dimond, Minnie Riordan.
Financial—	Josephine Buffalo, Ella Smith, Jessie Rogers.
Program—	Alice Williams, Bessie Cooper, Bertha Baptist.
Bible Study—	Bessie Yellowfish, Mary Foreman, Daisy Rowe.
Social—	Agnes Sturm, Fanny Hodjoe, May Keigley.

Time of meeting.—The Y. W. C. A. of the Chilocco Indian School meets in the auditorium at 7:00 P. M. on the first, second, and third Sundays of each month. The fourth and the fifth Sundays are devoted to a general assembly.

Object of the Y. W. C. A.—To bring young women students to accept Jesus Christ as their personal Saviour, to develop Christian character, to unite young women in Bible Study and in Christian service, to interest them in co-operating with the Christian church, and to supplement existing Christian work in the School.

Benediction.—The Lord watch between me and thee when we are absent one from another.

TOPICS AND LEADERS.

November 3.—The Use of the Senses in the Attainment of Character. Mark 10:46-52; 7:31-37; Judges 16:15-21.—*Alice Williams.*

November 10.—The Influence of Ideals. Philip 3:13-17.—*Bessie Yellowfish.*

November 17.—Why I Am Thankful. Prov. 3:9; Phil. 4:6; 2 Cor. 9:15.—*Josephine Buffalo.*

November 24.—General Assembly.

December 1.—The Duty of Obedience. Heb. 3:14; 1 Sam. 15:22; Heb. 5:8.—*Agnes Riley.*

December 8.—The Duty of Cheerfulness. Prov. 15:13; Zach. 9:17. John 16:33.—*Juanita Cerday.*

December 15.—The First Christmas Gift. John 3:16.—*Mary Edge.*

December 22.—General Assembly.

December 29.—General assembly.

January 5.—Jesus, the Great Teacher. Mark 1:22; John 3:2.—*Miss Ada Allen.*

January 12.—What Jesus Taught about the Father. Jno. 3:16; 14:7-15; Matt. 5:48; 6:6-16.—*Flora Packard.*

January 19.—What Jesus Taught about Himself. Jno. 14:6; Luke 7:18-23; Jno. 8:12; Jno. 15:8-9.—*Louise Hebden.*

January 26.—General Assembly.

February 2.—What Jesus Taught about Becoming the Children of God. Matt. 6:33; Mark 10:14-16.—*Bessie Hale.*

February 9.—The Teaching of Jesus About Temptation. Matt. 4:1-11; 6:13; 26:41.—*Jennie Riley.*

February 16.—What Jesus Taught about Doing Our Best. Matt. 5:13-16-48.—*Agnes Sturm.*

February 23.—General Assembly.

March 2.—What is True Friendship? 2 Sam. 1:26; Prov. 18:24; 27:6-9-17.—*Fanny Hodjoe.*

March 9.—What Jesus Taught about Our Help in Doing Right. Jno. 14:16-17; 15:1-4; Phil. 4:13.—*Oleana Lopez.*

March 16.—What Jesus Taught about Talking with God. Matt. 6:5-13; Luke 18:1.—*Bessie Cooper.*

March 23.—General Assembly.

March 30.—General Assembly.

April 6.—The Teaching of Jesus about God's Word. Matt. 5:17-18; Jno. 5:39; Luke 24:27.—*Gracia Wade.*

April 13.—The Body in Which We Live. 1 Cor. 3:16-17; Jno. 2:21.—*Melissa Vissant.*

April 20.—The Voice Within. Ps. 95:7; Isa. 30:21; Jno. 14:26.—*Mary LeJuene.*

April 27.—General Assembly.

May 4.—Right and Wrong Doing. Deut. 6:18; Zach. 8:16-17; 1 Jno. 3:18.—*Annie Gibson.*

May 11.—True as Gold. 1 Cor. 15:58.—*Flora Campbell.*

May 18.—Commencement Week.

May 25.—General Assembly.

June 1.—Real Unselfishness. Rom. 12:10; 15:3.—*Viola Johnson.*

June 8.—Influence. Rom. 14:7; 14:16; 15:1.—*Gertie McKee.*

June 15.—The Vacation Jesus Would Approve. Ps. 106:3; 16:5-11.—*Florence Slaughter.*

Begin to prepare for the meeting at least a week ahead.

Bring your Bible.

Have your verse of Scripture ready.

Join in the singing.

Be attentive, reverent, and orderly during the meeting.

Never be absent if you can possibly help it.

Armory, November 12 to 23, will be an exhibit from the Fort Peck Indian reservation fair, which was held this fall.

Twin City business men, who accompanied Chairman Louis W. Hill of the Great Northern in a special train to Poplar, Mont., were surprised at the success of the Indian farmers, and it was decided that the people of the Twin Cities, and the northwest in general, should have an opportunity of seeing the products from this reservation.

"Wolf Tooth," an Assiniboine Indian, raised 101 bushels of oats to the acre this year, while his wheat ran 39 bushels. Potatoes on his farm went 198 bushels to the acre, with five tons of alfalfa, 22 bushels of flax and 45 bushels of millet. The garden truck was extensive.—Minneapolis (Minn.) News.

The First Indian Fair at Crow Creek.

The JOURNAL is in receipt of the following account of the first fair given by the Indians of the Crow Creek reservation, South Dakota. The matter was sent by G. M. Howe, himself an Indian.

"Enclosed find pictures of our first fair, held here October 7-10. All the farm produce was raised by Indians of the reserve. Some of the features were horse racing, foot racing, ball games and women's shinny, cattle, horses and poultry. The weather was fine. Many white farmers were here and said the fair was a great one for the first attempt. The Indians talk a great deal about it and say it was "Ni-na-wasti" (very good). All who had but little, brought it; some bread, cakes, pies, doughnuts, canned fruits, jelly, etc. The quilts and bead-work were made by our Indian women and school girls. All the employees, together with our good agent Mr. Kohlenberg and principal Mr. Wilson, tried to make the fair a good one."

We were sorry that the photos sent were not clear enough to make good cuts.

Changes in Supervision of Districts.

Several changes have been made in the Supervisors' districts recently whereby their territory is restricted and the scope of their work broadened. Supervisor Peairs, in addition to general supervision, takes personal charge of the inspection of the large non-reservation schools. Supervisor Peirce visits schools and agencies in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa and a portion of Michigan; Supervisor Peterson looks after Arizona from Supi Canon

eastward, New Mexico, Colorado and Utah; Supervisor Young has for his territory Nebraska, South Dakota and a portion of North Dakota; Supervisor Freer will be in Western Oklahoma, and Supervisor Brown will care for the Five Civilized Tribe Schools, Sac and Fox, Shawnee and Seneca in Oklahoma, and Potawatomi and Kickapoo in Kansas. Supervisor O. H. Lipps will have supervision of both agencies and schools in Idaho and Washington, together with Flathead in Montana, Umatilla in Oregon and Western Shoshoni in Nevada. Information as to the districts of the remaining members of the supervisory force has not been furnished THE JOURNAL.

Why He Couldn't Come Back.

A great many laughable incidents occur in the life of an Indian school superintendent. Many of these moments of mirth come from reading letters penned by Indians, who in their own true way know how to tell the truth, but do not always know how to express themselves in good English. Here is part of a letter received in November by the superintendent of Chilocco:

"Dear Superintendent: I am very sorry that I couldn't come to school Saturday. But an accident occurred—I got married Friday to my lady friend that I was accompanied last summer. She wanted me to marry her last summer, but she and I were to wait awhile longer, so Thursday we met together—she would not wait any longer."

Indian Land Sale Starts.

All the unallotted Chickasaw Indian land in Grady county is being sold here today (November 12) at auction. The amount being sold is 331 tracts comprising a total of 16,983 acres. The sale is in charge of J. George Wright, commissioner of the Five Civilized tribes, and a corps of assistants, among who are Phil Harrison, cashier; John E. Tidwell, Victor Keerner, James Patterson, Indian police, and H. P. Runyan, auctioneer. A host of land buyers are present. The prices paid have ranged from \$5 to \$18 per acre.—Oklahoman.

The College Game.

Four of Chilocco's smallest boys were engaged in a desperate struggle. One committed a most unpardonable foul, whereupon the referee, one of the players, announced that the offending side must be "paralyzed" ten yards.

THE STORM

BY PETER CREEPING BEAR, *Arapaho.*

The clouds in the West have gathered,
And the lightning flitteth about so spryly.
The roar of the thunder is heard
In the distant horizon.
The winds begin to blow and the cows
Are lowing in the lane.
The farmer's call is heard
And the cows head homeward.
The clouds approach nearer and nearer
And the day grows darker and darker
As the bleating of the sheep is heard on the hill-tops.
Drop by drop the rain falls;
Faster and faster it falls;
And the wind is high.
Flashes of lightning play about,
And down the window pane
Streams of rain are seen.
Streams of water are seen
Rushing and roaring
Down the road sides.
Thundering and lightning
Grows furious and loud.
The whizzing of the wind
Is heard beneath the eaves—
The wind ceases to blow
And the clouds clear away.
The sun appears again
And the birds sing as before.
The over-flowing rushing river
Is heard as it rushes on.
The farmer looks from his door
And sees his fields of grain.
He thanks the All-Father
For the rain He sends
For his grain and his home.
The horses in the shed
Are waiting to be loosened and out;
The cows are out in the meadow
Among the wet grasses eating
The soft-watered fresh grass;
And the storm passes on
Towards the eastern mountains—
The last streaks of lightning
Are seen from the western plains,
As it plays among the mountain tops,
And the rainbow appears in the west—
The farmer rejoices again—
For the good care by the Lord
During the storm of life and fear.

*This composition was composed and handed in to the teacher in a regular lesson period in the sixth-grade classroom of the Chilocco school.

Changes for July-August

APPOINTMENTS—PROBATIONARY.

Horace W. Marshall, engineer 720, Blackfeet, Mont.
 Elizabeth Melchring asst. laundress 350, Carlisle, Penn.
 Ida May Samples, nurse 600, Chilocco, Okla.
 Roscoe E. Wilcox, manual training teacher 900, Flandreau, S. D.
 Leslie W. Bailey, carpenter 720, Ft. Hall, Idaho.
 Wm. Ray Kone, carpenter 720, Ft. Hall, Idaho.
 Etta J. Camp, housekeeper 600, Ft. Lapwai Sanatorium, Idaho.
 Ellen M. Brown, asst. matron 540, Fort Yuma, Calif.
 Mary A. Schmitz, baker 540, Genoa, Neb.
 Dudley H. Akin, asst. engineer 720, Haskell Institute, Kans.
 Herman Holbrook, mason 780, Haskell Institute, Kans.
 Geo. H. Bush, sawyer 840, Hoopa Valley, Calif.
 B. F. Scott, add'l farmer 720, Nett Lake, Minn.
 George Jeffery, general mechanic 900, Nevada, Nev.
 Harry A. Puckett, farmer 720, Pierre, S. D.
 Rebecca Brigance, teacher 720, Pine Ridge, S. D.
 Harvey E. Young, asst. farmer 840, San Carlos, Ariz.
 Anthony Vanoss, carpenter 720, Sisseton, S. D.
 Harry M. Bardon, ind. teacher 600, Standing Rock, N. D.
 Floyd E. White, teacher, 72 m., Tongue River, Mont.
 Stella D. Preston, laundress 480, Wahpeton, N. D.
 Jas. L. Ballou, physician 1000, White Earth, Minn.

APPOINTMENTS—NONCOMPETITIVE.

Ella L. Brewer, asst. clerk 500, Under C. E. Dagenett.
 Saburns Guittard, nurse 720, Ft. Mojave, Ariz.
 Antoine DeRockbrain, expert farmer 1200, Standing Rock, N. D.

REINSTATEMENTS.

Henry Lunt, clerk 1200, Ft. Lapwai Sanatorium, Ida.
 Alfonso Cambidge, engineer 1000, Ft. Mojave, Ariz.
 Charles W. Kennedy, disciplinarian 720, Hayward, Wis.
 Frank S. Gauthier, asst. clerk 720, Keshena, Wis.
 Lizzie Wright, asst. cook 480, Osage, Okla.
 Don M. Carr, superintendent 2250, Yakima, Wash.
 Patrick Des Georges, disciplinarian 900, Zuni, N. Mex.

APPOINTMENTS BY TRANSFER.

George O. Keck, from physician 1400, Pueblo Day Schools, Albuquerque, N. M., to physician 1400, Albuquerque Boarding School.
 Walter G. West, from chief clerk 1200, White Earth, Minn. to superintendent 1450, Cantonment, Okla.
 S. A. M. Young, from superintendent 1800, Yakima, Wash., to superintendent 2000, Carson, Nev.
 John T. Marshall, from ind'l teacher 600, Standing Rock N. D., to farmer 840, Carson, Nev.
 Chas. H. Allender, from superintendent 900, Lovelocks, Nev., to superintendent 900, Cass Lake, Minn.
 John G. Antriz, from wheelwright 780, Uintah and Ouray, Utah, to carpenter 840, Cheyenne River, S. D.
 Mack Johnson, from add'l farmer 780, Seger, Okla., to gardener 900, Chilocco, Okla.
 Charles Pitt, from herder 200, Colorado River, Ariz., to butcher 200.
 Agnes Oliver, from asst. matron 500, Crow, Mont., to seamstress 500.
 Daniel N. Dougherty, from Indian Office to clerk 1400, Denver, Colo.

Belle McCue, from laundress 500, Navajo, New Mex., to laundress 540, Ft. Apache, Ariz.
 Luther B. Miller, from Isthmian Canal to issue clerk 1000, Ft. Belknap, Mont.
 Adeline Gruette, from laundress 500, Crow, Mont., to laundress 500, Ft. Belknap, Mont.
 Luetta Rummel, from principal 800, Lower Brule, S. D., to teacher 800, Ft. Belknap, Mont.
 Peter A. Slattery, from physician 1000, White Earth, Minn., to physician 1000, Ft. Bidwell, Cali.
 John J. Alley, from physician 1600, Ft. Lapwai school, Ida., to sup't. and phys. 1600, Ft. Lapwai sanatorium.
 Margaret L. Wallace, from teacher 660, Ft. Lapwai school, to teacher 660, Ft. Lapwai sanatorium.
 Rose I. Brooks, from teacher 600, Ft. Lapwai school, Ida., to teacher 600, Ft. Lapwai sanatorium.
 Frances E. Evans, from seamstress 600, Fort Lapwai school, Ida., to seamstress 600, Ft. Lapwai sanatorium.
 Margaret I. Moran, from housekeeper 600, Ft. Lapwai school, Ida., to housekeeper 600, Ft. Lapwai sanatorium.
 Roens Calhoun, from laundress 600, Ft. Lapwai school, Ida., to laundress 600, Ft. Lapwai sanatorium.
 Augusta Muhmel, from asst. laundress 500, Ft. Lapwai school, Ida., to asst. laundress 500, Ft. Lapwai san.
 Ida I. Alligier, from cook 600, Ft. Lapwai school, Ida., to cook 600, Ft. Lapwai sanatorium.
 Corinne Thornton, from asst. cook 500, Fort Lapwai school, Ida., to asst. cook 500, Fort Lapwai Sanatorium.
 Mary E. Notzler, from nurse 840, Fort Lapwai school, Ida., to nurse, 840, Fort Lapwai Sanatorium.
 Edith Rosa Chaney, from nurse 720, Fort Lapwai school, Ida., to nurse, 720, Fort Lapwai Sanatorium.
 Charles Crisp, from farmer 720, Fort Lapwai school, Ida., to farmer, 720, Fort Lapwai sanatorium.
 Ernest W. Culver, from carpenter 840, Fort Lapwai school, Ida., to carpenter, 840, Fort Lapwai sanatorium.
 Fred A. Poote, from engineer 840, Ft. Lapwai school, Ida., to engineer 840, Ft. Lapwai Sanatorium, Ida.
 F. E. St. Jacques, from dairyman 840, Ft. Lapwai school, Ida., to dairyman 840, Ft. Lapwai Sanatorium, Ida.
 Alvin Foote, from laborer 600, Ft. Lapwai school, Ida., to laborer 600, Ft. Lapwai Sanatorium, Ida.
 Avery Foote, from laborer 420, Ft. Lapwai school, Ida., to laborer 420, Ft. Lapwai Sanatorium, Ida.
 John A. Carswell, from carpenter 720, Sisseton, S. D., to farmer 900, Kaibab, Ariz.
 Francis St. Clair Reilly, from physician 1000, Walker River, Nev., to physician 1200, Klamath, Ore.
 Henry E. Roberts, from asst. clerk 900, Shoshoni, Wyo., to asst. clerk 840, La Pointe, Wis.
 John E. Daugherty, from physician 1200, Winnebago, Neb., to supt. 1600, Lower Brule, S. D.
 Horace E. Morrow, from principal 900, Tongue River, Mont., to principal 1000, Lower Brule, S. D.
 E. G. Murtaugh, from physician 1200, Yankton, S. D., to supt. and physician 1500, Moapa River, Nev.
 Blanche E. Bartram, from clerk 600, Salem, Ore., to teacher 600, Moqui, Ariz.
 Fred E. Bartram, from prin. teacher 900, Salem, Ore., to clerk 900, Moqui, Ariz.
 Carney G. Preston, from gardener 1000, Sherman, Inst. Cal., to exp. farmer 1200, Omaha, Neb.
 Jas. A. Carroll, from supt. 2500, Mescalero, N. M., to supt. 2750, Osage, Okla.
 Domego Blackwater, from disciplinarian 800, Zuni, N. M., to carpenter 800, Pima, Ariz.
 Hazlett Austin Delcher, from physician 1000, Navajo Springs, Col., to physician 1200, Pima, Ariz.
 Frank L. Hoyt, from teacher 800, Ft. Belknap, Mont., to principal 1000, Rapid City, S. D.
 Neva N. Farrand, from teacher 600, Pipestone, Minn., to teacher 720, Sac and Fox, Iowa.

J. Silas Dawson, from laborer 540, Seneca, Okla., to add'l farmer 780, Seger, Okla.
 Beverly M. Wade, from gardener 900, Chilocco, Okla., to gardener 1000, Sherman Inst. Cal.
 Orrington Jewett, from outing matron 800, Ft. Mojave, Ariz., to outing matron 800, Sherman Inst. Cal.
 A. D. Dodge, from clerk 720, Pierre, S. D., to lease clerk 1000, Sisseton, S. D.
 Roger Gorman, from bureau of customs, Philippine Service, to teacher 720, Spokane, Wash.
 Jennie L. Brunk, from matron 540, Yankton, S. D., to seamstress 540, Tomah, Wis.
 Annistatia B. Hoover, from matron 60 Mo., Ft. McDermitt, Nev., to seamstress 540, Truxton Canon, Ariz.
 John B. Hoover, from supt. 1000, Ft. McDermitt, Nev., to addl. farmer 900, Truxton, Canon, Ariz.
 Charles L. Bailey, from property clerk 1000, Under H. C Means, to clerk 1000, Uintah and Ouray, Utah.
 Henry Crofoot, from addl. farmer 780, Ft. Hall, Idaho, to nurseryman 840, Western Navajo, Ariz.

APPOINTMENTS BY PROMOTION OR REDUCTION.

John Crotzer, from laborer 300, Cheyenne and Arapaho, Okla., to teamster 350.
 Walter D. Williams, from stockman 75m., Ft. Apache, Ariz., to supt. live stock 1000.
 Jesse E. Flanders, special officer 1200, Office of Suppressing of Liquor Traffic Among Indians, Denver, Col., to asst. chief special officer 1500.
 Wallace C. Wilson, from clerk 1100, Moqui, Ariz., to farmer 720.
 John P. Irwin, from blacksmith 720, Santa Fe, N. M., to carpenter 780.
 William Surrell, from private 20m., Shoshoni, Wyo., to chief of police 25 m.
 May Stanley, from fin. clerk 600, Soboba, Cal., to teacher 600.
 Emily K. Shawk, from teacher 600, Soboba, Cal., to teacher 720.
 William Galbraith, from forest guard 80m., Spokane, Wash., to 75m.
 L. E. Godfrey, from forest guard 80m., Spokane, Wash., to 75m.
 Charles Jules, from laborer 500, Tulalip, Wash., to addl. farmer 600.

SEPARATIONS—COMPETITIVE.

James T. Hockersmith, clerk 1100, Blackfeet, Montana.
 Christopher De Lisle, carpenter 900, Blackfeet, Montana.
 Lizzie James, cook 600, Carlisle, Pa.
 Elizabeth Armor, asst. matron 520, Carson, Nevada.
 Florence Queen, asst. matron 520, Carson, Nevada.
 Benjamin Caswell, supt. 900, Cass Lake, Minn.
 Elma Ulm, kindergartner 600, Cherokee, N. C.
 Joseph G. Howard, prin. teacher 1200, Chilocco, Okla.
 Louis F. Wiecking, engineer 1000, Cushman, Wash.
 Dr. G. A. Lande, physician 1600, Office of Medical Supervisor Ft. Belknap, Mont.
 Paul E. Gradall, add. farmer 720, Fort Belknap, Mont.
 Peter Mitchell, engineer 720, Fort Belknap, Mont.
 James Allen, blacksmith 900, Fort Belknap, Mont.
 Amy Gardam, cook 520 Fort Belknap, Mont.
 Eilbeck M. Burwell, clerk 900, Fort Lapwai, Idaho.
 Louise McCarthy, teacher 660, Genoa, Nebr.
 Mary J. Felling, seamstress 600, Genoa, Nebr.
 Myrta A. Randolph, teacher 600, Genoa, Nebr.
 Lucy W. Tatum, seamstress 520, Greenville, Cal.
 William E. Keen, prin. bus. dept. 1200, Haskell Institute, Kans.
 Peter J. Jantz, engineer 720, Kiowa, Okla.

Morris Gallas, tchr. metal working 720, Haskell Institute, Kans.
 Etta L. Keen, teacher 660, Kiowa, Okla.
 J. C. Levensgood, supt. 1600, Lower Brule, S. D.
 Jennie Hood, teacher 720, Malki, Cal.
 Louis C. Evans, genl. mechanic 1000, Moqui, Ariz.
 Nora Millikan, seamstress 500, Otoe, Okla.
 James A. Couch, carpenter 600, Pine Ridge, S. D.
 Otis M. Wood, teacher 720, Pine Ridge, S. D.
 Walter Mosier, add'l farmer 900, Rosebud, S. D.
 John F. Enright, tailor 800, Salem, Ore.
 Charley O. Stevens, carpenter 780, Santa Fe, N. Mex.
 M. Weisenberger, teacher 540, Kiowa, Okla.
 Edmonda Hughes, dom. science tchr. 660, Sherman Institute, Cal.
 Ethel E. Crill, teacher 660, Sherman Institute, Cal.
 Mattie E. Montgomery, teacher 720, Sherman Institute, Cal.
 Cipriana G. Norton, asst. matron 600, Sherman Institute, Cal.
 Anna Bolinske, laundress 480, Shoshoni, Wyo.
 Carl Stevens, teacher 720, Soboba, Cal.
 Placida Schaefer, asst. matron 500, Standing Rock, N. D.
 Benjamin F. Bennett, farmer 1000, Tongue River, Mont.
 Floyd E. White, teacher 72 mo., Tongue River, Mont.
 Mable E. Odell, nurse 720, Tulalip, Wash.

SEPARATIONS—NONCOMPETITIVE.

Frank S. Gauthier, asst. clerk 720, Keshena, Wis.
 Thomas J. Flood, asst. clerk 900, Osage, Okla.
 Frances E. Williams, teacher 660, Pima, Ariz.

SPECIAL APPOINTMENT—JULY.

Charles L. Davis, Supervisor of Farming, promoted, from \$2500 a year, with traveling expenses, and \$3.00 per diem, to \$3,000, with same allowances, July 10, 1912.

SPECIAL SEPARATION—JULY.

Graves Moore, Supervisor of Indian Schools, \$2,000 a year, traveling expenses and \$3.00 per diem, July 31, 1912.

CHANGES FOR MONTH OF AUGUST.

APPOINTMENTS—PROBATIONARY.

Arthur T. Saunders, genl. mech. 720, Hayward, Wis.
 Maxwell Herman, physician 1000, Moqui, Ariz.
 William A. Higgins, teacher 660, Phoenix, Ariz.
 Helen R. Scott, dom. scien. tchr. 660, Sherman Inst., Cal.
 William E. Endicott, fmr. 720, Uintah and Ouray, Utah.
 Loyd E. Patchell, asst. clerk 720, Union, Okla.
 Eleanor Pickard, stenographer 780, Union, Okla.
 Melvin D. Strang, addl. farmer 720, Walker River, Nev.
 Levi Levering, supt. 100m, Nuyaka, Okla.
 John D. Keeley, clerk 720, Pierre, S. D.

APPOINTMENTS—EXCEPTED.

Chas. E. Carpenter, special officer 1200, office of suppressing liquor traffic among Indians.
 L. W. Carson, special officer 1200, office of suppressing liquor traffic among Indians.
 Jacob P. Brandt, special officer 1200, office of suppressing liquor traffic among Indians.
 Wm. A. Haxle, special officer 1200, office of suppressing liquor traffic among Indians.
 George Greeley, asst. engineer 600, Leupp, Ariz.
 Clyde M. Norton, supt. live stock 900, Lower Brule, S. D.
 Laura M. Houck, financial clerk 720, Pierre, S. D.

Margaret Dawson, baker 400, Pipestone, Minn.
 Chas. N. Giffin, fin. clerk 750, Red Moon, Okla.
 Wallace D. Bailey fin. clerk 1000, Soboba, Cal.
 Chadwick E. Arnold, phys. 600, Soboba, Cal.
 Josie Sausau, cook 500, Warm Springs, Ore.
 Lucy Adams, baker 480, White Earth, Minn.
 Lizzie D. Trottechaud, baker 480, White Earth, Minn.

APPOINTMENTS—REINSTATEMENTS.

August A. Breuninger, assistant 660, Flandreau, S. D.
 Moses E. King, asst. eng. 600, Flandreau, S. D.
 Anna Kurtz, cook 600, Genoa, Neb.
 A. L. McIntosh, clerk 60m, Nuyaka, Okla.
 Robert H. Weimer, farmer 720, Pawnee, Okla.
 Dora S. Lachrone, teacher 600, Salem, Ore.
 William Balsler, disciplinarian 600, Tongue River, Mont.
 Augusta Nash seamstress 500, Uintah and Ouray, Utah.

APPOINTMENTS BY TRANSFER.

Lizzie A. Farrell, from matron 660, Crow Creek, S. D., to matron 660, Bismarck, N. D.
 Martha Littlechief, from cook 500, Kiowa, Okla. to cook 500 Cantonment, Okla.
 Margaret Martin, cook 500, Ft. Bidwell, Cal. to baker 520 Carson, Nev.
 Elsa Mayham, asst. matron 660, Haskell Inst., Kan. to matron 660, Carson, Nev.
 Nellie B. Peck, baker 400, Pipestone, Minn. to seamstress 500 Cheyenne River, S. D.
 Horace B. Fuller, expert farmer 1200, Hayward, Wis., to principal and teacher of agriculture 1500, Chilocco, Okla.
 Isaac N. Kelly, physician 1000, Nett Lake, Minn., to physician 1200, Colville, Wash.
 Arthur A. Eisenberg, physician 1100, Lower Brule, S. D., to physician 1200 Crow Creek, S. D.
 Polk Richards, physician 1200, White Earth, Minn., to asst. physician 1600, Under D. N. Dougherty, Denver, Colorado.
 Melinda M. Cornelius, asst. matron 300, Kickapoo, Kan., to housekeeper 560, Flandreau, S. D.
 Julia M. Escher, teacher 60 mo. Blackfeet, Mont., to teacher 660 Flandreau, S. D.
 Fred A. Clark, carpenter 840, Tulalip, Wash. to carpenter 840 Fort Lapwai San., Idaho.
 George G. Commons, clerk 1200, Fort Peck Allot, Mont., to lease clerk 1200 Fort Lapwai San., Idaho.
 James Grant, teamster 360, Fort Totten, N. D. to add'l farmer 600 Fort Lapwai San., Idaho.
 Martin Strait, add'l farmer 360, Fort Totten, N. D., to teamster 360 Fort Lapwai San. Idaho.
 Anna B. O'Bryan, teacher 660, Flandreau, S. D. to teacher 600 Genoa, Neb.
 Jessie P. Bent, teacher 600, Genoa, Neb. to asst. matron same.
 Jessie P. Bent housekeeper 560, Flandreau, S. D. to teacher 600, Genoa, Neb.
 Sarah E. Chinn, cook 500, Warm Springs, Ore. to seamstress 520, Greenville, Cal.
 Frances C. Wenrich asst. principal 1000, Haskell Institute Kans. to senior teacher.
 Edwin L. Chalcraft, supt. 2025, Salem, Ore. to supt. 125m, Jones Male Academy, Okla.
 Byron P. Adams, clerk 900, irri. ser. Colo. Riv., clerk 900, Kaw, Okla.
 Jeremiah L. Suffecool, clerk 900, Lower Brule, S. D. to financial clerk 1200.
 Clarence R. Jefferis, supt. 1800, Western Navajo, Ariz., to supt. 2500 Mescalero, N. M.
 Etta G. Cross, cook 540, Oneida, Wis. to laundress 540.
 Amanda M. Chingren, out. mat. Phoenix, Ariz. to female Ind. teacher 840.

Carrol M. Scott, from teacher 1200 Phoenix, Ariz. to prin. teacher 1200.
 Ernest R. McCray, from teacher 600, Potawatomi, Kan. to asst. clerk 720.
 U. L. Clardy, asst. supt. 1500, Salem, Ore. to clerk 1500.
 Harry E. Wadsworth, from supt. 1900, Shoshone Wyo. to supt. 2100, Salem, Ore.
 Harvey E. Young, asst. farmer 840, San Carlos, Ariz. to add. farmer 840.
 Ralph S. Miller, clerk \$4 day, Soboba, Cal., to asst. clerk 900, Shoshoni, Wyo.
 Geo. M. Tunison, spl. examiner 2000, Winnebago, Neb., to spl. examiner, 2000 Shoshoni, Wyo.
 Hyson Cornelius, from asst. farmer, 300, Tomah, Wis., to asst. engi. 300.
 William F. Aven, from day sch. supt. 1800 Under supvr. J. B. Brown, to supt. 125m, Tuskahoma, Okla.
 Chas. L. Bailey, from clerk 1000, Uintah and Ouray, Utah, to issue clerk 1000.
 Mary E. Davis, from seamstress 500, Uintah and Ouray, Utah, to asst. matron 500.
 Key Wolf, from private 20m, Union Agency, Okla. to appraiser 75m.
 William L. Hammond, from dep. Ind. Com. Five Tribes 125m, Union Agency, Okla. to appr. 1200.
 Chas. V. Pyle, from dep. Ind. appr. com. Five Tribes, 125m, Union Agency, Okla. to field clerk 1200.
 Loyd B. Locke, from dep. ind. appr. com. Five Tribes 125m, Union Agency, Okla. to asst. dist. agt. 1200.
 Lewis W. Page, teacher 720, White Earth, Minn. to prin. 900.
 Ernest J. Alley, from phys. 1200, Crow Creek, S. D. to phys. 1200, Winnebago, Neb.
 Willard A. Fuller, fin. clerk, 1200, Lower Brule, S. D. to supt. 1400 Ft. Bidwell, Cal.

APPOINTMENTS BY PROMOTION OR REDUCTION.

Clyde M. Blair, from teacher, 900, Albuquerque, N. M., to 1000.
 Lucy Flint, from teacher, 660, Albuquerque, N. M., to 720.
 Anna M. Siebert, from seamstress, 600, Albuquerque, N. M., to 660.
 Candelario Roybal, from baker, 480, Albuquerque, N. M., to 540.
 Vicente F. Armijo, from gardener, 720, Albuquerque, N. M., to 780.
 George Simeral, from teacher, 72 m, Bishop, Cal., to 84 m.
 Thos. Watterson, from private, 20 m, Bishop, Cal., to 30 m.
 George Collins, from private, 20 m, Bishop, Cal., to 30 m.
 George Earle, from private, 20 m, Bishop, Cal., to 30 m.
 Elizabeth Bender, from teacher, 500, Blackfeet, Mont., to 600.
 George Horn, from line rider 480, Blackfeet, Mont., to 720.
 Nellie Sherwood, from teacher, 600, Blackfeet, Mont., to 660.
 Peter J. Gokey, from carpenter 900, Blackfeet, Mont., to 840.
 Jacob A. Fowles, fin. clerk 840, Canton, S. D., to 960.
 Isabella Smith, matron 600, Canton, S. D., to 660.
 Elmer Hendrix, laborer 480, Canton, S. D., to 540.
 Wm. R. Hollenbeck, laborer 480, Canton, S. D. to 540.
 Elva B. Klaus, matron 500, Cantonment, Okla. to 540.
 Margaret Roberts, teacher 720, Cherokee, N. C., to 840.
 Mable E. Curtis, from teacher 60 mo., Cherokee, N. C., to 720.
 Albert L. Burkey, from farmer 840, Cheyenne River, S. D., to 900.
 Leonard Delmater, from addl. farmer 780, Cheyenne River, S. D., to 900.
 Sadie F. Robertson, from teacher 780, Chilocco, Okla., to Sr. teacher, 840.
 Arthur C. Plake, from addl. farmer 780, Colorado River, Ariz., to 900.

- Howard Komopah, from laborer 420, Colorado River, Ariz., to 480.
- Benjamin F. Emery, from supt. live stock 900, Colville, Wash., to supt. live stock, 1080.
- Sallie F. Taylor, from hskpr. 400, Crow Creek, S. D., to cook 500.
- Ella L. Brewer, from asst. clerk 500, Office of Supvr. of Indian Employment to asst. clerk 720.
- Frieda A. L. Frischke, dom. science tchr. 600, Flandreau, S. D., to 660.
- James A. Howarth, Jr., from forest asst., 1500, Fond du Lac, Minn., to 1700.
- Nathaniel P. White, from disciplinarian 840, Fort Mojave, Ariz., to 960.
- Wm. Whitright, ind'l. teacher 660, Fort Peck, Mont., to 720.
- Martha H. Baughman, from fld. matron 600, Fort Totten, N. D., to 660.
- Harriet A. Parker, fr m matron 540, Greenville, Cal., to 600.
- Selina Twoguns, from asst. matron 500, Greenville, Cal., to 520.
- Raymond A. Hoyt, teacher wood working and mech. draw., 800, Haskell Inst., Kan., to 840.
- Hanna Small, from seamstress 720, Haskell Inst., Kan., to 780.
- Daniel R. Morrison, from addl. farmer 720, Havasupai, Supai, Ariz., to 840.
- Frank Satterlee, from laborer 400, Keshena, Wis., to 540.
- Carrie E. Beers, from principal 900, Keshena, Wis., to 1000.
- Mary Meagher, from matron 450, Keshena, Wis., to 600.
- William H. Edelen, from clerk 1200, Leupp, Ariz., to 1000.
- Otto T. Ritter, from blacksmith 720, Moqui, Ariz., to 840.
- Wallace C. Wilson, from farmer 720, Moqui, Ariz., to 900.
- Grace Viets, from field matron 720, Moqui, Ariz., to 780.
- Sarah E. Abbott, from field matron 720, Moqui, Ariz., to 840.
- Thomas C. Lannan, from teacher 720, Moqui, Ariz., to 840.
- Walter Rendtorff, from physician 1200, Kiowa, Okla., to 1300.
- Francis E. Neptune, from teacher 540, Mt. Pleasant, Mich., to 600.
- Ottillie M. Noire, from housekpr., 500, Mt. Pleasant, Mich., to 600.
- John B. Cutting, from carpenter 720, Navajo, N. M., to 840.
- Roger W. Bishoff, from principal 900, Navajo, N. M., to 1200.
- Lucy A. Case, from teacher 660, Navajo, N. M., to 720.
- Gerda C. Wennerland, from kindergart'r. 600, Navajo, N. M., to 660.
- James M. Blackburn, from ind. teacher 660, Navajo, N. M., to 720.
- Tillie Slane, from matron 540, Navajo, N. M., to 600.
- Laura Alverson, from seamstress 500, Navajo, N. M., to 540.
- Lila A. C. Wiley, from cook 500, Navajo, N. M., to 540.
- Ethnebah Sandoval, from asst. matron 300, Navajo, N. M., to 540.
- John Wetenhall, from add. farmer 720, Pala, Cal., to 780.
- James L. Howery, from add. farmer 720, Pawnee, Okla., to 780.
- Frank W. Long, from add. farmer 720, Pawnee, Okla., to 780.
- Milton M. Thorne, from steno. & type., 1000, Supvr. H. B. Pears, to 1200.
- H. D. Jenckes, from physician 500, Pipestone, Minn., to 600.
- Pelagia Nash, from asst. clerk 540, Ponca, Okla., to 600.
- Augustus D. Allen, from add. farmer 1000, Pueblo, N. M., (Albq.) to 1100.
- James E. Burke, from clerk 900, Pueblo, N. M., (Albq.) to 1000.
- Sue O. maith, from clerk 900, Pueblo, N. M., (Albq.) to 1000.
- Elizabeth S. Cooper, from teacher 600, Pierre, S. D., to 720.
- Fred Cookman, from engineer 900, Pierre, S. D., to 1000.
- Ford A. Thompson, from add. farmer 720, Santee, Neb., to 840.
- Annie E. Lininger, asst. matron 520, Shawnee, Okla., to 540.
- Sophia Anderson, from seamstress 480, Shawnee, Okla., to 500.
- Ada M. Atkinson, from cook 500, Sherman Inst., Cal., to 540.
- Albert B. Tonkin, from physician 500, Shoshoni, Wyo., to 600.
- Manuel Leon, from engineer 180, Soboba, Cal., to 300.
- May Stanley, from teacher 600, Soboba, Cal., to 900.
- William L. Shawk, from physician 1000, Soboba, Cal., to 1200.
- Louis Majel, from laborer 480, Soboba, Cal., to 600.
- John Murray, from blacksmith 720, Uintah & Ouray, Utah, to 780.
- Henry B. Lloyd, from physician 1200, Uintah & Ouray, Utah, to 1400.
- Lucy N. Carter, from matron 540, Uintah & Ouray, Utah, to 600.
- Frank B. Lyon, from blacksmith 720, Uintah & Ouray, Utah, to 780.
- James Noah Peacher, from forest guard 840, Uintah & Ouray, Utah, to 900.
- S. J. Pebworth, from constable 900, Union, Okla., to 1080.
- Willard P. Green, from physician 1000, White Earth, Minn., to 1400.
- J. W. Cheshier, from forest guard. 85 m, Yakima, Wash., to 80 mo.
- Geo. W. Wimberly, from physician 1200, Yakima, Wash., to 1500.
- Edwin J. Wilkinson, from farmer 900, Zuni, N. M., to 1000.
- Victoria Fickle, from asst. seams, 420, Salem, Ore., to 540.
- Wm. Balmer, from disci., 600, Tongue River, Mont., to 720.
- Mabel L. Grime, from seamstr., 500, Tongue River, Mont., to 600.
- Mary Pike, from cook 500, Tongue River, Mont., to 600.

SEPARATIONS—COMPETITIVE.

- Hattie B. Dilts, seamstress, 500, Canton, S. D.
- Mary E. York, cook, 500, Cantonment, Okla.,
- Rosamond E. Jones, teacher, 600, Cherokee, N. C.
- Ada R. Hetrick, seamstress, 600, Chilocco, Okla.
- Margaret L. Long, asst. matron, 660, Chilocco, Okla.
- Mary Bates, teacher, 600, Cushman, Wash.
- Annie Griffiths laundress, 500, Cushman, Wash.
- Ida McQueston, teacher, 800, Cushman, Wash.
- Morton C. Helm, asst. supvr. 1400, to office supvr. Ind. Employment.
- Ernest W. Culver, carpenter, 840, Fort Lapwai, Idaho: (Sanitorium).
- Isaac D. Bickmore, farmer, 720, Fort McDermitt, Nev.
- Alfonso Cambidg, engineer, 1000, Fort Mojave, Ariz.
- Martin V. Basham, carpenter, 840, Fort Mojave, Ariz.
- Bianche M. Davis, asst. matron, 600, Fort Mojave, Ariz.
- Nels A. Levang, teacher, 72 mo. Fort Peck, Mont.
- Fannie F. Gates, asst. matron, 660, Genoa, Neb.
- Mabel T. Ellis, cook, 660, Genoa, Neb.
- Martha F. Christ, teacher, 660, Genoa, Neb.
- Anna R. Frey, teacher 720, Genoa, Neb.
- Phil C. Dwinell, teacher 660, Haskell Institute, Kan.
- Margaret A. Fox, teacher 600, Haskell Inst., Kans.
- Julia R. Still, teacher 660, Haskell Inst., Kan.
- Mary Meagher, matron, 600, Keshena, Wis.
- Bertha L. Engle, laundress 480, Kiowa, Okla.
- Inez Hudson, teacher 600, Kiowa, Okla.
- Amanda L. Waterman, field matron, 720, Klamath, Ore.
- Lou E. Sinnard laundress 600, Moqui, Ariz.
- Laban C. Sherry, teacher 72m., Moqui, Ariz.
- Evelyn Pierce, asst. teacher 480, Nevada, Nev.

Lizzie Wright, asst. cook, 480, Osage, Okla.
 Fanny J. Cordell, asst. matron 420, Otoe, Okla.
 Arthur S. Voiles, farmer 720, Otoe, Okla.
 James B. Burks, clerk 1000, Pueblo, N. M. (Albuquerque)
 May R. Woods, teacher 72m., Pueblo, N. M. (Albuquerque)
 Anna. M. Turner, tchr. 72m, Pueblo, N. M. (Albuquerque)
 John M. Chapman, phys. 1000, Pueblo Bonito, N. M.
 Gertrude Bowman, teacher 600, Rapid City, S. D.
 Lula C. Parr, tchr. 720, Rice, Ariz.
 Ellen Renner, tchr. 600, Salem, Ore.
 John Chaillaux, tchr. 840, San Juan, N. M.
 Lida G. Romick, kintgtnr. 600, Shawnee Okla.
 Stella Robbins, music tchr. 720, Sherman Inst., Cal.
 Beverly M. Wade, gdnr. 1000, Sherman Inst., Cal.
 Ethel M. Wadsworth, seamstress 660, Shoshoni, Wyo.
 Zora E. Haire, cook 480, Sisseton, S. D.
 Charles F. Warner, supt. 1400, Southern Ute, Colo.
 Beulah V. Bisbee, cook, 500, Standing Rock, N. D.
 Wm. E. Porter, genl. mech. 900, Tongue River, Mont.
 Sidney L. Caulkins, add. fmr. 720, Tongue River, Mont.
 Ethel M. Malone kindgtnr. 660 Tulalip, Wash.
 Martha A. Freeland matron 600, Tulalip, Wash.
 Elsie A. McLaughlin, tchr. 720, Tulalip, Wash.
 Sidney D. Purviance asst. clerk 900, Umatilla, Ore.
 Jas. W. Reynolds, expert fmr. 1200, Union Okla.
 S. J. Pebworth, constable 1680, Union, Okla.
 Loyd R. Patchell, asst. clerk 720, Union, Okla.
 Addie Perry, cook 540 Wahpeton, N. D.
 John M. Lufkins, disci. 600 Wahpeton, N. D.
 M. Helen Manz, tchr. 600 Western Shoshone, Nev.
 Hattie B. Parker, matron 600, Western Shoshone, Nev.
 Elsie A. Parker, teacher 600, White Earth, Minn.
 Emory A. Marks, teacher 720, White Earth, Minn.

SEPARATIONS—NONCOMPETITIVE.

Marie Beauvais, seamstress 480, Cantonment, Okla.
 Mary V. Bedford asst. clerk 900, Fort Peck, Mont.
 Wilbur M. Johnson, farmer 660, Ponca, Okla.
 Ida Elm seamstress 420, Springfield, S. D.
 Winifred A. Garlow, asst. matron 540, Uintah and Ouray,
 Utah.
 Violette Nash, asst. matron 540, White Earth, Minn.

SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS—AUGUST.

Lester M. Holt of Wisconsin, superintendent of Irrigation,
 \$2250 a year, traveling expenses and \$3.00 per diem.
 August 16, 1912.
 Walter B. Fry, of D. C., supervisor of farming. (temp.)
 \$2400 a year, traveling expenses and \$3.00 per diem.
 Thomas F. Murphy, supervisor of farming, \$2500 a year,
 traveling expenses and \$3.00 per diem. (temp.)

Do Your Christmas Shopping
 at
The Peoples Store
 Make this store your headquarters
 Every Department is Filled to Overflowing with
Holiday Goods
 of the Dependable Sort
 Fancy Dry Goods, Novelties, Furnishings, Toys,
 Candies and Fancy Groceries
"Trade Where THEY ALL Trade"
 We deliver to Chilocco

Chilocco R. R. Time Table

Some trains on this division do not stop at our stations, but those here given stop daily. The Santa Fe station is 1½ miles east of the Administration Building; the Frisco station is about the same distance north-west. The station on the Santa Fe is known as Chilocco; that on the Frisco as Erie. Either station is the first stop south of Arkansas City, Kansas.

Santa Fe Trains.

SOUTHBOUND—No. 17, 7:57 a. m.; No. 407, Shawnee Branch, 8:25 a. m.; No. 15, 5:15 p. m.

NORTHBOUND—No. 16, 11:35 a. m.; No. 408, 7:13 p. m.; No. 18, 7:55 p. m.

Frisco Trains.

SOUTHBOUND—No. 609, 9:43 a. m.; No. 607, 3:58 p. m. Stop on Signal.

NORTHBOUND—No. 608, 11:47 a. m.; No. 612, 6:12 p. m. Stop on Signal.

IF IT IS FROM PECK'S IT'S THE BEST

W. S. PECK
The Modern Grocer

Orders Taken and Special
 Delivery for Chilocco

217 S. Summit St., Arkansas City, Kans

T. B. Oldroyd & Sons

House Furnishings
 Undertaking

Good Stock; Reasonable Prices
 Square Treatment

207-209 W. 5th Ave., Arkansas City, Kans

HAVE YOU A GOD?

THIS is one of our own gods — that is, a photo of one of those we are selling in our endeavors to aid all worthy Indians to create a demand for their handicraft. **C**It is one of those

TESUQUE RAIN GODS

you have heard so much about. They are made by the Indians of Tesuque Pueblo, New Mexico. **C**They are odd; made 6 to 8 inches tall, in several colors and decorations. We get from 25 to 35c each for them. They are worth 25c more. **C**Send for one



THE INDIAN PRINT SHOP

PART OF THE U. S. INDIAN SCHOOL AT CHILOCCO, OKLA.

HIAWATHA

At CHILOCCO in Picture and Prose

WE have a very few copies left of "The Chilocco Hiawatha in Picture and Prose," a companion booklet to "The Story of Hiawatha." This booklet is about 7x10 inches in size and has 28 pages. Besides a three-page description of the play as given at Chilocco by real Indian characters, and "A Brief Description



of Chilocco," the booklet contains eight full-page illustrations of the play and its characters. There are, also, nine views of the Chilocco school in the pamphlet, which is printed on enameled paper and bound with a colored cord. A deckle-edge cover adorns the booklet, and it was printed by Chilocco Indians, making it a neat souvenir for either presentation to your Eastern friends or as part of your own "Indian" collection.

Twenty-five cents, postpaid.

The Indian Print Shop
U. S. INDIAN SCHOOL, CHILOCCO, OKLAHOMA.

BOOKS

AT SPECIAL LOW PRICES

The Indian Print Shop has a number of copies of these books which it will dispose of at reduced prices:

Lolami In Tusayan.

By Clara Kern Bayliss.

(A story of the Hopi Country)



How To Make Baskets.

By Mary White.

MORE BASKETS AND HOW TO MAKE THEM.

By the same author.

These books are a little shopworn, but otherwise in good condition, and we will mail them to any address at these prices: Lolami In Tusayan, 40 cents; How To Make Baskets and More Baskets and How To Make Them, each at 80 cents per copy, postpaid. These prices are one-quarter lower than regular price. We wish to close out the stock on hand and make the price as an inducement to those interested.

The Indian Print Shop

U. S. INDIAN SCHOOL, CHILOCCO, OKLA.

Hopi Pottery

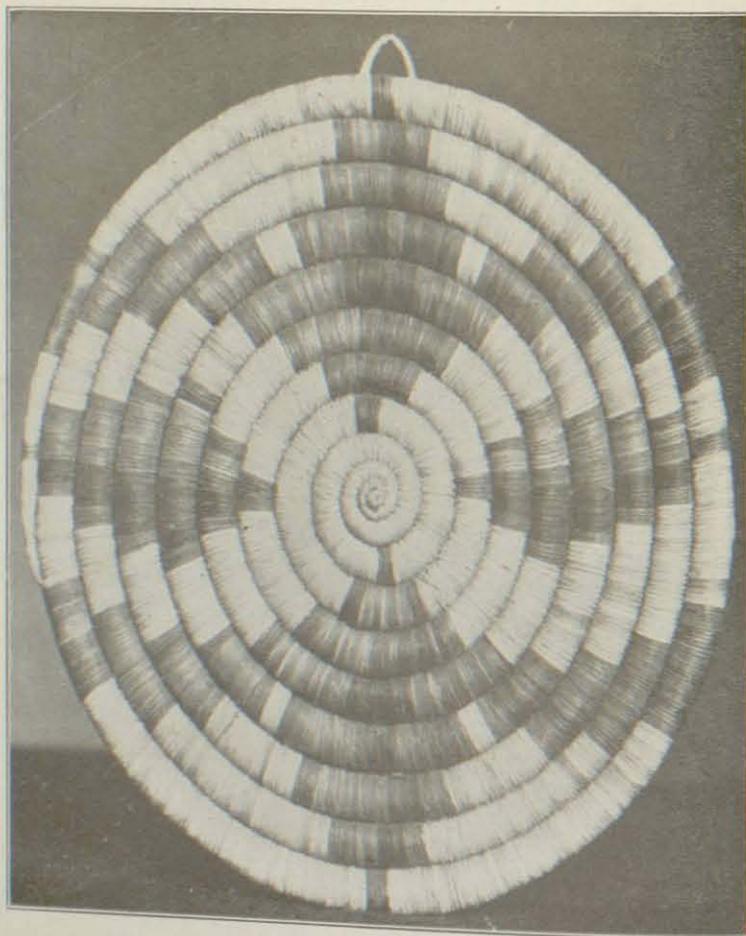


Above is reproduced by photography a genuine piece of the celebrated Hopi Pottery—an Olla made by the greatest living Indian potter, Nampeyo of Hano. We have some very nice pieces of this ware. Prices from fifty cents up.

The Indian Print Shop

U. S. Indian School, Chilocco, Oklahoma.

HOPI PLAQUES



Here is a halftone cut of one of our Hopi Basket Plaques. They are beautiful for house decoration. We have a number, of many colors and designs. This plaque is in five colors. Prices range from One Dollar up to Three Fifty.

THE INDIAN PRINT SHOP

At the United States Indian School at Chilocco, Oklahoma

NATIVE NAVAJO SADDLE BLANKETS



A DISPLAY OF NAVAJO BLANKETS, INDIAN PRINT SHOP.

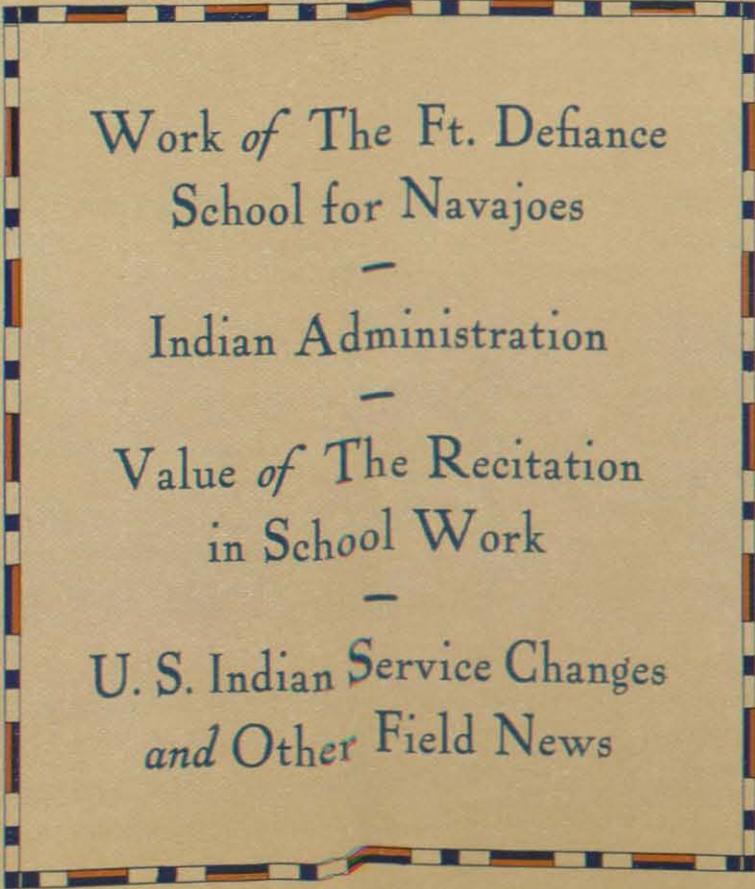
THE Indian Print Shop announces to its patrons and friends that it has, through the efforts of one of its representatives, been fortunate enough to secure a few Native Navajo Saddle Blankets—something we have been out of for some time. These Blankets are of the size to fold, and weigh from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ pounds each. The prices range from \$4.50 to \$9.50, according to quality and weave. These goods are extra fine, and we suggest that those who have been enquiring for saddle blankets tell us their needs. There is nothing to equal them for this use, and, of course, they will wear forever. State whether to ship by express or freight. **C** Everything of the very best.

THE INDIAN PRINT SHOP,
Navajo Blankets and Acoma Pottery, Chilocco, Okla.



THE INDIAN SCHOOL JOURNAL

ISSUED MONTHLY BY
THE U.S. INDIAN SCHOOL
CHILOCCO, OKLAHOMA
AND PRINTED BY INDIANS



*Work of The Ft. Defiance
School for Navajoes*

—
Indian Administration

—
*Value of The Recitation
in School Work*

—
*U. S. Indian Service Changes
and Other Field News*



DECEMBER, 1912