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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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Two Nez Perce Views Taken in Idaho by the Journal Camera
Some of the Tribe Celebrating the Fourth of July
Chief Moses (the Center Figure) and
Four of his Headmen.

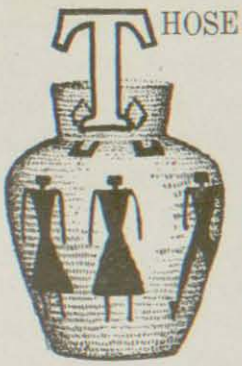
The Indian School Journal

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

VOLUME THIRTEEN MARCH, 1913 NUMBER SEVEN

THE CROATAN INDIANS OF NORTH CAROLINA

By CHARLES F. PEIRCE
Supervisor and Inspector, United States Indian Service



THOSE who live in the east often speak of taking a trip out west in order to see Indians, forgetting or never having learned, that there are thousands of Indians, or people who profess Indian blood, living in the states along the Atlantic coast. From the Penobscots of Maine on down the coast to the Seminoles of Florida, almost every state has some remnant of a former tribe that inhabited the region years ago. The state of North Carolina has the largest number of Indians, it being the home of the Eastern Cherokees who inhabit the mountain region in the western part of the state, and of the Croatans who live largely in Robeson County in the south-eastern part of the state.

The Croatan Indians, as these people are called, number about 10,000 persons, about 7,000 of whom reside in Robeson County.

There has been considerable doubt in the past as to the ancestry of these people, who stand alone as Indians in this section of the country. However, historians of recent date have now practically agreed they are a mixture of white and Indian, the white blood being that from the colonists of the Lost Colony of the Roanoke, and the Indian from the remnants of the once powerful tribes that inhabited the region south of Virginia.

Lawson, an early historian who visited this section of North Carolina in 1708, states that the Hatteras Indians, who then lived on Roanoke Island, told him their ancestors were white people, that they could "talk from a book," or read as he did, and that they were proud of the fact, and showed ever readiness to do the most kindly acts for him.

Lawson classed them as being a mixture of English and Hatorosk Indian, and a people of more than ordinary ability. In conversation with one of the old men of the tribe, who spoke excellent English and was very intelligent, he stated to me that his "grandfeythers" had told him that their peo-

ple were part Tuscarora and that when the Tuscaroras were driven north from the Carolinas many friendly families of them fled to white settlements where they were protected and took up their homes, and that later on friendly Indians from other tribes joined them and all moved to the region of the Lumber river where they have lived for the past two hundred years.

That the Indian blood is from more than one tribe is plainly seen by one familiar with Indian characteristics, for in the schools and at other gatherings one meets with positively different types of Indians.

It is also a fact that since the first discovery of these people they have had no Indian language nor Indian customs, and are not able to communicate with other Indians, except through the medium of the English language. In the use of this language they still hold to some of the Old English forms, such as "mon" for man, "feyther" for father, "wit" for know, etc. It is said that an old English expression for an oath such as "Dom my hand to the bone" is still used by many of the old people of this tribe.

The Scotch settlers first came to this section of North Carolina in 1730, and it is recorded that they found on Lumber river a larger tribe of Indians of light complexion, speaking English, having extremely neatly kept houses of logs, well kept yards, good roads for that period, farming, owning slaves and showing many evidences of civilization.

At that time their property was held in common, but in 1732 the first land grant was made by the state to two leading Croatans covering two large tracts in Robeson County.

It is a curious fact that it is a rare occurrence for one of these people to sell an acre of land, and that there are now lands in the possession of certain families that have been handed down from father to son, generation after generation, with no record of transfer from the original grant from the state, made more than one hundred and fifty years ago.

Recently it became necessary for the county to obtain title to a small tract for a site for a school house, when it was found that there was absolutely no record of the land to be found, and that the only title the present occupant had was by right of possession, it having been handed down to him by his ancestors.

Many of the Croatans served in the Continental army during the war of the revolution, and also during the war of 1812.

Until the year 1835 they were allowed to vote, owned slaves, built churches and school houses and lived very comfortably after the manner of their white neighbors.

In the year 1835 the state of North Carolina denied the right to vote to "all free persons of color" which of course included the Croatans. Against this very unjust Act the Croatans rebelled continuously, and it was not until 1885 when justice was given them and they were again recognized as citizens and given their rights as such. There are many exceedingly interesting incidents connected with the history of these people, concerning their connection with the war of the revolution, the civil war, their position in politics, religion, etc., but I must forbear at this time and bring my observations down to the present time.

Two years ago, after the "Guion Miller payment" to the Cherokees, some of the leaders of the Croatans appeared before the state legislature with a bill authorizing, or allowing, them to become a part of the incor-

porated band of Eastern Cherokees.

The Cherokees, disclaiming any relation to these people, and believing the bill a scheme on the part of the Croatans to obtain a pecuniary interest in their landed possessions, very strongly opposed the measure and it failed to become a law.

This was without doubt a good solution, for as one of the old Croatans expressed it to me, "Had my people been given federal aid along with the Cherokees, I am very much afraid that they would have become as lazy and good for nothing as they are".

There are but few full bloods among the Croatans, although one would readily class a large majority as being at least three-fourths Indian. They are classed as good citizens, are quite industrious, law abiding, and, to repeat an expression used by the county superintendent of schools, "Are crazy on the subject of education".

They do not associate with the Negro race, looking upon them in about the same way as to do the whites of their community.

The Croatans are fine physical specimens; better than those of the western tribes. They are increasing in number, large families being the rule. One Joseph Locklear is the father of twenty-five children, one wife being the mother of all. Another woman, Missouri Locklear, is thirty years old and the mother of twelve children, there being two sets of twins.

Physicians state that there is little or no eye trouble among them, and that they are no more subject to tubercular diseases than are whites or Negros of the county.

These people own 28,092 acres of very good land, about all of which is in a good state of cultivation. This land is given an assessed valuation of $334,212, which figure I am informed by the county auditor to be considerable below its actual value.

They also schedule personal property to the amount of $205,205, making a total taxable valuation of $539,417, in addition to paying $1,247 in poll taxes.

They are considered good farmers and some of them raise as much cotton to the acre as do any of the white planters.

As in all communities, there are some poor people, while at the same time there are a number of very good homes, the owners of which are said to be worth from six to ten thousand dollars.

As to the matter of education: the state of North Carolina is doing for the Croatans just what the state of New York is doing for her Indians, giving them a fair common school education.

The school census for 1911 shows that there were in Robeson County 1,976 Croatan children of school age. There were in session in the county twenty-five Indian district schools, in which there were enrolled 1594 pupils. The length of terms in the various school districts varied from four to eight months, while the average for the county was six months.

The teachers for these schools are in most cases Indians, who hold first- and second-grade certificates.

The wages paid range from thirty-five to fifty dollars per month, the average for last year having been a trifle over forty dollars.

For the support of these district schools last year there was appropriated from state and county educational funds $3,840.63 for salaries of teachers, and $1,195.95 for buildings and repairs. This amount was in addition to taxes paid by individual Indians for school purposes, the total amount

of which could not be readily obtained.

I did not have an opportunity to visit any of these district schools, but the county superintendent of schools informed me that they were much better than those maintained for colored people, and compared very favorably with the schools in the county for whites.

In order to prepare teachers for these Croatan schools, the state has established a so-called normal school at Pembroke.

The school plant consists of a school and assembly building and the principal's residence, about one half mile from town. It seems that this school has been struggling along for a number of years on a small state appropriation for salaries of two teachers only, until at the last session of the legislature it was made apparent that the Croatan schools were accomplishing good results, and, in consequence, a liberal appropriation was made for salaries and incidentals. An appropriation was also made for the erection of a small dormitory in order to care for those who came from a distance during the week.

At present the force consists of three very good white teachers, all of whom seem very much interested in their work.

While the school is termed a normal school, it is in fact nothing more than an ordinary graded school, including about two years of high school work. There is however, in connection with the regular course, a summer term of two months run as a sort of teachers' institute for the teachers of the district schools.

There are in attendance at the present time 127 pupils, the average attendance being about 104.

The children present on the day of my visit seemed bright and intelligent and deeply interested in their studies, and were much interested in a short talk given them as to what we are doing in our Government Indian schools throughout the country.

With an increased appropriation this year the principal seems very much encouraged, and expects to accomplish much better results.

He has been able to secure the services of two very good teachers from the north, and with the erection of a small dormitory building will be able to secure a more regular attendance, and also to raise the average age of normal students.

The matter of securing Federal aid for this institution has been discussed by the citizens of the state more or less, and, while it would no doubt be of much benefit, temporarily at least, at the same time it appears that it would be taking a step backward in our Indian school policy

At the present time it is the avowed policy of the government to require the states having an Indian population to assume the burden and responsibility for their education, so far as possible. North Carolina, like the state of New York, has a well organized plan for the education of the Indians within her borders, and there does not appear to be any justification for any interference or aid on the part of the government in either case, especially in a prosperous community like Robeson County, North Carolina.

Costs Good Money to Investigate.

It will cost the government $20,000 to investigate the condition of the Crow Indians in Montana, as proposed in a resolution adopted by the Senate several weeks ago authorizing the Department of Justice to make the inquiry. Attorney General Wickersham has informed those urging the investigation that his department is without funds for the work, and that it cannot be undertaken unless Congress makes an allowance of at least $20,000.

THE CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO INDIAN FAIR

By William B. Freer
Supervisor and Inspector, United States Indian Service

THE Cheyenne and Arapaho Fair is a joint undertaking by the Indians and employees of the four Cheyenne and Arapaho superintendencies in Oklahoma, namely Darlington, Cantonment, Seger and Red Moon. The fair was projected in 1910 at an informal conference of the four superintendents, and the first fair was held in October of that year at Weatherford, Oklahoma, under the supervision of the Seger superintendent, Mr. Walter F. Dickens, who first proposed holding the fair and whose management was so successful that the plan for a yearly fair became at once firmly established. The second and third fairs were held under the supervision of the Darlington superintendent, at Watonga, Oklahoma, which gave, free of charge, the use of its excellent fair-grounds together with camp-grounds, pasturage for the Indians' horses, water, lights, police protection, etc., and a cash bonus of $500.00. A number of the towns in the Cheyenne and Arapaho country annually compete for the fair, offering facilities and inducements like those given by the town of Watonga.

From the first, the Indians have borne a large part in the management of the fair, with the expectation that year by year they would be able to carry greater responsibilities, and this plan is working toward the desired result. The general management of the fair is vested in an executive committee made up of the president, vice-president and secretary of the fair association, all Indians, and the four superintendents of the Cheyenne and Arapaho field. The treasurer must be a bonded officer of the United States or give a satisfactory bond. There is an advisory committee composed of twenty-eight Indians, chosen by their fellow-tribesmen on the basis of the population of the several farm districts of the four superintendencies. This committee, after carefully considering the proposals of the different towns, determines the location of each fair and the committeemen, as individuals, strive to promote the interests of the fair in their several communities. The detailed management of the fair is in the hands of the superintendent of the reservation within which the fair is held. The fair association and its officers are governed by a constitution duly adopted by the Indians represented by the advisory committee. The next fair is to be held under the Seger superintendency.

The fair is financed from the receipts at the gates and grandstand, from the sale of concessions and privileges, and from the cash bonus already mentioned. All Indians are allowed free entrance to the fair-grounds but must pay for seats in the grandstand if they wish them. The public pays admission to the grounds and grandstand at the same rates as those charged at the white fairs. No aid is received or desired from the Govern-

ment. The receipts, which so far have been satisfactory, are employed in the payment of premiums and prizes to the Indians and for the hire of tents for exhibits and other general purposes, the cost of the transportation and maintenance of the Chilocco Indian School Band, the employment of Indian and other labor, the purchase of lumber and of materials for decorations, the sanitary policing of the grounds, and other necessary expenses.

At the last fair, one hundred and twenty premiums were offered for live stock and poultry, one hundred and forty for farm and garden products, twenty-four additional for displays of field corn raised by members of the Indian boys' corn clubs, one hundred and forty for sewing and fancy-work, one hundred four for culinary products and one hundred and three for native handiwork. The entries were numerous. The exhibits were all creditable and many were excellent. All compared very favorably with similar exhibits shown at the fairs of the white people.

One of the very interesting exhibts at our fair is the Indian baby show in which, at the last fair, twenty small babies, all very attractive, competed for prizes. Premiums were offered for the prettiest baby, the cleanest baby, the most neatly dressed baby, the fattest baby under one year, and the best behaved baby. The judges performed their duties with such discrimination that each and every infant shown received a prize!

The contests in neatness embraced competitions for the best kept teepees and tents in camp, and for the most neatly dressed Indian men, women and families of four or more persons.

The diversions of the fair are always carefully planned. They include, necessarily, horse and pony-races, which take place during a portion of the three afternoons. These races, which, so far have been free from objectionable features, are both interesting and popular. There are also foot-races and native Indian contests, such as horn-dart throwing by the women, throwing the shield by the men, archery and lacrosse. On the afternoons of the second and last days of the fair there takes place an Indian sham battle by mounted warriors in old-time war dress. The last two evenings there are picturesque and artistic reproductions of old Indian dances. These exhibitions last for an hour and are well understood by the Indians to be merely representations of the old customs which, therefore, are free from the objections usually urged against Indian dances. These reproductions of native games and dances are witnessed by throngs of spectators, both Indian and white, who crowd the large grandstand to overflowing and thus increase the revenues of the fair association as well as furnish innocent and instructive diversion. The Indians who take part in the dances and the sham-battle receive a slight monetary compensation.

Our fair is not without its religious and educational features, and here it may be said that the missionaries of the field, who number perhaps twenty and represent several denominations, are among the most enthusiastic workers for the fair. The religious services, which are always held at the grandstand on the Sunday morning and evening preceding the opening of the fair, are conducted by the missionaries and the Christian Indians.

These services are well attended, and on Sunday evening the townspeople close their own churches and join the Indians. Lectures, illustrat-

Improved Indian Camp as Shown at the Cheyenne and Arapaho Fair.

ed by the stereopticon, are arranged for one or two evenings before the real beginning of the fair proper. A year ago, a lecture of this kind was given upon Tuberculosis, with views showing proper and improper Indian dwellings and arrangements and otherwise emphasizing sanitary and unsanitary methods of living. At the last fair, arrangements had been made for two illustrated lectures by Rev. Arthur P. Wedge, of Lowell, Mass., of The Society for the Moral and Religious Instruction of the Indians, but unfortunately, Mr. Wedge was unable to come because of sickness in his family. The evenings intended for these lectures were thereupon devoted to religious meetings. The crowning feature of the last fair was the attendance of the well-trained Chilocco Indian School Band, which furnished music of high merit every afternoon and evening. On Tuesday evening, the band, assisted by the well-known Indian singer, Rev. Frank H. Wright, and by Mr. Hammontree, gave a concert which would be a musical treat any where. Mr. Wright and Mr. Hammontree sang also at the Sunday evening service.

Another educational feature of the fair was the health exhibit. This was housed in a large tent and consisted of placards bearing aphorisms, hints and suggestions relating to the prevention of disease, especially of tuberculosis, together with pictures and photographs. There were perhaps sixty large placards effectively arranged. They bore such legends as these:

Consumption is Not Inherited.

Consumption Can be Cured if Taken early.

Consumption Can be Prevented.

No Spitting, No Consumption.

Whiskey and Lemon Extract Prepare the Way for Tuberculosis.

With Fresh Air, Good Food, Soap and Water,

You'r Own Drinking Cup and No Alcoholic Drinks,

You Can Prevent Tuberculosis.

Sunlight Kills Germs.

Do Not Cover Your Head at Night.

Dust Has Germs In it. Beware of Dust.

Flies are More Dangerous than Rattlesnakes. Swat the Fly!

Some Indians Eat Animals that Have Died of Sickness. Don't do It. Such Meat Is Diseased.

There were pictorial representations of the breeding places of flies, "the cup that kills," or the common drinking cup, the greatly magnified germs of tuberculosis, proper food for consumptives, improper ways of sweeping, of drying meat, etc., and cards bearing mortality statistics of the Cheyennes and Arapahos. The fair association also printed and circulated a pamphlet written in simple English entitled "Tuberculosis and How to Prevent It." A copy of this pamphlet was placed in every teepee and tent in the camps and many copies were handed to white persons.

The health exhibit was installed and in charge of government physicians who also set up an emergency hospital provided with necessaries and a dispensary, where medicines and advice were given to those who applied. In the camps of approximately 2,500 Indians, two births took place during the fair, and one death, that of an old woman who had been ill a long time.

Particular attention was given by the fair management to matters of sanitation. The Indians themselves took pride in keeping a wholesome camp and collected in boxes or in piles all garbage which was removed twice daily by wagons. The absence of flies was marked. The teepees and tents were so neatly kept as to call forth much praise.

Concessionaires, among whom were a number of Indians, were obliged to protect the food and drink offered for sale from dust and flies and to keep the surroundings free from dirt and trash. The public latrines were daily cleaned and disinfected. No public drinking cups were allowed. Persons who came without cups might buy tin cups at three cents each or, if they did not wish to do this, they might receive paper cups free of charge. In every possible way it was sought to impress these lessons of proper living upon the Indians and the white visitors alike.

The fact that there was no drunkenness or disorder at the fair was commented upon frequently. This excellent showing is due to the general sobriety and good character of a large majority of the Indians and to the effective work on the part of the county sheriff and his assistants in preventing illicit traffic in intoxicants.

Whatever degree of success has attended the holding of our fairs has been due to the great interest shown by the Indians, to careful organization and pre-arrangment, to painstaking effort on the part of the workers, who, in the course of the holding of three fairs have become experts, and to the splendid spirit of co-operation existing among the Indians, the employees of the Government, the missionaries and the town people.

The fair is successful in its principal object, that of stimulating the Indians, in farming, stock-raising, general industry and home-making, since there can be no doubt that they are doing more and better farming than before, and striving to produce crops, stock and household products worthy of exhibition. The hope that a great gathering like the fair would tend to discourage excessive traveling and visiting among the Indians by furnishing an unrivalled opportunity for friendly reunions and pleasant diversions, has not been realized, since during the past year the Cheyennes and Arapahos have been away from their homes visiting more than ever before in recent years.

BASIC FACTS AND NEEDS IN INDIAN AFFAIRS*

By F. H. Abbott
Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs

I APPRECIATE the honor and the privilege of the opportunity to meet with the Board of Indian Commissioners and I shall take pleasure in placing myself and anyone else in the Indian Office at your command during your official stay in Washington.

I have been asked by your chairman, Hon. George Vaux, Jr., to lay before this Board Indian Service matters that seem to be of primary importance.

The question of the definite functions of this Board in connection with Indian Affairs, and of securing from Congress the appropriations necessary properly to perform those functions, it appears to me, is the question of foremost importance to you. It is also of the greatest importance to the present and future administration of Indian affairs, and this fact is my excuse for raising what otherwise might be considered a question for the exclusive consideration of the members of your Board. I am not going to take time here to submit elaborate argument on the question. Upon my recommendation, the Secretary of the Interior has asked Congress to increase the appropriation for your use and some of the arguments therefore from the standpoint of the Indian Service were outlined in my memorandum to First Assistant Secretary Adams of October 3, 1912, which accompanied the estimate, and copies of which I understand are in the hands of all members of the Board. The arguments in this memorandum, of course, are incomplete. But if this Board would be good enough to appoint a committee of members to investigate the methods and the work of the Indian Office—and I am going to suggest that you do appoint such a committee—I am sure such investigation would convince you, and then perhaps you could convince Congress that the Indian Service today needs the active services of an advisory board of directors, constituted exactly as this Board today is constituted, of public-spirited, non-salaried men, generally familiar with Indian Affairs, whose eminence as citizens is a guarantee against charges of partisan or interested motives, and whose term of office is not associated with presidential elections. This conclusion I have not reached hastily. It has grown upon me after a personal inspection of nearly every Indian School and Indian Reservation in the country and after thoughtful consideration of the needs and the difficulties of Indian Office administration.

I need not remind you that the Indian Service today is primarily a business affair. The problems in the field and in the Office are largely economic. What modern corporation handling nearly a billion dollars in property would conduct its affairs without a board of directors? How much less would it change business managers with every change in party government? What legal means is there available today to secure anything like continuity of policy in Indian affairs, except through the Board of Commissioners?

*Paper read before the Board of Indian Commissioners, January 15, 1913.

I do not mean to suggest that this Board should become an active executive body. I have in mind a relationship similar to that of a Board of Regents or a Board of Trustess of our great universities, to the executive heads thereof. The Board, through subcommittees, could make needed investigations of special field situations and could take up thoroughly questions of legislative and administrative policy, leaving the details of administration as now, in hands of executive officers of the Indian Bureau and the Department of the Interior. Such a program as I have in mind could be carried out without great encroachment on the time of individual members of the Board.

Nor would this suggestion involve the question of making the Commissioner of Indain Affairs independent of the Secretary of the Interior. Such a course would not be desirable, and it is only necessary to state that under existing law one-tenth of the cases handled in the Indian Office must have the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, to show that such a suggestion is impracticable.

I do want to say, however, that in the interest of greater efficiency, there is emphatic need for an enlargement of the scope of executive authority of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in certain phases of administration. This need is not based on the grounds urged by some persons; namely, that the Department of the Interior is inclined to "block" action on matters presented by the Indian Office. Nor is it true that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs is so hampered now that he cannot be expected to get results. Nine-tenths of the business of the Indian Office is handled solely by the Commissioner, directly, and if he does not get results, he alone is to blame. In the other tenth which goes through the Department, it is not my experience that the Commissioner is arbitrarily "blocked" in doing desirable things. The needs for increased authority for the Commissioner to which I refer, are in no sense personal, but relate to the system that has grown up from year to year, due largely to legislation and in part to regulations, and a proper remedy for which would be more welcome perhaps to the Secretary of the Interior than to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. This whole question of the relationship of the Indian Office to the Interior Department on account of the great variety and complexity of Indian legislation involved, is one worthy of your most careful consideration. It is one also in which you will find room for much honest difference of opinion as to the proper remedies to apply.

It is not necessary for me to say that the whole reason for making the Indian Bureau a most efficient business organization is to provide the promptest possible response to the needs of individual Indians as shown in their own requests, as well as those of field officials, with respect to their money and other property, and their personal welfare. It is of first importance, therefore, that this Board should know first hand, whether the Indian Bureau has an efficient business organization, and if not, why not, in order that it may get squarely behind the needed reforms with all its influence.

There is special reason today why you should look into the Indian Office. The press is filled with statements, official and otherwise, about the Indian Office. I am glad the press is taking up the discussion, as it is. Naturally, there is a tendency on the part of unfriendly critics to blame

Indian Office mangement for everything that fails to go right with the Indians, and to forget that this Office has to administer Indian affairs in accordance with Acts of Congress, many of which, though enacted with the best of purposes, have proved defective, and others enacted in the face of adverse reports from the Department. These are some of the reasons why it is desirable for this Board to find out first hand to what extent the charges of inefficiency against this Office are correct or are responsible for the criticisms referred to.

In advance of any investigation which may be made by you, in order that my silence may not be construed as assent to some of the criticisms most commonly made, I want to say that it is not true that the Indian Office and the Indian Service today is badly disorganized; it is not true that Indian Service employees, measured by the usual standards, are inefficient; nor can I agree entirely with the opinion that the chief defect of the Indian Service consists in the lack of proper staff organization; nor that an increase in the salary of the Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs would, of itself, necessarily improve the caliber of men available for these positions. It is true that the Indian Service organization, like all organizations, is not perfect, and the responsibilities involved do warrant larger salaries for employees from the Commissioner down. However, I want to say with all the emphasis of which I am capable, that the Indian Office and Field services are composed of as efficient and enthusiastic and honest a group of men and women as can be found in any branch of the Government Service, and our organization as at present constituted is as business-like and effective, considering the inherent difficulties, as can be expected.

The chief need of the Indian Office to make it more efficient is more help and larger salaries to meet the demands of its increasing business.

The one important fact which has not been sufficiently impressed upon Congress and upon the public in connection with Indian affairs is, that the Indian Bureau is in its youth and not in its old age; that it is a growing and not a decadent Bureau.

The policy of individualization adopted by Congress and which is being carried out in the allotment of land to individual Indians and the depositing of their funds in banks, is constantly increasing the work of this Bureau, and that work will continue to increase for many years to come. The rapidity of this increase is shown in the report of the Mails and Files Division of this Office.

For the calendar year 1911, 111,755 communications were received and brief-indexed; for 1912 this number was increased to 133,725; and the average monthly outgoing mail of the Bureau is nearly 20,000 letters and telegrams.

The policy of individualization chiefly responsible for this increasing business has been approved by all students of Indian affairs, and by the Congress in the General Allotment Act and in subsequent legislation carrying out that policy.

Every allotment means an additional separate case in this Office. It may involve a farming or grazing lease, a sale, a patent in fee, a deed, an individual Indian money account in some bank, the handling of the bank's bond, as well as the necessary correspondence connected with the efforts of this Bureau to make

the individual allottee self-supporting on his allotment.

To grasp fully the magnitude of the increased business which this Office is facing in the future in connection with allotment work, it must be borne in mind that of the more than one hundred thousand Indians so far allotted, a large proportion, estimated at 25%, were allotted during the last five years; between four and five thousand allotments have not yet been approved; and there remain approximately seventy-five thousand Indians who have not yet been given allotments.

And this is not all. By Act of June 25, 1910, Congress added to the work of the Office heretofore mentioned in connection with the Indian's allotment, by imposing, in addition to the handling of the property of the living allottee, the determination of the heirs to his property when he dies. There are approximately 40,000 inheritance cases ready now for determination. Owing to the complex marriage relations which exist on Indian reservations the difficulties of these cases require the services of trained lawyers. It is evident that as time goes on this class of cases will be greatly increased.

It is, therefore, a simple mathematical proposition that the Indian Bureau must have an increased number of employees, both in the field and in the Office, to meet the increasing demands of the work imposed upon the Bureau by Acts of Congress, or leave that work undone.

The spirit in which the present overworked force of the Indian Office has been struggling to meet the increasing burden is indicated by the fact that in 1912 there were 1,652 days of overtime work performed, and more than sixty men and women connected with the Office forfeited a part of their annual leave in order to keep the work current.

Congress was asked to increase the present Office force by the addition of twenty-three clerks. The response of the House Committee on expenditures to this request was a net reduction in the present force of eight clerks, and the Senate has restored barely the present force.

Definite attention has been given during the past four months toward increasing, as far as possible, the efficiency of our overworked Office force. On September 1, 1912, there were probably more than 2000 cases in this Office which had been here without action for more than six days. Somewhat more direct methods of attack on these cases were adopted.

The number of reviewing officers were reduced and they were made producers of business.

Today there are exactly 116 six day cases in the two administrative divisions, Land and Education Divisions; requests for individual Indian money are being returned to the Indians within three days; expenditure requests from reservation superintendents in the Finance Division are absolutely up to date; no pending claim for contract supplies has a date older than January 1, 1913, notwithstanding the annual rush of this class of claims has just passed the high-water mark.

The total number of pieces of mail sent out during September, October, November, and December, 1912, was 75-489, as compared with 62,074 pieces of mail sent out for the same months in 1911, showing an average increase in output of 21.6%.

In this connection you will be interested in some changes made in the interest of greater efficiency in the matter of field

inspection and field supervision. The changes referred to, like the chanes in the Office, have not been made by increasing the number of employees, but by rearrangement and systematization of their work with the view of getting definite results and eliminating all possible waste of energy. Until these changes were made, there were no supervisors whose regular duty it was to inspect all the conditions in connection with Schools and Agencies. We had School Supervisors who inspected everything connected with schools; we had a corps of medical supervisors and officers for the suppression of the liquor traffic, and some supervisors of farming, but no supervisors who had authority to make a general inspection of affairs at any school or agency. As a result, the question of examining the books of superintendents to determine how the accounts of individual Indians were handled; and of looking into the methods followed to induce Indians to live on their allotments; the question of giving attention to returned students, and many other matters fundamental to successful administration, were not under regular supervision. In the reorganization, nine supervisors have been assigned to the same number of districts, with instructions to investigate thoroughly everything connected with the schools and agencies under their jurisdiction, while the force of special agents, in addition to doing work heretofore assigned to them of investigating special cases involving charges, will include expert accountants who will be assigned, when unsatisfactory conditions are reported, to make a careful audit of the accounts of any superintendent or disbursing officer.

In order to make effective promptly the reports of investigating officials and supervisors, all cases involving charges are being assigned to one of the most experienced men in the Indian Office, while all reports of supervisors and special agents are handled by another of our strongest men. He has instructions to bring all important cases immediately to my personal attention, and any cases of important routine matters which can be handled by Chiefs of Divisions, to see to it by a "call-up" system that prompt action is taken. In this way important recommendations of supervisors will be carried out and become effective in the field within a very few days after they reach the Office, while cases involving charges will be handled the moment they reach the Office. At the present time there is not a single case involving charges against an employee pending in this Office.

The most of the delays in Indian Office business, at the present time, are in connection with cases which are required, either by law or regulations, to go to the Department for approval.

Under existing law all mining leases, some farming leases of the Five Tribes, all deeds, patents in fee, rights of way for railroads, telephone lines, and public roads, bonds, allotment schedules, contracts, establishment of new positions, designation of disbursing officers, and a number of other matters are required to pass through the Department for approval. Under regulations and practices all appointments involving the designation of disbursing officers, the detailing of Office employees to the field, the approval of general farming and grazing leases, grazing permits, authorities for expenditure of $500 or more, and questions involving points of law go through the De-

partment. Under these various heads an average of nearly 1800 cases a month go to the Department, and when it is remembered that all cases involving bonds and the determination of heirs, which are constantly increasing, must go there for approval, it will be seen that this class of business will gradually increase.

The practical remedy, to meet this situation must be found, in part at least, in a readjustment of work between the two officers in order to avoid, as far as possible, the present duplication of work.

I have discussed methods of administaration to the exclusion of other things, because I believe the Board of Indian Commissioners should know the basic facts and difficulties with which this Office has to deal, and because I believe a careful investigation on your part of these facts and difficulties and the action that would result therefrom, would have a vital present and future bearing on Indian policy, and would result in increasing very greatly the value of the very important services contributed by you in connection with Indian Affairs.

There are many things I should like to take up with you: the Osage situation; the allotment policy on Bad River and Red Lake; the Fort Sill Apaches; and especially the request of the Department for a reimbursable appropriation of $350-000, to loan allotted Indians who have no funds with which to improve their allotments or purchase live stock. I should like to tell you of one concrete case where we issued 2,000 head of cattle seven years ago, at a cost of $58,000, and where the Indians have alread sold $150,000, worth of cattle, and have 6,000 head left. I should like also to discuss the question of the need of an increased appropriation for the purchase of supplies in the Indian Service. This is a vitally important question, which I shall take up formally through your Secretary at a very early date. The Office is now facing a deficit of about $100,000 in this appropriation.

But I shall take up no more of your time, as you are to hear Supervisor Peterson discuss Osage and Jicarilla Apache matters, and Commissioner Wright, matters relating to the Five Tribes.

A View of the Department of Electrical and Steam Engineering, Chilocco School.

DETERMINING THE HEIRS OF DECEASED INDIANS*

By Oscar H. Lipps
Supervisor in the United States Indian Service

WE ARE now beginning to realize as never before the importance of determining, as rapidly as possible, the heirs of all deceased Indian allottees. The importance of this work is emphasized as we endeavor more and more to provide better living conditions for the Indians and to improve their industrial and economic condition and their home environment. On many reservations almost every Indian family possesses more land than it can possibly use to advantage. Much of this is inherited land and, under the laws, may be sold and the proceeds expended for the benefit of the heirs in improving their homes and farms and in supplying them with a better grade of live stock, agricultural implements, etc. His landed capital is of little use to him simply as surplus land, and it is highly essential that he dispose of at least a portion of his surplus in order that he may have the necessary means with which to improve his remaining acres to the end that they may be made to yield him a comfortable living in more sanitary and encouraging surroundings.

But before inherited land can be advertised and sold it is necessary first to determine the heirs of the original allottee.

Most, if not all of you, are familiar with the act of June 25, 1910, which provides that when an Indian to whom an allotment of land has been made, or may hereafter be made, dies before the expiration of the trust period and before the issuance of a fee simple patent, the Secretary of the Interior, upon notice and hearing, under such rules as he may prescribe, shall ascertain the legal heirs of such decedent, and his decision thereon shall be final and conclusive.

Prior to the passage of this Act and before the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of McKay vs. Kalyton, (204 U. S. 458), decided February 25, 1907, the Probate Court of the county in which the allotment was located exercised jurisdiction in the matter of determining the heirs of deceased Indians, and the decisions of such court were recognized and followed by the Department in the distribution of the trust estates of deceased allottees. After the decision in the McKay vs. Kalyton case which decided that the State courts were without jurisdiction in the premises, and prior to the passage of the Act of June 25, 1910, ex parte heirship affidavits of two or more disinterested adult members of the tribe were submitted and accepted by the Department in all land sales, leases, payment of rentals, etc., requiring the distribution of the proceeds to the legal heirs of deceased allottees. Under this method the matter of determining the heirs of deceased allottees was, in most cases, a very simple one, and in the great majority of cases quite satisfactory. But in the complicated cases, of which there are a considerable number on every Indian reservation, ex parte affidavits are not

*Address before the Sioux Conference, Flandreau, S. D., November 12-15, 1912.

only very unsatisfactory, but such method affords no opportunity for the contesting claimants to be present and to cross-examine the affiants and test the sources of their information and the reliability of their statements. It is believed that the present system is much more satisfactory in so far as the results obtained in complicated and contested cases are concerned than either of the systems mentioned as existing prior to the passage of the Act of June 25, 1910. The weak point in the present system is the lack of the necessary machinery to carry the law fully and speedily into effect. It has been said that Congress has imposed a duty on the Secretary of the Interior without providing him with the means to properly perform it.

Also, the constitutionality of the present law is questioned by many well informed lawyers throughout the country, and it is believed the question will not be finally settled until it is passed upon by the Supreme Court of the United States. It is contended, among other things, that the Act of June 25, 1910, attempts to confer judicial powers on an administrative officer of the Government, and that without the power to compel the attendance of witnesses the effect, in many cases, may be to deprive a citizen of the United States of his property without due process of law as guaranteed by the Constitution. As to this contention, however, we have nothing to do, although it may be interesting to speculate as to what the final outcome will be. As the law now stands our duty is plain, even though the task before us seems well nigh beyond the physical powers of the present field force to carry it into effect during the lifetime of the present generation. At the present rate of determining the heirs of deceased allottees on many of the large reservations, this generation will have passed away and another generation will have been born and well advanced in years before the heirs of all deceased allottees have been determined. Before it can be hoped to up bring this work down to date and clean all the old cases, it is imperative that both the field force and the force in the Indian Office be greatly increased. The present force of employees is wholly inadequate to keep pace with the current work much less handle the thousands of old cases that have been accumulating since the first allotments were made. And this is saying nothing of the thousands of cases involving the homesteads on the public domain belonging to the heirs of deceased Indians. In many cases the trust periods affecting these homesteads will soon expire and it is imperative that something be done very soon to protect the future interests of these Indians.

Indian Custom Marriage.

Without doubt the tribal custom marriage gives rise to more complications in the matter of determining the heir of deceased Indians than all other considerations combined. The general rule that has been followed at most agencies, and by the Department, is to recognize as valid and binding all marriages consummated according to the custom of the tribe in cases where such marriage was comsummated prior to the date of the approval of the allotments and to require all marriages entered into after allotments were made and trust patents issued there for to be made in accordance with the laws of the State in which the particular tribe resided. At least this is my understanding of the matter in so far as citizen Indians were concerned. Most superintendents of Indi-

an reservations and the various missionary societies working among the Indian tribes, and the State courts as well, have insisted that this requirement is necessary in order to teach the Indians to obey and respect our laws, and they also insist that the General Allotment Act of 1887 recognizes this and provides for it, except that an Indian child otherwise illegitimate may, by reason of the Act of February 28, 1891, inherit from its father. It is contended, however, that it was not the intention that the cohabitation referred to in the act should be deemed a valid marriage to the extent that the father might inherit trom such illegitimate child.

In this connection I wish to state the results of an interesting investigation I made in a very complicated inheritance case a few months ago on the Umatilla reservation, Oregon. The fact to be established was whether or not the cohabitation of the parties was merely meretricious or constituted a marriage under the customs of the tribe. During the course of my investigations I ran across a recent decision of the United States Circuit Court of appeals for the Ninth Circuit which completely over-rules the contention that Indians who have taken allotments in severalty and have thereby become citizens must thereafter conform to the laws of the State in the matter of marriage. Owing to the importance of the case I will, for the information of those who may not have read the decision, quote it here in full. It reads as follows:

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT.

Maggie Ellen Parr, et al., *Appellants,* *vs.* Louise Colfax, *Appellee.*	No. 1937.

Lowell & Winter, for the Appellants.

R. J. Slater, for the Appellee.

Before Gilbert, Roos and Morrow, Cir. Judges

By GILBERT, *Circuit Judge:*

Isaac Gober, an Indian of mixed blood, was allotted 80 acres of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, and his allotment was approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs on April 12, 1893. The allotment was made under the Act of Congress approved March 3, 1885, 23 Stats. 340. In the year 1895, while Gober was residing on the Umatilla Reservation, he was married after the Indian custom to Louise Colfox, the appellee herein, the said parties to the marriage then and there agreeing with each other, under the laws and customs of the tribe of the Indians located and residing upon the reservation, to live and co-habit together as husband and wife. Two children were born of the marriage. One of them died prior to the death of Isaac Gober, which occurred on or about November 23, 1889. The other was born shortly after his death, and died in infancy. The controversy presented to the court below, upon the bill of the appellants, and the cross bill of the appellee concerned the title to the 80 acres so allotted to Isaac Gober, the appellee claiming to own the same as the heir of the youngest child of herself and Isaac Gober; the appellants, who were the children of Gober's sister, claiming to own the same as the heirs of Gober's estate, their contention being that by the allotment to Gober under the Act of March 3, 1885, he became a citizen of the United States and of the State of Oregon, and amenable to all the laws of said State, and that the marriage to the appellee was invalid under those laws, not having been performed according to the formalities therein prescribed, citing Holmes vs. Holmes, 1 Sawyer, 99. The United States was made a party to both bills.

It is not denied that prior to the passage of the acts allotting lands in severalty to the Indians, and conferring citizenship upon them, it was the settled policy of Congress to recognize the distinct nationality of the Indian tribes and their right to adhere to their peculiar tribal customs and to manage their own domestic affairs, and that this was especially true of the marriage relation. But it is asserted that the policy of Congress was totally changed when it adopted the Act under which lands were allotted in severalty to the Indians of the Umatilla Reservation, and they were granted citizenship and were given the benefit of and were made subject to the laws, both civil and criminal, of the State of Oregon.

The Act of March 3, 1885, provided for the allotment and for the issuance of patents to the allottees, the legal effect of which was declared to be that the United States was to hold the lands allotted for the period of twenty-five years in trust for the use and benefit of the allottee, "or in case of his decease, to his heirs, according to the laws of the state of Oregon, and that at the expiration of that period, the United States would convey the same by patent to the allottee or his heirs in fee," with the proviso: "That the law of alienation and descent in force in the State of Oregon shall apply thereto after patents have been executed, except as herein otherwise provided." On February 8, 1887, Congress passed a general law to provide for the allotment of land in severalty to Indians on the various reservations and to extend the protections of the laws of the United States and the territories over the Indians and for other purposes. The first section declares "That in all cases where any tribe or band of Indians has been or shall hereafter locate upon any reservation created for their use, either by treaty stipulation or by authority of an act of Congress or executive order setting apart the same for their use, the President of the United States shall be, and he hereby is authorized, whenever in his opinion any reservation or any part thereof of such Indians is advantageous for agricultural and grazing purposes, to cause said reservation or any part thereof to be surveyed, etc., and to allot the lands in said reservation in severalty to any Indian located thereon." Section 5 of that Act provides for the issuance of patents as in the Act of 1885, with the proviso that the president of the United States may, in any case in his discretion, extend the 25 year trust period, and with the further proviso that "the law of descent and partition in force in the state or territory where such lands are situate shall apply thereto after the patents shall have been executed and delivered, except as herein otherwise provided". The Act of February 28, 1891, 26 Stats. 794, was "an Act to amend and further extend the benefits of the Act approved February 8, 1887", etc. Section 5 of that Act provides as follows: "That for the purpose of determining the descent of land to the heirs of any deceased Indian, under the provisions of the fifth section of said Act, whenever any male and female Indian shall have co-habited together as husband and wife, according to the custom and manner of Indian life, the issue of such co-habitation shall be, for the purpose aforesaid, taken and deemed to be the legitimate issue of the Indians so living together, and every child otherwise illegitimate, shall, for such purpose be taken and deemed to be the legitimate issue of the father of such child, provided that the provisions of this Act shall not be held or construed as to apply to the lands commonly called and known as the Cherokee outlet."

The Act of March 3, 1885, contains no express recognition of the validity of marriages between Indians performed according to the tribal custom subsequent to the allotment of land to them in severalty. The same is true of the Act of February 8, 1887. It was not until the Act of February 28, 1891, that the validity of such marriages was expressly affirmed. That was an Act "to amend and further extend the benefits" of the Act of February 8, 1887. The Act of 1887 was general in its terms, and it is known as "The General Allotment Act". So far as the allotment to the Indians is concerned, and the method thereof and the rights conferred thereunder, the act did not apply to or affect any prior allotment, but in certain of its provisions it was intended to include legislation which should affect Indians to whom allotments had theretofore been made. Thus, in the sixth section it provides: "and every Indian born within the territorial limits of the United States, to whom allotments shall have been made under the provisions of this Act or under any law or treaty is hereby declared to be a citizen of the United States," etc. Under and by virtue of that section, it was held, in the United States vs. Celestine, 215 U. S. 278, that an Indian of the Tulalip Reservation who had been allotted land in accordance with the executive order of December 23, 1873, was made a citizen of the United States, and given all the rights, privileges and immunities of such citizens. Notwithstanding the allotment acts and the granting of full rights of citizenship to Indians, Congress still retained in the year 1891, jurisdiction over the Indians residing on the allotted lands, and was charged with the duty to legislate for their protection and benefit. Said the Court, in Hollowell v. United States, 221 U. S. 317, 324: "The mere fact that citizenship has been conferred upon allottee Indians does not necessarily end the right or duty of the United States to pass law in their interest as a dependent people", and in United States v. Celestine, the Court said: "The Act of May 8, 1906, c. 2348, 34 Stat. 182,

extending to the expiration of the trust period the time when allottees of the Act of 1887 shall be subject to state laws, is worthy of note as suggesting that Congress in granting full rights of citizenship to Indians believed that it had been hasty." So in enacting the Statute of February 28, 1891, for the determination of the descent of land to heirs of deceased Indians, and providing that co-habitation together as husband and wife according to the custom and manner of Indian life should be deemed a valid marriage, and that the issue thereof should be the legitimate issue of the father of such Indian child, there is persuasive reason for holding that Congress intended to adopt a general rule applicable to the marriage of all Indian allottees upon every reservation where land had been allotted and where the United States still held title to the land in trust for the allottees. But irrespective of that statute the court below held that the allotment of land in severalty to the Indians residing on the Umatilla Reservation, under the Act of 1885, did not terminate their tribal relations, and that so long as those tribal relations continued the marriage relations of the Indians are to be governed by their tribal customs and not by the laws of the State. The same view was taken by the Supreme Court of Oregon in Kalyton vs. Kalyton, 45 Ore. 116, and although the decision in that case was reversed in McKay vs. Kalyton, 204 U. S. 458, the reversal was upon other grounds. We concur in the views expressed in those decisions.

The provisions of the Act of 1885 under which the allotment in the present case was made "That the law of alienation and descent in force in the State of Oregon shall apply there to after patents have been executed" does not impose on Indians whose tribal relations have not been terminated the obligation to conform to the marriage laws of Oregon, and that it is immaterial here whether or not the marriage of the appellee was legal according to those laws. Congress had the power which it exercised to declare a general rule of decsent of land which the United States held in trust for Indian allottees and to define the extent to which the allottees, although made citizens, were to be subject to state law. In view of the prevalence of marriage according to Indian custom Congress in the Act of 1885 refrained from extending the marriage laws of the state to Indians living in tribal relations on Umatilla reservation, and in its Act of 1891 Congress made a general provision expressing and declaring affirmatively its policy in regard to such marriages. The decree is affirmed.

Opinion filed Feb. 5, 1912.

It will be observed from a careful study of this decision that the tribal custom marriages, when such marriages are proven, are to be considered lawful marriages although the allottees are citizens of the United States and of the State is which they reside. The Indians on the Umatilla reservation are surrounded on all sides by progressive white farmers; practically all their land is under cultivation, and their reservation is one vast wheat-field. Most of them live in good houses, are members of churches, many are educated and practically all are well to do. If these Indians are not subject to the laws of the State as to marriage, I can think of very few Indian tribes who are. In many instances, the Indians themselves have, for a number of years, insisted that the Government require the enforcement of the marriage laws of the State. At least this is true of a number of the Northwestern tribes. I have known personally of a number of instances where old Indians who had lived together as husband and wife for years, who voluntarily secured liscenses and had the marriage ceremony performed according to the white man's law in order that there might be no trouble in settling their estates after their death. It would seem, in view of the foregoing decision that legislation should be enacted requiring all allotted Indians to comply with the marriage laws of the State in which they live. Until the Supreme Court of the United States overrules this decision it is the law and we are bound by it.

I have been informally advised that when considering the case of Parr vs. Colfax, the question of the exclusive jurisdiction of the Secretary of the

Interior in the matter of determining the heirs of deceased allottees was before the court but was not passed upon at the time. The contention of counsel being that while the Secretary had jurisdiction and his decision thereon, final, still he does not have exclusive jurisdiction, although when he once acquires jurisdiction it can not be transferred. It was contended that the Act of June 25, 1910, did not take away from the federal courts any of the powers heretofore conferred upon them with respect to entertaining controversies arising out of disputes as to the legal heirs of Indian allotments while the title to the same remains in the United States. In other words, it is asserted that the Secretary of the Interior and the federal courts may exercise concurrent jurisdiction and the decision of either will be final and conclusive. So far I am advised no decision on this question has yet been handed down by the court.

There is so much more that might be said on this subject than the time allotted for it on the program here will allow, that I have in my haste to give way to those who are to follow me touched but lightly on even the few points I have brought up for consideration and discussion. I believe most if not all of us realize the importance of this matter and its relation to the industrial and social advancement of the Indian.

In my opinion a book of instructions should be prepared for the use of field officers that will contain, in addition to the usual rules and regulations for conducting hearings, at least one or two typical complicated and contested cases complete with copy of testimony taken, superintendent's report, decision of the Secretary, etc., to serve as guide and text book, a sit were; and if a digest of a number of the more important decisions of the courts on the more complicated and complexing questions were included, it would be a still more valuable guide and reference book.

Those of us who have to do with the matter of taking testimony in inheritance cases should bear in mind the importance of securing sufficient evidence to clearly support or recommendations. Mere statements taken from the agency office records are of little value as a rule, for at best they are only secondary evidence when it comes to establishing relationship, age, etc., and are by no means conclusive. We should remember that the Secretary must decide the case on the record and it is highly important that it be as complete and conclusive as it is possible to make it.

EVERY thoughtful student of human development believes that the *Indian Possesses every Ability and Capacity for Development* and that he is capable of any attainment possible for men, provided his environment is made normal. This postulates that the Indian is equal in inherent capacity and therefore *not an Inferior*. Many mistakes and much misery have been produced by dogmatically asserting the contrary.—*Arthur C. Parker*

ABOUT THINGS DOMESTIC

A VITAL NECESSITY IN INDIAN EDUCATION

SUPERVISOR ELSIE E. NEWTON

THE recent report of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service upon conditions among Indians, showing the alarming prevalence of tuberculosis and trachoma, should be a call to the Indian Service for a greater expenditure of effort upon the training of the future homemakers commited to our care. I can make no stronger argument for a practical, sensible and effective campaign for teaching to Indian girls the right way to live than to quote from the Manual of Housekeeping and Household Arts, published by the Bureau of Education in the Philippine Islands. The appelation of the position for this class of instruction in the Philippine Islands is not Domestic Science Teacher, but Teacher of Housekeeping and the Household Arts. The whole aim of the work is to effect the condition of the homes through the future mothers and homemakers.

Improved Type of Shade (Kiowa). When made with a cement floor and screened, this makes a cool, sanitary and comfortable place for the family to eat in summer. It is a valuable addition to an Indian home.

With due adaption, the principles and many of the methods used with the Filipinos, could be used in our Service.

Filipino Service Suggestions.

A successful teacher of domestic science in order to conduct the work so that it may be profitably applied, must make herself thoroughly conversant with the home life of her pupils. Tact must, of course, be used in home visiting, for if the girls feel that the teacher is meddling, she can do no good. The object should be to see life from the girls' point of view as well as to have them see things as they appear to the teacher. If the home as it exists is not constantly in the mind of the teacher, the work will soar so far above actual conditions as to make the most earnest effort little better than a waste of time.

The girls must not feel that domestic science, or home economics, or whatever this branch of study may be called, is a name for the process of forcing them to adopt American customs. It has to do with all that goes to make up everyday right living and is taught not only in the Philippine Islands but in all civilized countries of the world. The basis of a nation's welfare is in its home life and no nation can be powerful which has not the right kind of homes. Homes consist of individuals who, taken together, compose the nation; and unless these individuals are healthy and happy, they do not make

desirable citizens. Health and happiness depend upon everyday conditions in the home. Girls are to be the home makers and must therefore be taught all those things which will enable them to meet their responsibilities.

The importance of this line of work is manifest; and it offers the teacher unique opportunities for study and initiative. The work of a successful teacher cannot be confined to five short hours in the school room. She should take the class to market sometimes, and to the native shops and call their attention to any unsanitary conditions which may exist, as well as other common sights which appeal to the observing person as contrary to the law of life. Food exposed to dust and flies; people handling the food and spitting about the market place; half-starved dogs poking their noses into food receptacles, etc., etc.

Both market and home visiting are often disheartening and many of the customs one finds are to be condemned. Nevertheless, there is also much to commend. In their home life the people are affectionate and generous; they are hospitable and charitable; and they take good care of cripples, orphans and widows. The grace of the girls on formal occasions is charming; they do not appear awkward and ill at ease but conduct themselves with real dignity. In few countries in the world, and surely in no other eastern country, does the woman have the power and influence that she has in the Philippines. She usually controls the household administration, and generally it is the woman who holds the purse strings. These facts render the influence of the teacher of domestic science one of the greatest forces which can be brought to bear upon the innermost life of a nation.

The most satisfactory method of instruction in housekeeping and the household arts is actual housekeeping in such a house as the average pupil comes from. The girls should be shown how to get the best out of what they have and better ways of doing what they have to do. The class work which does not touch the real home is a miserable failure.

The ideal way of teaching the girls would be to work in the individual homes; but as this does not seem practicable in connection with our schools, the teacher of domestic science will find that she comes into much closer contact with vital matters if she meets her pupils in such a house as those in which they actually live.

The house in which this work is to be given should be a home with nothing about it to suggest the classroom, but there should be conveniences for twelve girls to cook at one time, and the sala should be large enough to be used as a sewing room and assembly hall by all the girls of the school and for certain lessons and social gatherings.

The school kitchen should be an ordinary Filipino kitchen like the others in the town; but it must be cleaned and whitewashed.

As to the cooking utensils, let the girls tell what is necessary; that is, what the average family uses at home. Every step in the work should be toward increasing the necessities of the people; but it must be based upon what they already have, such increase in their necessities to come gradually in proportion as they feel the need of something different.

The momentous problem before a teacher of domestic science is not simply a matter of teaching how to cook and to sew, but how to live. Pure air, sunshine, cleanliness of body, clothing, house, premises; active sympathy for the sick and distressed, proper manners and refined conduct in every relation in life—these are some of the things that need quite as much attention as sewing and cooking.

A STUDY IN INDIAN HOMES.

By Supervisor Elsie E. Newton

These photographs are intended to illustrate the various types of houses which Indians have erected in various localities, but they do not show what are the conditions of the essential factors in maintaining healthy homes, namely water supply, disposal of waste, ventilation and so forth.

A Mohave Indian Dwelling of Arizona—Showing Original Type of Arbor, or Shade.

A Neat and Thrifty Indian Home—Winnebago, Nebraska.

Two Professional Indians

THORPE, the Indian athlete, broke into the first page because he won an amateur world's championship. Now he breaks in again thru the discovery that he belonged in the professionals while he was winning among the amateurs.

He had played baseball or ran a footrace, or done something else athletic for a money prize. That makes the amateur a professional.

Thus one of the American victories in Sweden is blown up. So far as the essentials are concerned the fact that the Indian had been paid something for playing ball really doesn't amount to much; he was a college man all right and his professionalism was on the side as is that of many other college athletes who are playing as amateurs.

But the rule of the game is that the athlete must come clean of playing for money. Thorpe knew it—probably others interested knew it.

Perhaps the difference between Thorpe competing for money and his competitors who had won valuable prizes and converted them into money is hard to see, but the one played the game and Thorpe reniged. He cut first base and was seen by the umpire.

The fact is that when any person devotes his time and energies and wraps his ambitions around sports he professionalizes himself and should thus be classified.

The difference isn't so much in the character of the prizes he wins as in that it is his business—the thing he works at.

Thorpe is a very noted college man because he is an Indian and the winner of a great athletic meet.

But the Musquakie whose neat frame house, good barn and fine horses and fat cattle may be seen from the Northwestern train between Marshalltown and Tama is a considerably more valuable man.

He works at farming and wins. He is a professional whose example is worth more to his race than Thorpe's success at Stockholm.

And we don't hear much about the Tama winner.—*Marshalltown, Iowa, Times-Republican.*

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

THE GERMINATION AND GROWTH OF SEED

By John McKee, *Chilocco Student*

THE seeds of our cultivated plants are divided into two classes; first, monocotyledonous, or one seed leaf, as the corn, wheat, oats, rice and rye; second, diacotyledonous, or two-seed leaves, as the bean, pea, squash and coffee.

Every seed has an embryo, which can plainly be seen in the corn. (See Fig. 1, Plate. 1) This embryo consists of a plumule, or young stem-bud, a hypocotyle, or young rootlet, and one or two cotyledons. (B. C. D. Fig. 1, Plate 1).

All monocotyledonous seed have an endosperm. (Fig. 1. and 2, A and F.) This endosperm is the food for the young plant. To look at the kernel in figure 1, Plate 1, one would think that the embryo extended to the other side of the kernel, but that is not so as shown in the fig. 2, Plate 1.

In the bean (fig. 3 and 4, Plate 1) the food is stored within the cotyledons instead of being in an endosperm. You have all seen the two halves of the bean. Each half is a cotyledon and is thickened purposely to hold the food for the young plant.

The external conditions necessary for germination are heat, air and moisture. At the beginning of germination the seed must absorb moisture. This moisture may enter the corn and bean in two ways; first, in the case of the corn, it soaks through a sponge-like projection at the base of the kernel; (E Fig. 1, Plate 1). Second, in the case of the bean, it enters through a small hole in the edge of the bean called the micropyle. (H Fig. 3, Plate 1).

Too much moisture hinders germination for the reason that it excludes air, which is one of the necessaries of all life. Experiments have proven this to be a fact. Our class conducted this experiment by placing a number of seed in a glass, and covering them with distilled water. The result was that they did not germinate. We used distilled water because it had less air in it. Plenty of moisture, but not too much, is a good thing for the germination of seed.

During the germination the young plant feeds on the endosperm until it is able to take food from the soil and air; and even after the roots and leaves are formed, the nourishment greatly assists and stimulates the young plant.

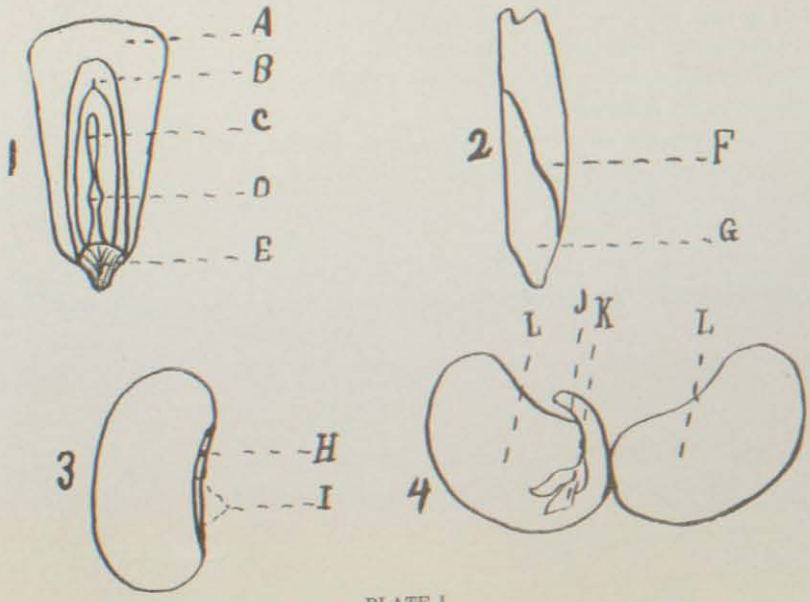


PLATE I.

Fig. 1. Cross section of kernel of corn showing (a), endosperm; b, c, d, embryo; b, cotyledon; c, plumule; d, hypocotyl; e, sponge like tip through which water passes. Fig. 2. f, endosperm; g, embryo. Fig 3. Lima bean, h, micropyle; i, hilum. Fig. 4. Bean opened, l, l, cotyledons; k, plumule; j, hypocotyl. Drawn by John McKee.

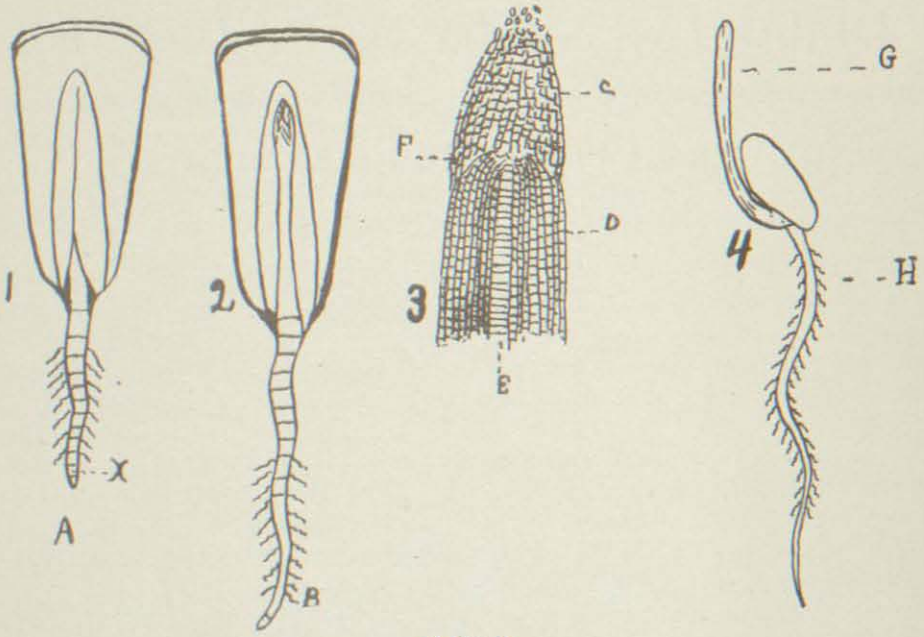


PLATE II.

Fig. 1. Kernel of corn with young root marked with indellible ink. Fig. 2. Same kernel four days later showing where growth has taken place. Fig. 3. Young root greatly magnified; c, root cap; f, growing point; d, cortex; e, central cylinder through which the sap passes. Fig. 4. Kernel of wheat, g, plumule; h, young root. Drawn by John McKee.

In the case of the two bean plants in Plate 3, we cut the cotyledons off of B and left them on A. A was the smaller plant at the time; now see the difference. Growing in the same pot and treated the same, this great difference must be due entirely to the extra amount of nourishment received from the cotyledons. This would suggest that large beans with plenty of food for the young plant would be the kind of seed to bring the farmer better crops. Too deep planting, besides excluding air, is injurious, because the young plant will use all the food from the endosperm of its seed before the plumule comes above ground. As has been stated, the plant cannot use food from the soil and air until the leaves have appeared above ground and roots formed below, so the plant will starve.

Figure 4, Plate 2, is a kernel of wheat showing G plumule, H hypocotyle. The fact that the plumule grows up and the hypocotyle down is true of all seeds no matter in what position you may lay them. It is a great blessing to man that God provided this to be so. How much would a man's profit be if he had to take every seed that he planted and so place them in the soil that the stem and root would point in the direction in which they were to grow. Just think of our one hundred and sixty acres of wheat being planted in this manner.

After the seed is germinated and the stem grows above ground the plant uses food from the soil. This food can enter the plant in no way other than by being dissolved in water.

The first small roots of a plant have small hair-like projections called root-hairs. These look like hair and thereby receive the name of root hairs, but they are tiny roots that gather in food for the plant. In Plate II, Fig. 1 and 2 show this. The cross lines in 1 shows the extension of root growth at the time of marking, while Fig. 2 shows the same kernel four days later. The growth has taken place between marks shown at X in Fig. 1. This shows that the growth takes place, not at the end of the root but just back of what we call the root cap, (c Fig. 3, Plate II.) This cap is carried at the end of the root as a protection for the growing point on account of its being so tender. As the root grows older, other roots branch off seeking new root holds and plant food. At the same time the stem is also branching off seeking new space for its leaves to get sunlight and air.

When the monocotyledonous seed germinate and the stem comes above ground, it does not bring the endosperm up with it but leaves it in the soil; while in the case of diacotyledonous seed, the hypocotyle bring the cotyledons above ground. These cotyledons do the work of the young leaves until the leaves are able to do the work required of them.

PLATE III.

A, Lima bean plant with cotyledons cut off just as first leaves appeared. B, Lima bean plant with cotyledons left on. From photo.

Some people wonder what the leaves are for. Some think that they are only to decorate the plant. That is one reason, but not the only one. They are compared with the manufacturers of our great nation. They manufacture into nourishable food the food elements taken from the soil and air. This manufactured food is then distributed throughout the plant to carry on growth.

Growth is the building up of the worn-out tissue along with the building of new to add to the size of the plant. We may get growth by planting seed in the soil if the external conditions are favorable; but, in order to get strong and vigorous plants, we must select good seed. The selection of good seed is one of the best things a farmer can do. These two boxes of wheat in Plate 4, show the difference in growth of good and poor seed wheat. In A we planted fifty kernels of carefully selected wheat weighing twenty seven grains. In B we planted fifty kernels of poor seed wheat weighing ten grains. They were planted the same day, in the same soil, and the care given to one was given the other. In A forty kernels germinated, in B thirty-three. There was but little difference in the number that germinated in each lot, but there is a marked difference in the growth. This is due to the amount of plant food each seed had. The relative proportion in weight was the same as 1 to 2.7, or nearly three times as heavy. The relative proportion in growth is the same as the weight. This difference may not hold true through to maturity, but there will be a marked difference in the yield at harvest.

PLATE IV.

A, fifty kernels of selected seed wheat weighing twenty grains; B, fifty kernels of poor wheat weighing ten grains. From photo six weeks after planting.

After all, it pays the farmer to select the best seed that he possibly can find for planting. Select seed with the largest endosperm in case of monocotyledonous seed, as corn, wheat, oats, etc., and the largest cotyledons in case of diacotyledonous seed, as the bean, pea, cotton, squash, etc. The large and well-shaped seed will have the most plant food and will thereby bring the best crops.

With careful selection of your seed, planting in proper time, proper care taken of your soil, and good cultivation, you will be able to store away in your storing bins a bounteous harvest.

Some Encouraging Farm Operations.

At Fort Hall, Idaho, 15 Indians planted 113 acres in sugar beets, raising about 463 tons, which they have delivered at the factory in excellent condition. In nearby beet fields of white farmers Indian women have had ready employment and have received $1.50 a day. At this reservation the Indians have taken to farming with considerable enthusiasm; each year they have increased the acreage sowed. In two districts, Rossfork and Ponca Creek, the Indians farm all land which is suitable for cultivation. Although they have received little direct assistance from the Government they own threshing machines, mowers, and reapers.

At the Winnebago Reservation, Nebr., 181 Indians have actually in crops 11,800 acres. Estimated very conservatively the value of the crops now standing will be $105,000; the value of the Indians' crops last year was $90-000. The appreciation of these Indians of the advantages of living on their lands appears in their desire for improvements; at the present time nine full sets of farm buildings are under construction, costing from $1,200 to $2,900 a set.

At the neighboring reservation of the Omahas 40 more Indians are farming this year than last year, having in cultivation 16-000 acres, an increase for this year of almost 2,000 acres.

In the western portion of the Yakima Reservation, Wash., corn crops this year will probably surpass the crops reported last year; between 20,000 and 25,000 bushels of various kinds of grain will be harvested. At Shoshone, Wyo., 138 Indians are now farming as against 93 last year; they have increased the crop of oats from 1,254 to 21,510 bushels, the crop of wheat from 136 to 2,000 bushels, and the crop of alfalfa from 1,800 to 3,200 tons.

Although last year's drought seriously injured crops at Kickapoo Reservation, Kans., the Indians this season planted 7,500 acres in corn, wheat, and oats, an increase of at least 1,500 acres. Notwithstanding the Indians at Crow Creek, S. Dak., have faced two successive crop failures, and at best have land which is not particularly adapted for farming, they this spring plowed 3,000 acres, 680 acres of which was broken for the first time.

At Fort Yuma, Ariz., where allotment has recently been made, a number of Indians began clearing their allotments as soon as the surveyors left the field. Since March, 17 Indians have been getting water from the irrigation system, most of them having excellent farms with good crops.—From the last report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Chilocco Dairy Ration.

The ration for our dairy cows at Chilocco is based on the following digestible nutrients per 100 pounds of feed, as taken from the tables in Henry's "Feeds and Feedings."

	Dry Matter	Protein	Carb. Hyd.	Eth-Ex., fat.
Alfalfa	91.6 lbs	11.0 lbs	39.6 lbs	1.2 lbs.
Corn silage	20.9 ,,	0.9 ,,	11.3 ,,	0.7 lbs.
Kaffir corn meal	84.8 ,,	7.8 ,,	57.1 ,,	2.7 lbs.
Wheat bran	88.1 ,,	12.2 ,,	39.2 ,,	2.7 lbs.

The Wolff-Lehman (German) standard ration of digestible nutrient for a dairy cow weighing (indigestible included) 1,000 pounds and giving daily 22 lbs. of average milk is dry matter, 29 lbs., protein 2.5 lbs., carbo-hydrates 13 lbs., and ether extract, or fat, 0.50 lbs. But the experience of the American Experiment Stations is that two pounds of protein is more nearly correct for our conditions and feeds, 2.25 lbs., of protein is generally taken in compounding rations. Our alfalfa hay is a little woody, and its digestible nutrients is probably lower than those given above, consequently our ration is made purposely a little heavier than the standard.

Daily ration—12 lbs. alfalfa, 35 lbs. corn silage, 6 lbs. kaffir corn meal, 3 lbs. wheat bran.

Digestive nutrients in ration—26.04 lbs. dry matter, 2.48 lbs. protein, 13.31 lbs. carbo-hydrates, 0.62 lbs. ether extract.

Digestible nutrients required—29 lbs. dry matter (indigestible included) 2.25 lbs. protein, 13 lbs. carbo-hydrates, 0.5 lbs. ether extract.

Nutritive ratio 1.6.

In varying this ration for the cows according to their live weight and flow of milk, the concentrates are increased or decreased according to the yield of milk.

This Work of Ours

By Robert Burnswell.

THE greatest endeavor and the most sincere efforts will go for naught in this work unless the teacher-instructor has carefully and conscientiously studied the character of his students. To know how to handle an Indian comes only after knowing his disposition, his temperament, and something of his former life. Just as many different pupils as one has just so many different dispositions has he to contend with. You will find them good, indifferent and bad, though some of the finest dispositions and sweetest characters I have ever met are owned by former Indian pupils.

No other service as teacher anywhere on earth can be found where as such one should be so careful, where he should be so full of good character, even temper, have so much of that cardinal virtue, patience. These Indian students have a sly way of "sizing up" an employee. If they respect and honor you there is really no limit to your usefulness and control over them. It is an easy matter for them to determine the superficial from the sincere. Each student forms in his, or her, own mind just what kind of character, his instructor is, and upon the character of that image depends largely your influence with him and the formation of his natural conduct in morals and manners.

The Indian Service is no place for a man with "dress shirt" ideas. Neither is it the place for the fellow who thinks that the Indian can only be made to learn our ways through submission to the severest discipline or a brutal supervision. One has to be firm and strict, but this the Indian pupil respects and responds to. I am a firm believer in the employee keeping a barrier between himself and his students, but at the same time one should give them to understand that they have a friend in him to whom they may come in time of trouble. Give them the hand of true fellowship; make them understand that you are here to help *them* in every way. It is not unreasonable to suggest that it is our duty to give them our moral support even after they have left school and gone out into the world to do for themselves. I am also a thorough believer in the idea that the Indian is a natural craftsman; that in educating him we should not lose sight of the fact that he is an Indian and brings to us his share of natural talent; that in our work with him we should not try to transform him, but to improve him—bring out of him all the good there is in him.

With Dr. Frissell, I feel that the Indian's salvation is in his learning to do one thing well—acquiring a practical training that will fit him to become self-supporting. In our work with these Indian students we must remember that the habits formed by these people while under us will, as a general thing, remain with them in after life. For this reason the industrial teacher should be a teacher in character building as well as a trades instructor. The more we feel in sympathy with the Indian, the more we know of him, the more we associate with him, all the more will we see in him his adaptability for becoming what we wish him to be—what we labor to make him.

A great many phases of our work could be touched upon in writing like this, but space forbids anything more than a mere reference to a few of them. Most prominent is the matter of discipline, the very foundation of all our good results. Each employee should do all in his or her power to keep good discipline. Another important factor is to impress upon the students the fact that the schools were built for *them* and not for us; that they must shoulder their share of responsibility and do their share towards taking proper care of the institution and all things and property in connection with it. A great deal of harm can be done by improper talk before students. Every precaution should be taken to protect them from the person with a foul mouth. It is the duty of every employee to report violations of the rules and regulations of this kind. Of all instruments of harm in an Indian School the moral degenerate is the worst.

The true road to the best and everlasting good results in our work with the Indian is simply in training ourselves to be patient and kind and in training them as we would our own children. It is only by constantly and consistently giving them precept and example with untiring energy and perseverance, that we may expect the desired results. Men and women of the best sort are only produced through the influence of other men and women of the best sort.

SONG OF THE STORM-SWEPT PLAIN

By W. D. H.

The wind shrills forth
From the white cold North
Where the gates of the Storm-god are;
And ragged clouds,
Like mantling shrouds,
Engulf the last, dim star.

Through naked trees,
In low coulees,
The night-voice moans and sighs;
And sings of deep,
Warm cradled sleep,
With wind-crooned lullabys.

He stands alone
Where the storm's weird tone
In mocking swells;
And the snow-sharp breath
Of cruel Death
The tales of its coming tells.

The frightened plaint
Of his sheep sound faint
Then the choking wall of white—
Then is heard no more
In the deep-toned roar,
Of the blinding, pathless night.

No light nor guide,
Save a mighty tide
Of mad fear drives him on;
'Till his cold-numbed form
Grows strangely warm;
And the strength of his limbs is gone.

Through storm and night
A strange, soft light
O'er the sleeping shepherd gleams;
And he hears the word
Of the Shepherd Lord,
Called out from the bourne of dreams.

Come, leave the strife
Of your weary life;
Come unto Me and rest—
From the night and cold,
To the sheltered fold,
By the hand of love caressed.

The storm shrieks on,
But its work is done—
A soul to its God has fled;
And the wild refrain
Of the wind-swept plain,
Sings requiem for the dead.

Mr. Wm. D. Hodjkiss, a genuine Dakota of the Cheyenne River Agency, for many years a clerk at Cheyenne and Arapahoe and Quapaw Agencies, is the author of the above poem. It is based upon the fate that this winter befell a South Dakota Shepherd attending his flock in one of the terrific storms that so frequently sweep over that country unheralded.

THE WORK OF CHILOCCO IN SHORT STORIES

Several of the Chilocco employees were in attendance at Federal Court at Guthrie the past month.

Supt. and Mrs. Allen entertained at dinner January twenty-ninth a number of the friends of Dr. and Mrs. Woods in their honor.

The Chilocco boys and girls have had a very nice winter so far for playing out doors. Most the weather has been very pleasant and mild.

Theatre parties are numerous this winter. Members of the faculty usually take advantage of any worthy entertainment given in the city.

The cold spell we experienced during February necessitated close attention by Mr. Van Zant to his cattle, hogs and other stock on the reserve.

Jackson Chatfield, a former Chilocco student and later a Phoenix employee, writes from Los Angeles where he is now living.—The Native American.

Six inches of snow fell on the Chilocco School reserve February 1-3. This is unusual in this part of the country, but it will be a fine thing for the farmers.

Helen Mitchell, one of our graduates, and a former clerk in the business office of THE JOURNAL plant, is now stenographer and clerk at Otoe Agency, Oklahoma.

Special Agent McConihe spent a couple of days here toward the closing of January. He was here in the interest of the Government's case recently called before the federal term at Guthrie.

Five large boxes of stationery were recently shipped from our printing department to the Union Agency, for which we do printing. Their orders are seldom for less than 50,000 letter heads.

Charles Butler, an ex-student, made us a visit the past week. He is a product of Mr. Carruther's engineering department and is now assistant engineer at Lac du Flambeau, Wis. He was attending Federal Court at Guthrie.

Mr. Frederick and his boys are at work setting out trees and shrubbery all over the campus wherever it is necessary to complete the general plan of landscape gardening. These things come from the school nursery, and are thus simply transplanted.

Mr. O. G. Carner, former superintendent of industries here, now holding that position at Riverside, Cal., made us a visit the last of January to renew old friendships and look over the school. He came up from Guthrie, where he was attending U. S. Court.

Dr. and Mrs. Woods of Portland, Oregon, visited Mr. and Mrs. Allen and Miss Wallace for several days in January. They are old friends, Dr. Woods having been at one time physician in the Service located at Albuquerque, and Mrs. Woods a teacher.

Geo. Carson, an old student, together with his wife, made Chilocco a visit the past month. He is another young man who has used his schooling to good advantage. He has been located at Red Rock, in the butcher and meat business. He looked prosperous and well.

The Carpenters and Painters of the student body entertained their friends and members of the faculty in the gymnasium the evening of January 24 from eight until ten-thirty. A very pleasant evening was spent and the boys demonstrated that they are good entertainers.

Mr. Thomas holds the record for automobile driving between Chilocco and Arkansas City. He is closely followed by Messrs. Schaal and Carruthers, who drive smaller cars. Mr. Thomas has a big Interstate car, Mr. Carruthers owns a Jackson four-passenger, and Mr. Schaal a Model T. Ford.

The Chilocco printers have recently issued an illustrated pamphlet for Superintendent Alley, of the Fort Lapwai Indian Sanatorium, and the department has a number of other jobs on hand for the same institution, all of which show that Dr. Alley has his important work systematized and well in hand.

Only recently have we learned that Hoski Tall Man, one of Chilocco's Navajo ex-students, is living in Oklahoma City. He is married and works at one of the packing houses, earning a wage of forty cents an hour. Hoski is a full-blood, and his example is a practical demonstration of what may be accomplished by members of the Indian tribes least touched by civilization.

Superintendent W. N. Sickels, of the Lac du Flambeau, Wis., Agency and School, made Chilocco and old Lac du Flambeau students here a visit the week of January 27th. He

was the guest of Mr. Miller. Mr. Sickels was formerly assistant superintendent here and always carries a "warm spot" in his heart for Chilocco. He was much interested in improved conditions at the institution.

A new addition to the school property is a Model T Ford automobile. A new garage is being built by the carpenters for it, and the superintendent now operates it with such confidence that employees are not afraid to enjoy a ride with him at the wheel. This machine will fill a "long felt want" at Chilocco, for we are so far from town and the two railroad stations that it will fill a place no horseflesh is quite equal to.

Homer Hill, ex-student and graduate of our printing department, writes that he is prospering and still living in Houston, Texas. He says that he lost both a child and his mother the past year and has a living daughter now two years old. Homer is one of Chilocco's products of whom we are proud, and the fact that he has lived in but two places—Lawrence and Houston—since leaving the school, in 1906, demonstrates that he is not only a "sticker," but that his services are of the better sort.

The seats for the new large balcony of the Auditorium arrived and have been placed according to the plans which make this auditorium a very complete one in every way. This gives us a seating capacity of 760, which on occasions where entertainments are open to the public, is not ample enough. The new seats are little larger than those downstairs, but modern in every way and harmonizing with the parquette seats in color. The balcony, as now finished, stands as a bit of carpentry work to which Mr. Iliff's and Mr. Washburn's boys may point to with pride.

The printing department never lacks for work—from all sections of the country come demands for its product. Many of these orders from outside the service have to be refused because of our force having more than they can do in Indian Service work and on jobs that are particularly needful, like color-work, which are accepted to give our boys practical experience on a grade of work we, for obvious reasons, do not have much use for in the Government Service, and which, on this account, has to be taken from outsiders. Such work is well paid for and only accepted after inquiry, for no outside work is solicited. We have recently agreed to print 5,000 three-color covers for the journal issued by the University Preparatory School at Tonkawa, and was offered the job of printing the entire journal, which is a fine piece of work.

Jos. Prickett, class of 1905, is making good in a wholesome way. The last good news item we hear about him is that he has recently been offered the chief clerkship under Supt. Sickles at Lac du Flambeau Agency and School at a salary of $1200. He is at present clerk at Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, Okla. "Joe," as we called him, received his first practical experience in the business office of THE JOURNAL plant, where he as clerk had charge of the correspondence, blanket sales, mailing lists, books, etc., and Mr. Miller gives him credit for having kept a thorough, clean record and doing his work so well that it was easy to predict, barring misfortune, Joe would succeed after he left our school.

THE JOURNAL is pleased to note the general advancement of many of our former pupils and often wishes it might give positive truthful information concerning each one who has left the shadows of our doors behind to enter paths leading to a realization of what society demands from us who would be useful, honorable and respected citizens of our country. Such real information could only be acquired after a personal inspection, made by the school administration through an officer who devoted his time entirely to that duty. This being out of the question owing to the economy practised, we would, at any time, be glad to get *reliable* information for publication concerning former students and graduates.

Chilocco vs. Blackwell Baptist College.

January 31 the young men's and young women's basket-ball teams from the Baptist College at Blackwell visited Chilocco for the purpose of playing our two teams. The first game was by the young women, and it was a very interesting and exciting game. While the Blackwell team were taller and seemed more experienced, the Chilocco girls had the staying power and team work enough to beat the visitors by a score of 19 to 12. Mr. Willis Bates, of Arkansas City, officiated as referee.

The young men had a very spirited first half which ended in Chilocco's favor by the score 12 to 3—and there the game ended by Blackwell refusing to play the second half. This gave the game, officially, to Chilocco by the score 2-0.

A splendid audience of some 400 people were present, and all figured that they got their money's worth without the last half of the boy's game.

Field, Agency and School

Facts Concerning the Five Tribes.

The citizenship rolls of the Five Tribes were closed March 4, 1907, and no children born subsequent to March 4., 1906, are recognized as members of the tribes, or have any rights to lands or moneys, except as they may inherit, and it is very seldom considered that there is a rapidly growing class of real Indians that are not so recognized and that as a rule are not receiving any education or preliminary training to fit them for the struggle with life which must be theirs. There is also a class of adult full-bloods in the different tribes, particularly among the Creeks and Cherokees, that have steadfastly refused to accept the present conditions with reference to individualization of their property. They claim that the Government has no right to break up the tribal relations and require them to take their allotments. As an instance of the breadth of this feeling there are at this time nearly 2-000 Cherokees alone who have refused to accept their allotment certificate or patents, or to take possession of their land. Much of this land is either lying idle or in the hands of trespassers. Recently at a meeting with some of this class of full bloods—Creeks—they were asked if their children were in school and the reply was that the children would not be sent to school until their old treaties and old tribal relations were restored.

When it is remembered that there are approximately 35,000 Indians of the full-blood or restricted class (not considering the business caused by the unrestricted class and who, by the way, file a large percentage of the complaints and requests for help), it will be seen that the present field force has an average of over 2,000 restricted Indians to each district. The employees in a district are usually one district agent, a regular office assistant, a land appraiser and an Indian policeman and interpreter. These men take the place and largely do the work of a regularly established Indian agency in other parts of the country, which agencies, it is understood, are established for every one or two thousand Indians, and some with only a few hundred.

All of the land in eastern Oklahoma was owned by the Five Tribes and the majority was allotted to the individual members, minors and adults sharing alike, and undoubtedly there is and never has been a situation with respect to the title of property similar to that existing here, where so much realty is held by minors. This condition, intensified by the vast oil, gas and other mineral development, has created a volume of probate business unprecedented in the history of any other State. There is but one probate judge in each county and this judge not only has probate jurisdiction, but civil and criminal jurisdiction to the usual limited degree. With the removal of restrictions from approximately 70 per cent of the lands of minors, held by them as direct allotments, in addition to lands inherited from deceased allottees, the number of probate sale cases added to the lease royalties and other moneys of minors coming within the jurisdiction of the probate court, have made such an immense volume of business that it is almost a physical impossibility for the judges, in the majority of counties, to give the probate cases the personal attention the cases themselves not only demand, but that the judges would like to give them. It is one of the duties of the district agents, and other field force, to assist the probate courts in checking guardianship cases, investigating matters and appraising lands at the request of the judges, and a majority of the judges have earnestly asked for the assistance and co-operation of the officers of the department, resulting, as will be shown in this report, in a great saving to the probate estates, and at the same time adding so much to the work of the agency that it has been almost impossible to keep the same current in all its branches.—From the last report of the superintendent in charge of the Union Agency, Oklahoma.

Indians in Public Schools.

The boarding schools have been well filled, the enrollment in most cases being in excess of that of last year. This had been accomplished by little or no solicitation on the part of superintendents, many reporting that they made no efforts to procure pupils and were forced at times to refuse admission to eligible children. The plan inaugurated a year ago of having reservation superintendents report to this office a list of pupils eligible for transfer to nonreservation schools is largely responsible for this improvement. Steps have been taken to effect the transfer of pupils from one reservation boarding school to another when the home boarding school is filled and a transfer to a nonreservation boarding school is impracticable. Each reservation superintendent has

submitted a school census, and from these the office will be enabled to make a careful study of the educational needs on each reservation.

A larger number of Indian pupils have been enrolled in the public schools than ever before. It is frequently reported that they rank with the white children in their academic work. Indian pupils are also improving in their habits of cleanliness, for they now come from more sanitary homes. These two facts have enabled them to earn the respect of the white people in their school associations.

In eastern Oklahoma alone contracts for the education of Indian pupils in the public schools were made with 225 school districts. These contracts were limited to those pupils who belong to the restricted class of the Five Tribes. This was done because it was presumed that the children of the unrestricted Indians were entitled to attend the State public schools. This assumption is now, however, untenable in view of the fact that the Supreme Court in the cases of Choat v. Trapp and English v. Richardson has decided that much of the land now held by these citizen Indians is nontaxable and it will be for several years to come. This presents a new question, and it will probably make it necessary for the office to make further provision in the way of day-school facilities for the Indians of eastern Oklahoma.

Probably the most noticeable example of what it is believed must be the "final step" in the education of the Indian youth of the country has been the enrollment of Indian children in the public schools of Washington and Montana, where more than 300 Indian children were enrolled in public schools in and adjacent to the Yakima and Flathead Reservation. It has been but a few years since these reservations were thrown open for settlement by white people, and already more than 20 good public schools have been built in the Yakima country and more than 30 in the Flathead country. Indian children have been enrolled in all grades below the eighth and have been cordially received and well treated. When it is realized that the Yakima and the Flathead Indians are nearly all pure Indian and that it has been but a very short time since their reservations were open to settlement, it must be acknowledged that all the Indian child needs is a chance equal to that of the white child. The results on these reservations demonstrate this fact and definitely point to the public school as the "way out" for Indian education. —Report of Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Indian Land Made Taxable.

One of the most important decisions rendered since the admission of Oklahoma into the union was that by District Judge McMillan, Saturday, in the case of Stephen W. Allen against J. F. Trimmer, county treasurer of Garvin county. In this case several hundred Chickasaw freedmen sought to enjoin the tax officers from collecting taxes levied upon lands allotted to Chickasaw freedmen, upon the ground that under federal treaties their lands are exempt from taxation.

Judge McMillan sustained the contentions made by Assistant Attorney General Davenport to the effect that these Chickasaw freedmen do not hold their lands under the Atoka agreement of 1898, containing the exemption, but under the supplemental agreement and further that the forty acres of land allotted to each Chickasaw freedmen was a gratuity, gift or bounty from the federal government, and that even though there was an exemption named in the act allotting the lands that congress was empowered to withdraw the exemption, and that the exemption, if any, being without condsideration from the freedmen, there was no impairment of a vested right or contract.

This decision is of far-reaching effect, inasmuch as there are several thousand Chickasaw freedmen in the east side of the state, all holding their lands upon the same basis.

The decision adds several thousand acres to the taxable wealth of Garvin county.—Oklahoman, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Health Work by Women Among Indians.

No work is nobler or more necessary or more trying in the work of the Indian Service than that of the field matrons and women industrial teachers. During the past year 5000 Indian families have been instructed in the care of children and homes by 78 field matrons and their assistants. The help given by these women varies from instruction in sanitation to the supervision of expenditures and the settlement of domestic difficulties. They save the lives of many children. This work of the women among the Indian women in thier homes should, I believe, be erected into a special department of the Indian Service. Conferences among the field matrons, as conferences in other lines of our work, have proved most productive of increased efficiency. As one result of the conference of field matrons held during the last year, they are cooperating

in the collection of data on the plays and games of Indian children at home, with a view to laying sound foundations for the physical needs as to recreation of the Indian children in the schools. A special civil-service examination has been planned for a position in the Indian Service of teacher of housekeeping, in order to try to obtain more competent employees for this branch of the service. This examination will be extremely practical. It is planned to send circulars announcing this examination among all the settlement workers in the country, and among the workers of all other organizations of the country engaged in the practical betterment of living conditions, whether of a religious character or not.—From the last report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Will It Be Best to Start Anew?

There is now pending in Congress the Carter Code bill, which would provide for the appointment of a commission to study all Indian conditions and to report a new code of law which shall apply to all the tribes. It is said in its favor that, with such a foundation, it will be possible to build anew, and to guard against the evils which have existed in the past. It is urged also that the uncertain legal status of the Indian has been the chief cause of his being the victim of so large a number of dishonest interests.

It may be that this is the best way to start. A commission of three high-minded men, experts in sociological and legal matters, and familiar with the Indian question, might be able to suggest a revolutionary method which would solve the whole question.—Dayton (Ohio) News.

Prominent Sioux Passes On.

At the Yankton Indian agency occurred the death of the Rev. Henry T. Selwin, aged 68, one of the best known of the pioneer clergymen of the northwest. A fullblood Yankton Sioux Indian, at an early age he decided to devote his life to the upbuilding of his people. Graduating with high honors from a theological seminary, he returned to his people.

For twenty-nine years he was the Presbyterian pastor at Yankton Indian agency, and during this time he did wonders toward transforming the Yankton Sioux from a semi-civilized state to their present advanced position among the civilized Indian tribes of the United States. He is survived by a widow and one son.

GENERAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

Capt. Webster succeeds Supt. Peffley at Ft. Spokane Agency, according to a report sent to THE JOURNAL.

Capt. Stephen Abbot has been appointed to the superintendency of the Southern Ute Indian School, Colorado.

C. F. Peirce has been transferred from the office of supervisor of Indian schools to the superintendency of the Flandreau Indian School, South Dakota.

Cushman Institute, Tacoma, Wash., has a new assistant superintendent—Herbert Henry Johnson, Jr., born January 14th. The JOURNAL extends congratulations.

Mr. Jermark, chief clerk at Pawhuska, whose appointment as superintendent at Fort Apache was announced recently, is to go to Fort Berthold, North Dakota, instead.

W. J. Lovett, former clerk at Lac du Flambeau Agency, Wis., is now assistant superintendent of the White Earth Agency, Minn. Mr. Lovett was, at one time, chief clerk at the Nez Perce Agency, Idaho.

The Indian Office would be pleased to hear of the whereabouts of Louis St. Clair, about nineteen years old, who has been enrolled as a student at Fort Shaw, Montana, and Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kansas. His home address was given as Vaughn, Montana.

Major William A. Hazle, senior member of the law firm of Hazle & Huntington, last night sent in his resignation to the United States Indian Service as special officer of the Indian department, business matters requiring Major Hazle to devote his entire time in South Dakota being the reason given.—Aberdeen (So. Dak.) American.

J. W. McCabe, who was appointed to succeed Major J. W. Hamiliton as agent of the Standing Rock Indian reservation, has arrived at the agency to assume the position. Major Hamilton recently resigned. His successor was chief clerk to Major Belden when the latter was superintendent, and has recently been stationed at Ft. Hall, Ida.—S.D. News.

A bill that is designed in part at least to remedy the conditions on the White Earth reservation that were so scathingly described in a report to the House made by the Graham committee, has been introduced by Representative Steenerson of Minnesota. It proposes to empower the United States District court for Minnesota to establish the status of the allottees at White Earth.

THE TWO CHAMPIONSHIP TEAMS.

In the most spectacular game ever contested on the local court the University of Oklahoma basketball team nosed the Chilocco Indians out of victory Friday night, in the first of two games, 41 to 38. From the first whistle to the last the battle was even, both aggregations displaying wonderful development in team work and the possession of individual stars who time after time, shot goals from very difficult angles.

The Sooners were off in the lead, but no sooner had they started the scoring than the Indians shot spectacular baskets and demonstrated that they were not to be distanced. At the end of the first quarter the score was 11 to 9 in favor of the locals. When time was called at the next interval Oklahoma still was leading, but the Indians had cut down the margin from two to one point, 17 to 16.

Realizing that the Indian improves the longer he plays, the Sooner supporters began to be fearful of the outcome when the second half opened and the visitors led off by scoring. A second field goal was negotiated. Then the locals came back, took the lead and maintained it to almost to the end, when little Dominguez, captain of the Indian aggregation, dribbled to within striking distance on several occasions and scored points sufficient to give his team the lead for an instant. Then, with defeat staring them in the face for the first time this season, the locals spurted to the front just in time for the closing whistle, Reeds and Bell netting spectacular throws.—Oklahoma City Oklahoman.

In a game featured with brilliant playing, rapid team work and accurate caging on the part of both aggregations, the Oklahoma Sooners repeated their sensational victory of Friday night over the Chilocco Indians by the narrow score of 29 to 28.

Both teams played with grim determination to annex the honors because of the fact that the outcome will have an important bearing on determining the title holders of the state. At critical moments of play, the redskins led by slightest margins, only to be overtaken and passed again by the speedy Owenites.

Both teams were trained to the minute and were so evenly matched in playing ability that the outcome was at all times doubtful. At the close of the first quarter the Sooners led by the narrow margin of 5 to 4, and continued the lead closing the first session with the score of 15 to 11, which time marked the greatest difference throughout the whole game between the standing of the two teams.

In the third quarter the Indians came back with a series of rapid plays, cutting down their opponents' lead and ending the third quarter by a lead of 20 to 19. At this time a victory for the Chilocco lads seemed very probable, but the fighting Sooners were inspired by the crisis and by a series of brilliant combination plays which resulted in several sensational goals, they electrified the spectators in a whirlwind finish, which gave them the victory of 29 to 28.

In the closing moments the Indians fought desperately to stave off the threatening defeat, but they fought against time, and their first opportunity to register a defeat over their speedy rivals this season was lost at the sound of the final whistle. The star of the game by long odds was Captain Joe Roubedeaux of Chilocco. The fast little guard, aside from holding Reeds, the great Sooner forward, to six goals, scored five to his own credit. His ability in breaking up his opponents' plays and his rapid dribbling and caging the ball from all angles occasioned much applause. For the Sooners, Reeds and Bell, the superb pair of forwards, were the star performers. Reeds led all in the number of baskets thrown and was closely followed by Bell.

The Chilocco Indians return to their school defeated, but no stigma of disgrace can be attached to their team. Outweighed many pounds to the man, playing on a hostile court, which was altogether strange to them, the little cagers threatened to defeat a team which is conceded to be one of the fastest in the west.

The game little redskins can bear defeat with the same degree of grace with which they bear their laurels of victory and return to Chilocco greatly satisfied with their invasion of Soonerland.—Oklahoma City Oklahoman.

INDIANS of the Osage Nation at a tribal meeting repudiated the proposed scheme to grant a blanket lease to 800,000 acres of oil and gas lands owned by the tribe, and by practically unanimous vote sustained the position of Secretary of the Interior Fisher and President Taft. The lands are vauled at $80,000,000. Fred Lookout was elected principal chief of the nation, and Edgar McCarthy his assistant. Eight councilmen also were elected. The successful ticket was designated as "progressive."

SOME CROW CREEK NEWS.

Mr. Guy Howe and wife are filling the position vacated by Mr. Boody and Miss George.

On January 5th the regular Christmas dinner was given the children and everything was nicely arranged and served.

There is a large addition being added to the agency jail, to be used as a dwelling for the jail keeper, at present a policeman.

The good cook which we have is probably accountable to a large extent for the good health and contentment among the children.

Mr. Pugh, Misses Cook and Sprague accompanied Miss Fuller as far as Chamberlain and took in the many sights, returning the next day.

There is considerable sickness among the outside Indians but the health in the school is exceedingly good. But very few school children have been sick this school year.

Mr. Boody, Industrial Teacher, and Miss George, Assistant Matron, left on January 1st for their respective homes in Kansas and New York. Both resigned their positions.

The winter so far has been fine. We have had no storms and but very little cold weather. The only thing not entirely satisfactory is that but very little snow has fallen—in fact less than an inch the entire winter.

The evening of January 3rd, the day set for the children to return to school from their Holiday Vacation, found every boy and girl in their respective dormitories except one boy and one girl who had been excused to come in on the 5th. This they did.

Extensive improvements on the employes' building are just about completed. The entire upper story has been remodeled and made into four nice living rooms and two bath rooms. An employes' sitting room and a guest room are being arranged on the first floor.

Supervisor S. A. M. Young, who has been with us since the 21st, departed on the 28th for Brule Indian School. Mr. Young made a pretty thorough inspection of the Crow Creek School and left many helpful suggestions with the employes. We hope to have him with us often.

Miss Sara E. Fuller, our efficient and successful teacher, left on the 14th for Winnebago Agency, Nebr., to fill the position of assistant clerk. Miss Fuller was born and raised at Crow Creek and leaves a host of friends behind. We wish her success in her work and hope that she might still retain new fond memories of Crow Creek and her many friends left behind.

Our Reading Circle meets every two weeks. Our last meeting was on the 16th. The employes answered to roll call by giving a quotation from their favorite author. After this Mr. Wilson gave a few current events followed by reading by Miss Sprague from the book "Choosing A Vocation". Mr. Abbot rendered a vocal solo with Mrs. Lightfoot at the piano for accompaniment.

On New Years night the school and agency employes entertained the employes from Brule Indian School and Agency, and Grace Day School employes. The rooms were tastefully decorated with holly and evergreens, making a very pleasing appearance. Dancing was continued until about 11:30 when all partook of a town course supper. While crossing the Missouri river some of the Brule people broke through the ice and had a narrow escape. They did not venture back that night but remained all night at Crow Creek and returned the next morning after a night's freeze. All departed wishing many happy returns of the season.

On January 5th, while the children were at church, the ironing stove which had been used for heating water in the large tank in the laundry, exploded and caused considerable excitement for a little while. Mrs. Koser, the laundress, had only a short time before started a fire in order that the tank might not freeze up and burst. She had not discovered that some of the pipes were already frozen and when the steam began to rise the obstruction in the pipes caused the water front in the stove to explode. No damage other than that done the stove resulted as the fire was quickly put out by Mr. Abbot, the farmer, who was the first to arrive after the fire alarm was sounded. The principal had been standing in front of the stove only a few minutes before it exploded and his leaving when he did only prevented his being seriously hurt, in all probabilities. M. C.

A Very Good Thing to Do.

According to the Indian Leader, New Mexico was the first state to officially recognize the teachers in the Indian schools of the state and arrange special sessions for them at the annual meeting of the Educational Association last November.—The Indian's Friend.

INTERESTING BIBLE STORIES FOR CHAPEL Y. M. C. A. AND Y. W. C. A. TALKS.

Furnished by Supt. Chas. E. Burton.

1. Creation—
   a. Of Land and Water.
   b. Of Animals.
   c. Of Man and Woman.
   d. The Garden of Eden.
2. Man's First Sin—
   a. Description.
   b. Results.
3. Cain and Abel.
4. The Flood—
   a. The Tower of Babel.
   b. The Covenant of the Rainbow.
5. Comparison of Creation and the Flood with Indian Traditions and such books as the Talmud and the Koran.
6. Life of Abraham.
7. Destruction of Sodom and Gomorroh.
8. Hagar and Ishmael.
9. Life of Isaac—
   a. As a sacrifice by his father, Abraham.
   b. His Romance and Marriage to Rebecca.
   c. Deception of Rebecca in obtaining the Blessing for Jacob instead of for Esau.
10. Life of Jacob—
    a. Flight to his Uncle, Laban.
    b. Fourteen years labor for Rachel.
    c. Cunning in raising stock for himself from Laban's flocks.
    d. Return to his native land.
11. Founding of the Jewish Race.
12. Life of Joseph—
    a. Jacob's great Love for him.
    b. Conspiracy of his brethren.
    c. Waylaid and sold into Egypt.
    d. His Imprisonment and Interpretation of Dreams.
    e. His release by Pharaoh and elevation to high Office.
    f. Visit of Brethren for purchase of Corn.
    g. Visit of Benjamin.
    h. Migration of Israel to Egypt and Enslavement to the Egyptians.
13. Great Increase of Israel in spite of sore bondage—3,000,000 souls.
14. Life of Moses—
    a. Birth and abandonment in the bulrushes.
    b. Early Life.
    c. Manhood—The Burning Bush.
    d. Mission to liberate enslaved relations.
    e. The Plagues.
    f. Departure of Israel.
    g. Pursuit by Egyptians and their destruction in the Red Sea.
15. Forty Years' Journey Begun—
    a. Quails and Manna.
    b. Water from Rock at Rephidim.
    c. The Ten Commandments.
    d. Construction of the Tabernacle.
    e. The Golden Serpent and the Golden Calf.
    f. The Principles Underlying Sin-Offering—
       Relation to Christ.
    g. Korah's Rebellion—Lessons drawn.
16. Succession of Joshua—
    a. The Crossing of the Jordan.
    b. The Destruction of Jericho.
    c. The Destruction of Ai and trespass of Achan.
    d. Cities of Refuge.
    e. Gideon's Strategy of War at Midian.
    f. Killing of Sisera and Abimelech by Jael and the Thebez woman.
17. Life of Sampson—
    a. Birth foretold by Angel.
    b. Kills a lion.
    c. Betrayal of Sampson by Delilah.
    d. Loses eyes—Destruction of the temple and his death.
18. Story of Ruth—
    a. Ruth and Naomi and the other daughter-in-law.
    b. Ruth and the gleaners and Boaz.
    c. Birth of Obed, the Grandfather of David.
19. Life of Samuel—
    a. Life dedicated to the Lord.
    b. Call of the Lord to Samuel at Eli's house.
    c. People call for a king-Saul chosen.
20. David's Boyhood—
    a. Fight with lion and bear.
    b. Slaying of Goliath.
21. David's Manhood—
    a. David and Jonathan.
    b. Saul's anger and jealousy of David.
    c. David's flight and pursuit by Saul—David spares Saul's Life.
    d. Saul's final overthrow and death.
22. David as King—
    a. His great victories over the enemies of Israel.
    b. Rebellion and death of Absolem.
    c. Usurpation of Adonijah and protest by Bathsheba.
    d. Succession of Solomon.
23. Life of Solomon—
    a. His wisdom and justice.
    b. Building of the temple.
    c. His riches and resources.

NEWS OF THE WORK AT WESTERN OKLAHOMA SCHOOLS.

Reported by Supervisor Freer.

The boys in several of the schools, notably Rainy Mountain, Riverside and Fort Sill, are believers in plenty of fresh air, and themselves see that their dormitories have abundant ventilation at night. At these very same schools the boys have been particularly free from colds during the present winter.

Articles have lately been appearing in local newspapers in the Kiowa country, and in the Oklahoma City and Kansas City papers as well, saying that the Rainy Mountain School is about to be abandoned and that the Kiowas are much opposed to this course. The last statement is right, but the first is wrong. A year or more ago the question of the abandonment of this school was considered and the decision was reached that the school should continue until such time as it might become evident that it is no longer needed. The facts are that no other school is as convenient and suitable for the Kiowa children as the Rainy Mountain School; that the Anadarko, Riverside and Fort Sill schools are filled beyond their proper capacity; and that the public schools are few and will be unable for a number of years to properly accommodate the greater number of the Kiowa children. The Rainy Mountain School is filled to the limit of its capacity and it has been necessary to refuse admission to a number of children this winter. The school is strongly supported by the Kiowas who earnestly desire its continuance. In all probability, funds will be provided for substantial improvements at Rainy Mountain during the coming fiscal year.

The fifteen Kiowa children who attend the public graded schools of Mountain View are found in each of the grades from the first to the sixth inclusive. All but one of these children attend school regularly, and nearly all stand well in their classes. A few excel the white children in their studies. They all come from homes from one mile to three miles distant.

Acting upon a timely hint, the Supervisor happened in at the home of Goom-dah, one of the most successful and thrifty Kiowa farmers in the neighborhood of Mountain View, on a day when the neighborhood women met to knot a quilt. While the men talked the women worked. At noon, obeying the arbitrary command of a daughter of the family, the Supervisor went to a wash-stand in the corner of the room and washed his hands in clean warm water, with clean soap, and dried them on a clean towel, after which he took his place at the dinner table. Each guest and member of the family having done likewise, a blessing was asked, and the very savory dinner was served. A large and tempting chocolate cake loomed upward from the center of the table but the Supervisor will remember longest the delicious Indian bread—light and not hot—an unexpected revelation of Indian cookery. The entire meal was clean, palatable and satisfying.

Miss Sallie Aitson, fifth grade, daughter of Lucius Aitson of Saddle Mountain, did her duty so well at Rainy Mountian that she was placed in charge of the dining-room work. She oversees the cleaning of the dining-room, the setting of the tables and the work after meals, and does it well. This miniature dining-room matron serves without pay.

The Anadarko School children enjoyed sweet-potatoes grown on the school farm until Christmas. These children are fond of sauer-kraut, of which one hundred and fifty gallons were put up for their use. Twice a week, chili-con-carne is served with beans, which combination is an especially appetizing one. Chili-con-carne can be bought in bricks or blocks of the packing houses which supply beef to the schools under contract. The price paid at Anadarko was fifteen cents a pound.

The Anadarko School preserved for winter use, besides the sauer-kraut, fifty gallons of catsup from tomatoes raised on the place, one thousand quarts of peaches, forty quarts of cherries and apricots, one hundred quarts of fruit jellies of different kinds and one hundred quarts of fruit-butters. The Fort Sill School preserved one thousand quarts of peaches, fifty quarts of jelly, fifty gallons of fruit-butters and two hundred and sixty gallons of cucumber pickles.

The contract for the erection of a new girls' dormitory at the Riverside School near Anadarko has been let at a little less than $18,000. This building is to replace the one destroyed by fire a couple of years ago. It will no doubt be ready for use by the time school opens in the fall.

The Riverside School has a very good system for teaching the girls the arts of the household. Each Tuesday and Friday afternoon the regular details are excused from the sewing room

and laundry at four o'clock and at the same hour, special classes of from four to six girls each, go to these departments for lessons in needlework and home laundering. The seamstress and laundress are able in this way to give individual instruction in exactly the same kind of work the girls will have to do in their own homes. The lessons last for an hour, or an hour and a quarter. At the same time, several girls go to the school kitchen where the cook gives them special lessons in cooking for an hour. This plan is well liked by both instructors and pupils. The success of the arrangement inspired the Supervisor to suggest that a fourth class of girls be made up to receive from the matron lessons in keeping the house, and in caring for babies and sick persons. If the care and feeding of infants were taught to the older girls in our schools, many baby lives could be saved each year and this great waste of human life avoided. If any school or any person has a better plan for systematically teaching the girls in the reservation schools the household arts, the Editor would be glad to receive an outline of it.

The plans for operating the school farms at Fort Sill during the coming season include ten demonstration plots of about five acres each, and eighty individual gardens, comprising about twelve acres, for the older pupils. Much thought is being given to the plans for the farm work, to the end that the maximum of practical teaching may be given to the boys at the same time that the production may be as great as possible. Last year this farm produced ninety tons of alfalfa hay, forty tons of prairie hay, fifty tons of oat straw, sixty tons of wheat straw, two hundred tons of cane forage, three hundred bundles of kafir corn, seven hundred and sixty bushels of wheat, twelve hundred and eleven bushels of oats, sixteen hundred bushels of corn, forty bushels of potatoes, two hundred pounds of cabbage and ten gallons of tomatos, besides minor garden crops and fruits. A pretty good showing that!

A deep-tillage machine in use on the Cheyenne & Arapaho school farm is attracting considerable attention. Mr. Charles L. Davis, Supervisor of Farming, who visited the school recently, commends the machine highly.

Supervisor Charles L. Davis and Mrs. Davis have recently visited the reservations of the Pawnees, the Poncas, the Kaws, the Otoes, the Sac and Foxes and the four divisions of the Cheyenne & Arapaho country. Supervisor Freer met them at Darlington and accompanied them to Seger and Red Moon. The acquaintance of Mr. and Mrs. Davis began and their marriage took place at the Seger School, so that their visit was of more than ordinary interest, both to themselves and their old friends of both races.

The reference libraries supplied to the reservation schools contain a wealth of practical information,—in fact, just what you want to know, be you housekeeper, nurse, teacher, farmer, artisan or what-not. If you doubt it, give it a test.

The auditorium in the new school house at the Cheyenne & Arapaho school has been supplied recently with one hundred and sixty-eight opera chairs and a new sweet-toned piano. The people there are correspondingly pleased.

The folk-games which proved to be so interesting and stimulating in the schools of the larger cities have been introduced among the little people at the Seger School by Miss Schuler.

Mr. John H. Seger, the founder of Seger Colony and School, is enjoying a vacation with his family at the scene of his former arduous labors. He has many interesting reminiscences of the old times.

Superintendent Small received authority from Washington to purchase forty bushels of corn for deer in the park at the Seger School. One or two ears a day for each of the ten pretty animals is found to be sufficient.

The Wichita National Forest Reserve contains herds of buffalo, elk and wild turkeys.

Rev. Arthur P. Wedge and Mrs. Wedge have recently favored the schools at Shawnee, Riverside, Rainy Mountain and Cantonment with visits of a week or ten days each, and have contributed much to the pleasure and satisfaction of the pupils and employees.

Wanted—outlines and plans of a scheme, successfully tested, for the methodical teaching of industrial work to boys in reservation boarding schools

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A new domestic science kitchen has recently been finished and equipped at the Otoe School.

Complimentary to Chilocco Indian Printers.

The cover of the December issue of the CHILOCCO INDIAN SCHOOL JOURNAL is, in our opinion, at once the most elaborate and beautiful combination of Indian design and color execution that has yet been sent out by any Indian school.—The Indian's Friend.

Poor Lo and His Uplift

Indian Girls in Sewing Competition.

While on a recent visit to the Riverside school at Anadarko, Oklahoma, I was much interested in the efforts of Miss Ward, the seamstress, in arousing the ambition of her class to compete with white girls in sewing contests. The first contest occurred in Anadarko over two years ago in connection with the fair. The Indian girls were practically barred out because they were not organized into a club. Early in the following school year, Miss Ward succeeded in forming them into a club, auxiliary to Stillwater. At the Caddo County fair in September 1912, the girls were entered and won ten money prizes, one being for the best exhibit in sewing. Also, Sarah Frazier won a free trip to the Oklahoma State Fair at Oklahoma City the following month. In the same contest Alice Packard won a second prize in sewing and embroidery which entitled her to a free trip to the district fair at Lawton. This fair did not take place; as a substitute for the trip, she was given the free short course at Cameron School, Lawton. Her work while there was so satisfactory that she was given the privilege of a short course at the Stillwater School.

These successes have proved an excellent incentive to the entire class. Even had the prizes not been awarded to them, the Indian girls would have received a stimulus by competing with white girls. E. E. N.

Notes From the Liquor Traffic Bureau.

Superintendent Frank A. Virtue of the Shivwits School, Santa Clara, Utah, reports to the Liquor Suppression Branch of the Service that no cases have been instituted for violation of the liquor laws during the second quarter of 1913, and that he has not "smelled liquor upon the breath of any Indian during that time."

Superintendents Sam B. Davis of Genoa, Nebraska, also reports no violations of the liquor law in his jurisdiction.

Reports indicate that drinking and drunkenness in the vicinity of the Otoe Indian Agency is decreasing.

Navajo Springs Reservation reports indicate no prosecutions for violations of the liquor law nor any known case of drunkenness among the Indians on that Reservation for over a year.

Some Interesting Figures.

Under date of February 12, Superintendent Friedman, of the Carlisle School, sends out to the press of the country extracts from and comments made by his office upon his annual report for the year ending June 30, 1912. Relative to attendance, he says:

> It is interesting to note that, according to the report, there are 78 tribes of Indians represented at the school, a total of 1,031 students being enrolled, with 614 boys and 417 girls. The gradual increase in attendance before Mr. Friedman's appointment and the fast increase during his administration are also interesting. The report shows that during fifteen years of Superintendent R. H. Pratt's administration, from 1889 to 1904, the average yearly enrollment of new students was 257; during four years of Superintendent W. A. Mercer's administration, from 1904 to 1908, the average yearly enrollment of new students was 258; during four years of Superintendent M. Friedman's administration, from 1908 to 1912, the average yearly enrollment of new students was 311.

For the year 1904 the average attendance at Carlisle, including outing, as officially reported, was 1025, and for 1912, 797.

A Commendable Enterprise.

At Watonga, Oklahoma, the Commercial Club has leased two rooms in the town for the use of Indians and Indian field workers. A committee from the Commercial Club in conjunction with the field matron, the farmer, and three missionaries are perfecting arrangements for fitting up quarters. One of the rooms is to be used as a rest room, and for sewing, reading and lectures for women; the other as a men's room, furnished with writing tables, agricultural papers, magazines and so forth. The field workers will have the care of the rooms while the Commercial Club pays the expense of maintaining them.

This is a most sensible and commendable undertaking; it is hoped that such a sincere effort to bring the Indian into a community relationship will bring about excellent results. E. E. N.

Another Indian Sanatorium.

Following a recent visit of Dr. J. A. Murphy, of Washington, D. C., chief medical advisor of the Indian service, to the Sac and Fox boarding school, plans have been approved by the Indian office at Washington for using the building for a sanatorium school for the Indians. Extensive improvements will be made in the near future. Cement floors will be placed in the basement, large screened sleeping porches added, metal ceilings placed in the school rooms, the heating plant remodeled and enlarged, and the laundry building equipped

with modern machinery. The school will be entirely separate from the reservation, and pupils will be drawn from other tribes besides the Sac and Fox tribes at Tama. The sanatorium will be in charge of a physician-superintendent.—Clinton (Ia.) Advertiser.

Next Meeting May be in Kansas.

The proposed meeting of the "American Society of Indians" in Lawrence in October, as told the people of Lawrence by the Gazette last evening, was brought up at the meeting of the Merchants Association last night, with the result that official invitation will be sent and the organization will co-operate with Haskell and the University in bringing the conference here and taking care of it.

The subject was brought up by Superintendent Wise, who told much concerning the society and the advantages a meeting in Lawrence would have for the town, the Indian school and University.—Lawrence, (Kans.) Gazette.

The News in Short Paragraphs.

H. P. Marble is now assistant superintendent of the Keshena Indian Agency, Wis., succeeding W. A. Eaheart, who resigned on account of ill health.

Charles E. Coe, superintendent of the Camp McDowell Indian School, has been transferred to the superintendency of the new Salt River jurisdiction, Arizona.

The legislature of New Mexico has memorialized Congress protesting against the removal of the Apaches from Fort Sill to the Mescalero reservation.

THE JOURNAL acknowledges receipt of the Annual Report of the American Indian League of New York City. This report tells of the purpose of the organization and of its substantial assistance to 24 tribes.

A well written and neatly printed booklet bearing the title "Haskell; A School With Ideals," has been received from our excellent neighbor at Lawrence. Of course, it is not intended by the author to claim any exclusive rights on the "Ideals."

The new Osage Indian council in its first session at Pawhusha, approved the oil leases of 42,000 acres of their lands. The refusal to approve these leases caused the removal of the old council. The new council also recommended that leases be sold on an additional 100,000 acres. A resolution was also passed making it a felony to offer a bribe to a member of the Osage council.

A change in superintendents of the school will take effect in a few days when Superintendent Michael and Supervisor Peirce will exchange positions. Superintendent Michael will have charge of affairs in Minnesota.—The Weekly Review, Flandreau. S. D.

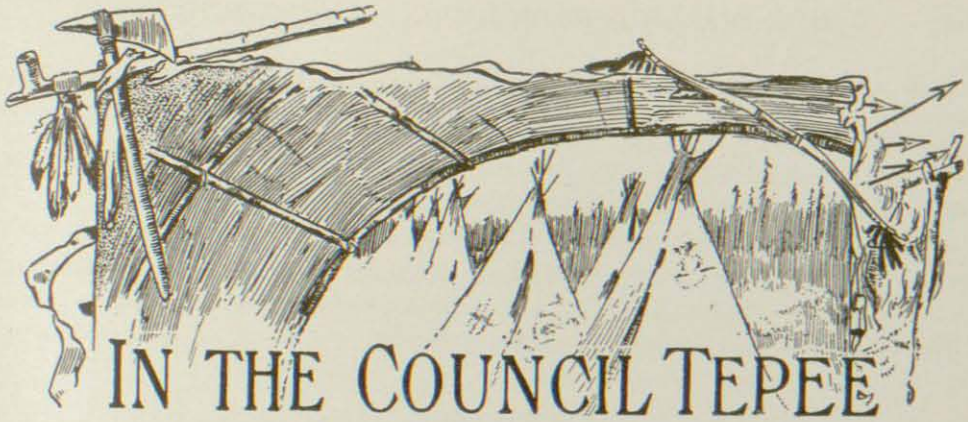
An athletic meet for the four Government Indian schools on the Kiowa reservation will be held at Anadarko April 10-12. A declamation contest will be held the evening of April 11. No one is eligible to these contests who has not been in regular attendance at one of these schools for at least three months prior to the meet. Four pupils from each school will enter the declamation contest.

Hollow Horn Bear of South Dakota, an Indian chief and the original of the picture of the Indian on the $5 bill, has written the inaugural committee through Senator Gamble of South Dakota expressing a desire to attend the inauguration. The chief desires to present to the new president a "great peace pipe," which he declares is the highest honor the Indians of South Dakota can confer on the "great white father."

Peter Washington, a full blood Creek Indian, residing at Oktaha, was paid $6,250 in the county court for his interest in his dead wife's surplus land. Tuesday night, two weeks later, Washington found himself in the county jail on a charge of vagrancy, and Wednesday morning in Justice Thompson's court he discovered all of his money was gone and that Muskogee sharpers had enriched themselves to a small fortune.

Captain John McA. Webster, who has been appointed agent for the Spokane Indian reservation, will assume office February 12, 1913. Captain Webster was for 10 years in charge of combined agencies of the Colville and Spokane Indian reservations, but after the two reservations were divided was in charge of the Spokane Indian agency in the federal building, Spokane, but on account of ill health resigned last spring.—Spokane Review.

A council of Indians here yesterday, with 50 delegates representing the Arapahoes, Shoshones, Omahas, Sioux, Winnebagoes, and Chippewas, adopted a resolution urging President-elect Wilson to appoint Thomas L. Sloan of Pender, Nebr., an Omaha Indian, commissioner of Indian affairs. The declaration was made that Indians deserved to have in charge of their affairs a man who was familiar with them and in sympathy with the Indian people.—Washington, D. C., Post.



IN THE COUNCIL TEPEE

FIVE TRIBES' ESTATES.

THE JOURNAL has been in the habit of now and then saying a word in appreciation of the employment of district agents among the Five Civilized Tribes and of the need of such agents as a measure of protection for the old and young Indians.

Look at this: A guardian of an innocent little orphan girl just about of age wrote her a few days ago asking her to sign two papers—one a deed to a two-fifths interest in 640 acres of land composing the allotments of her deceased father and mother; the other a five-year lease of the above 640 acres and her own 320-acre allotment.

The consideration named for the first conveyance was $420, while a check for but $100 was enclosed, and it was of such nature that it could not be cashed by the child or by anyone else until approved in red ink by the drawer. When or where the other $320 was to appear is shrouded in mystery.

The five-year lease permitted the lessee to cut all the timber covering the one and one-half sections and to have complete possession of the entire area, in return for which he was to put forty acres in cultivation, fence eighty and build a house 14x16 with a lean-to and stable. Such improvements made by and cared for as lessees usually make and preserve them would be practically valueless at the end of the five years' use by him.

The matter was taken up with the district agent. He reported the present value of the two-fifths interest in the estate of the parents to be easily $1,420.00, or $1,000.00 more than her guardian urges her to accept; that the clearing of her own allotment would be a positive detriment and the improvements stipulated in the lease to be a very moderate consideration for lease of the eighty to have fence, house, etc., granting the lessee would do as he contracted, but entirely inadequate for use of the one and one-half sections and the timber thereon. Concerning the disposition of the lessee to fulfill his part of such agreement the district agent says:

> As to the check for one hundred dollars: will say that in all probability should the young girl execute the deed and other instruments forwarded her, payment on the check would be stopped and the purchaser would then set about acquiring the interest of other heirs and would simply refuse to do anything until he had matters in such shape that he could buy the entire title, which would take an indefinite time, if it could be accomplished at all.
>
> I will say that this office has had considerable experience with the party who is attempting to acquire various interests in these lands; that he has treated the Indians in this locality unfairly to say the least, and very little dependence can be placed in him. My advice in the premises would be to stay clear of a deal of any kind with him unless it is handled entirely through the Department in such manner that no advantage can be taken of the heirs.

This is a pretty high-handed attempt of two men—one a duly appointed guardian—to rob a child as unwise in business affairs as a babe; and similar ones are going on every hour. Oh yes! the district agents who head off such unholy alliances must be legislated out of the way!

Do you know that, properly supported, they will uncover and prevent enough graft in one year to pay their salaries and expenses for a decade?

CHILOCCO'S LOSS.

Owing to an attractive business opportunity, Chilocco is soon to lose Mr. Edgar K. Miller, to whom the JOURNAL owes all its mechanical and many of its other excellencies. It hurts a school when a man leaves who has been every day putting into his work consummate ability and conscientiously making that ability inure to the benefit of his students; a man who adds to attainments of high order a character untainted by vices—big or little—to hinder the best development of the young people around him. That is why Miller's going hurts Chilocco.

In leaving he is able to do what is unique in the Service—recommend for his place an Indian young man trained by him, and for the vacancy made by that transfer, another of his old students. THE JOURNAL would be glad to hear from any others resigning from the Service who can consistently make similar recommendations.

GUARDIANS FOR INDIANS.

Attorney Mott of the Creek Nation has raised quite a stir by his report upon the affairs of the wards of professional guardians in eastern Oklahoma. Some persons in political life, without investigation, fly to the rescue of the "maligned" guardians, denounce the attorney as a sensation monger and suggest his removal from office.

Such hysterical greeting of an uninvestigated report usually betokens a wish for innocence that is father to the assertion and at the same time a pretty lively suspicion that there is merit in the charge. If Indian guardianship probity among the Five Civilized Tribes is not superior to that found a few years ago in an investigation involving the affairs of other Oklahoma Indian minors there is grave need for watchfulness upon the part of those interested in the protection of their funds.

In one agency, for example, it was found that $56,000 had been entrusted to guardians in a period covering about three or four years; $22,000 had been disbursed, of which $8,000 were expenses, with new charges appearing constantly to eat up the $34,000 still held. Many individual cases could be cited showing in operation the working agreement of guardians and the men they elected probate judges in the county where this agency is located, but one will do for illustration. The man in mind was a highly respected member of his community and president of a strong National Bank. There had been paid to him for his Indian wards a total of $35,000 in about three years. Now, the collecting required very little effort upon his part, as the Government usually cared for that, but he taxed up and was allowed by the probate judge as ex-

penses $4,300, $1,800 of which went to the guardian and most of the remainder to friendly attorneys.

In one case an attorney conceived that he wanted a fee of $1,500 for attending to a small matter for a minor who happened to have more than that amount. The guardian pretended to object and employed the attorney for the bank to appear for him at a cost of $50.00. The two lawyers agreed to submit to the decision of a referee in the person of a man who had been evicted from the allotment of another Indian. The referee found that the entire $1,500 charge should be paid and $100 more was taxed against the minor for his services. All this the probate judge passed without a gasp. Can you beat this system of going through an Indian child?

This guardian had the funds of his wards on deposit in his bank subject to his order so there was no possibility of sudden withdrawal, paid no interest on them, and charged handsomely for alleged services.

As an Oklahoman, I believe Oklahomans are reasonably square, but am convinced that when some of them begin associating with the money of an Indian there should be a competent chaperon.

THE WORK OF CHILOCCO IN SHORT STORIES

The farm boys are busy hauling stone from the quarry to the crusher.

Word reaches us that Mr. B. M. Wade, who left Chilocco sometime ago for Califorina, has been reinstated in the Service as farmer at the Phoenix school.

Word is received here that Frank Oliver, a former student, died at Wahpeton, N. D., February 16. Frank had a host of friends here, for he was a popular student.

Two car loads of steers, fed and fattened by the Chilocco school's farm department, went on the Kansas City market January 23. The superior quality of these cattle made for us a splendid sale.

Lieut. Silverstine, officer of the Salvation Army, of Kansas City, was at Chilocco this month. He spoke before the students and faculty, telling of the great good work of the "Army of Christ."

A good basket-ball game was witnessed in the gym, February 17, between Chilocco and Oklahoma Agricultural College, of Stillwater. The game was fast and exciting and resulted in the score 18-13, favor of Chilocco.

Mrs. Davis, wife of Supervisor Davis, made Chilocco and Supt. and Mrs. Allen a visit this month. She is a former Indian Service employee and has many friends in this work who are always glad to see her, for she brings words of good cheer and encouragement. She was on her way home, Monticello, Minn.

Mr. Rader, our mason, with his apprentices, has his department busy building crushed stone roads, tearing down the old boilerhouse chimney and in making the Chilocco cement posts. The stone crusher runs every day.

Miss Grace Nash, student secretary of the Y. W. C. A. for Kansas and Oklahoma, paid Chilocco a visit this month. She came to arouse interest in the Summer Conference, which is to be held at Estes Park, Colorado, next August.

A surprise party was given by the members of the choir in the gymnasium February 21st in honor of Miss Wallace, head of the Chilocco department of music. A very pleasant social evening was spent by those attending, and the "Spirit of Chilocco" predominated.

Mr. Fred Bruce, of Medicine Lake, Mont., has been appointed assistant engineer at Chilocco. He assumed his duties the past month. The Arrow, published at Carisle, stated that he was assistant engineer of that school, but he has never been connected with that institution—either as a student or employee.

Superintendent R. A. Cochran, of the Mount Pleasant, Mich., Indian School, made

Chilocco a two-day visit during February. He said he was here to "Stop, look and listen." We gave him the "run" of the school and he visited all departments and seemed much interested in the system of organization and the methods used.

Seventy-eight head of fine Berkshire hogs, raised and fattened by the school, were shipped to the Oklahoma City market February 12. These hogs brought the top price for the market that day, $8.25 per cwt. The hogs, on the market, averaged 249 lbs., making the car net us $1,559.07. And these hogs were but eight months old.

Friday evening, February seventh, at Tonkawa, the Chilocco basket ball team defeated the University Preparatory School team by the score 24 to 17. On account of the ball being out of bounds a great deal of the time, the game seemed slow in spots, but both teams played hard. A good crowd was out to cheer the local team. Our boys reported a pleasant trip and good treatment.

Following an annual custom, the members of the Y. W. C. A. held their Valentine Party on the evening of February 14. The invited guests were the members of the Y. M. C. A., who had been most faithful in attendance. The social was held in the gymnasium, which had been beautifully decorated with red hearts and school colors. A number of contests in which hearts predominated were held and prizes were awarded the successful contestants. Mary LeJuene, Carrie Hendrix, Joseph Roubideaux, and Edward Jones were the prize winners. After a number of games had been played, refreshments were served. All voted the party a success. Much of the credit is due to Florence Slaughter, the president of the association.

On the evening of Wednesday, from eight to ten-thirty, in the parlors of Home Two, the Hostler-students of the barn forces under Mr. Keton, gave a very pleasant reception to which their friends and teachers were invited. Miss Dougherty, matron of that home, arranged her building for the party so that the rooms thrown open afforded ample room for the visitors. The decorations were in good taste and the new floor in the large reading room was just fine for dancing. Music was furnished by Messrs. Martinez and Moses and Miss Lander. Besides dancing there were the usual games and recreating pastimes. At a seasonable hour refreshments were served. The guests say that the hostlers can entertain as well as they can handle horses.

An Old Student Returns.

Mr. Francis Chapman, printer at Pine Ridge Agency and School, S. D., has been appointed by the Indian Office as Mr. Miller's successor at Chilocco. Mr. Chapman is a true Chilocco product, having learned his trade under the tutorship of the man he follows. He was a member of Mr. Miller's "World's Fair" class and left Chilocco in March, 1907, to accept a position with the Moore Printing Co., of Wichita. While there he was offered, and accepted, the position of printer at the Flandreau School and later promoted to the position at Pine Ridge, where his work on The Oglala Light—and other publications issued from that printshop—has demonstrated his ability as a coming craftsman of the first class. He is a Cherokee Indian who has "made good"—first by taking advantage of his opportunities at Chilocco, and since by his pleasant manners, honesty of purpose and untiring activity in the interest of his work. His promotion was made with the view of keeping the Chilocco department of printing up to its usual high standard.

We All Enjoy A Good Concert.

Saturday evening, Febuary 8th, in the auditorium, the Chilocco Indian School Band rendered one of their very enjoyable monthly concerts. Mr. C. P. Addington is director and the band is doing well under his leadership this year. At this last concert the cornet solo by Jackson Lomekema, one of our Hopi boys, was especially commendable. Below we give the program, as rendered.

1. March—"Napoleon's Last Charge"	Ellis-Paull
2. Overture—"Poet and Peasant"	Suppe
3. Waltz—"Silver Lining"	Barnhouse
4. Cornet Solo—"The Emblem" Jackson Lomekema	Brooks
5. "Hearts and Flowers"	Tobani
6. "We Won't Go Home Till Morning"	Dalbey
7. "Hunting Scene"	Bucalossi
8. "Slickeryet"	Mutchler
9. Overture—"Lustspiel"	Keler-Bela
10. "The Cuban War"	Dalbey
11. March—"Sons of Veterans"	King

A Lemon for the Journal.

Walnut, Ill., Feb. 3, 1913.

THE INDIAN SCHOOL JOURNAL,
Chilocco, Oklahoma.

Sirs: I have your notice of expiration of my subscription to the SCHOOL JOURNAL. We will let it expire. I have taken it so long I am weary of the same pictures that come again. I suppose there is little choice to fill up with. Lots of monotony in it.

With respect.,
ELLA S. LEMMON.

ROSTER OF EMPLOYEES, UNITED STATES INDIAN SCHOOL, CHILOCCO.

Edgar A. Allen	Superintendent
Arthur E. Schaal	Clerk
Miss Ella Lander	Asst. Clerk
Miss Vinnie R. Underwood	Asst. Clerk
John F. Thompson	Property Clerk
Lawrence W. White	Physician
Ida May Samples	Nurse
Mrs. Cora V. Carruthers	Hospital Cook
Edgar K. Miller	Printer
Horace B. Fuller	Prin. and Tr. of Agriculture
Miss Sadie F. Robertson	Senior Teacher
Miss Katherine Krebs	Teacher
James W. Buchanan	Teacher
Miss Emma Tooker	Teacher
Mrs. Allace S. White	Teacher
Miss Louise Wallace	Teacher
Miss Sarah Cox	Teacher
Miss Margaret I. Hamil	Teacher
Miss Anna L. Bird	Temporary Teacher
Miss Lizzie H. McCormick	Matron
Miss Rose Dougherty	Asst. Matron
Mrs. Matilda Wind	Asst. Matron
Miss Clara Peck	Assistant
Miss Alma McRae	Domestic Science Teacher
Miss Esther Joiner	Sewing Teacher
Miss Daisy B. Hylton	Seamstress
Miss Ada Allen	Assistant
Miss Kate Miller	Cook
Mrs. Matilda M. Buchanan	Asst. Cook
Harold Curley Chief	Baker
Mrs. Julia Jones	Laundress
John W. Van Zant	Farmer
J. Grant Bell	Asst. Farmer
Mack Johnson	Gardener
William A. Frederick	Nurseryman
Christian W. Leib	Dairyman
Peter C. Martinez	Disciplinarian
James Jones	Assistant
Pat G. Chavez	Painter
Amos B. Iliff	Supt. of Industries
John Washburn	Carpenter
Charles P. Addington	Shoe and Harnessmaker
Isaac Seneca	Blacksmith
Bertes S. Rader	Mason
L. E. Carruthers	Engineer
James Thomas	Asst. Engineer
William Moses	Asst. Engineer
George Viles	Asst. Engineer
C. H. Talamontes	Assistant
H. Keton	Hostler
John H. Smith	Night Watchman

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, [illegible]

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

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

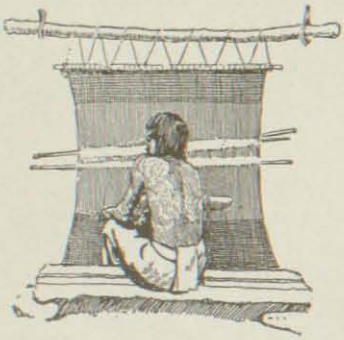
AT SPECIAL LOW PRICES

¶ 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.

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. ¶ It is one of those

TESUQUE

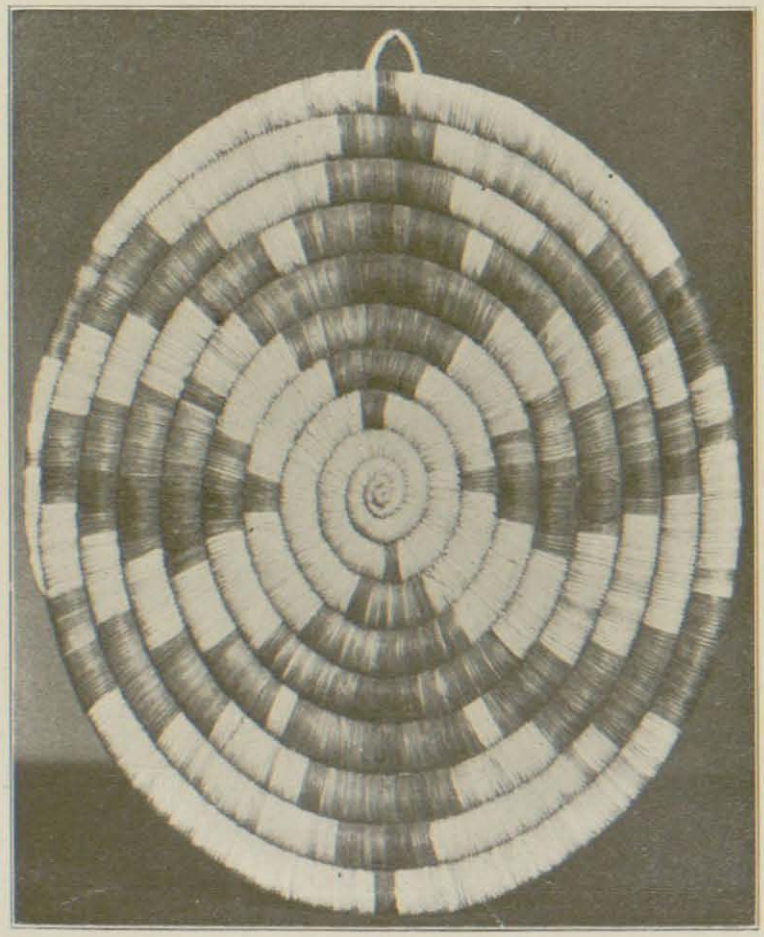
RAIN GODS

you have heard so much about. They are made by the Indians of Tesuque Pueblo, New Mexico. ¶ 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 ¶ Send for one

THE INDIAN PRINT SHOP

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

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. ¶ Your money cheerfully REFUNDED if you are not satisfied

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 3½ to 6½ 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. ¶ Everything of the very best.

THE INDIAN PRINT SHOP,

Navajo Blankets and Acoma Pottery, Chilocco, Okla.

THE INDIAN SCHOOL JOURNAL

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The North Carolina Tribe *of* Croatan Indians

—

A Successful Fair by Indians *of* Oklahoma

—

Some Basic Facts and Needs in Indian Affairs

—

Determining The Heirs *of* Deceased Indians

FOR MARCH, 1913