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# The Chilocco Indian School.

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

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

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

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

1. The Indian has nine chances to earn a livelihood in a congenial environment as a farmer to every one in any other pursuit.
2. His capital is practically all in land, of which he must be taught the value, and which is appreciated as of any considerable value only when he has gained the skill and perserverance by means of which he can make it highly productive. On our large farms are employed competent instructors in Farming and Stock-raising, Gardening, Dairying and Horticulture.

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

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

It is expected that all who borrow our opportunities shall return to the United States both principal and interest in intelligent and patriotic service as an improved quality of citizens. In such service alone can the debt be paid.

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# The Indian School Journal

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

EDGAR A. ALLEN, *Superintendent and Editor*

EDGAR K. MILLER, *Instructor of Printing*

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A Group of Oklahoma Wichita Indians—a Wichita Grass House in the background.



# The Indian School Journal

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

VOLUME FOURTEEN

JANUARY, 1914

NUMBER FIVE

## THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES OF OKLAHOMA\*

BY DANA H. KELSEY

Superintendent of Union Agency, Muskogee, Oklahoma

**T**HE Creeks, Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws and Seminoles, comprising what are known as the "Five Civilized Tribes," were from 1830 to 1835, located in what is now Eastern Oklahoma, and unlike nearly all of the other tribes, instead of occupying public land, or land held in trust by the Government, the area set apart for their occupancy was given to them and deeded by the United States. These tribes for years, and until a short period before the creation of the State of Oklahoma, maintained their own separate governments, each having a code of laws, their governmental system patterned after that of the United States, with executive, legislative and judicial branches. From 1902 to 1908 agreements were made with the various tribes, by which the Interior Department was charged with the duty of administering their affairs, of determining who should or should not be recognized officially as members thereof, and of making allotments of land to the members so recognized.

Members of these tribes lived in almost

every state in the Union and had intermarried with the whites for years, until there were hundreds of cases where the degree of Indian blood was traced as low as 1-32 to 1-64, and the part-bloods many times outnumbered those of the fullblood. This condition brought a vast horde of claimants from all parts of the country, who sought to establish themselves as members of the tribes and receive the benefit of land and property incident to such membership. After several years of investigation and litigation, the Interior Department, through what is known as the "Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes" (headed at that time by that most distinguished citizen known to so many of you—Senator Dawes), finally determined the membership of these tribes to be something over 101,000; the rolls having been closed on March 4, 1906.

The first agreements and laws generally restricted the sale of allotments except with approval of the Secretary of the Interior. Congress first removed this inhibition from the surplus allotments of the intermarried whites and the Freedmen-members (former slaves and their descendants). Later, certain inherited land was removed from Departmental supervision, and by the Act of 1908, approxi-

\*Address before the last Mohonk Conference.

mately 70% of all the allotments, including nearly all of the part-blood class, were released from restriction upon alienation. This provision included minors as well as adults of the classes so removed.

It will thus be seen that of the membership of all the Indian tribes in the United States, approximately one-third are the Five Civilized Tribes in Eastern Oklahoma. Of this one-third there were originally 26,737 enrolled full-bloods, and 10,325 one-half blood and less than full-blood. Of these 37,000 Indians in the so-called restricted class, it is estimated that there are between 33,000 and 35,000 now living of which approximately 24,000 are full-bloods, and these figures do not in any way take into consideration the children of these Indians born since the rolls were closed March 4, 1906.

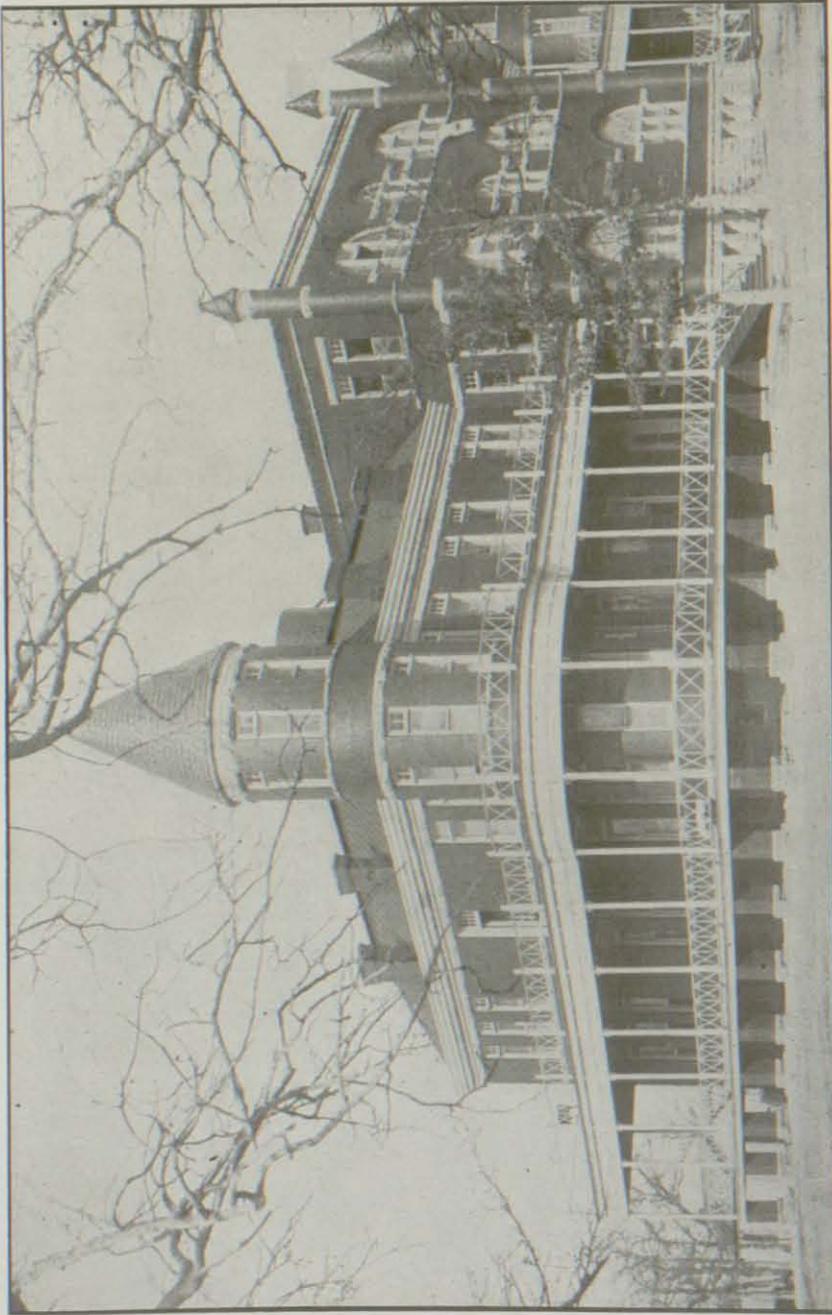
The homes of these Indians are scattered throughout the 40 counties of Eastern Oklahoma, an area almost as large as the State of Maine. The most thickly populated districts are the mountainous and timbered localities, where the land is usually poor. In making the allotments, Indians residing in these counties were given part of their lands, for themselves or their families, in distant counties. As a result, we have an Indian living in one place with all or part of his allotment a hundred miles distant.

The governmental present organization for looking after the needs of those Indians, and protecting their property interests, is a system of what is known as "district agents," of which there are eighteen, located at convenient points in Eastern Oklahoma, each having from two to four counties under his jurisdiction, with an average of about 2,000 Indians of the restricted class in each district, not considering those of the unrestricted class, many of whom still seek advice and assistance of the government. This field force endeavors to assist the Indians in the proper handling and supervision of their lands and funds, and in their educational and industrial advancement and adaptation to new conditions brought about by individualization instead of the

old tribal communal ownership. Special effort is made to place their idle allotments in a state of improvement and cultivation by the use of funds derived from leasing or sale of excess lands, and, through the government agricultural experts, those who much depend upon agriculture are advised with reference to better farming methods and urged to follow them. Statistics show that these field agents supervise thousands of individual disbursements annually, running into millions of dollars; the aggregate sum of money being handled by the Agency, from all sources, running from seven to ten million dollars each year. The district force, in specific cases, is able to show actual tangible savings to allottees, involving their land or property, of over a half million dollars in every twelve months. You may also be interested to hear that in the past few years there have been filed at the Union Agency approximately 29,000 oil and gas leases. Largely under these leases, made through the supervision and approval of the Department, one of the greatest oil fields in the world has been developed; Oklahoma today being second in the oil-producing states. These allottees have received from oil royalties alone, collected by the Government, over ten million dollars.

There are two phases of the Indian situation in Eastern Oklahoma which must be dealt with, one of which is the closing out of the tribal estate—the interests in both lands and money that all members of the tribes have in common in the undistributed estate. This tribal ownership, without doubt, should be soon extinguished.

From the standpoint of the individual of the restricted class, particularly the full-blood, it necessarily will be many years before he can safely be left without the protecting arm of the government. The real full-blood class reside in the remote localities; too many of them live, or rather meagerly exist, under the most undesirable conditions, as many as from six to ten living in a one or two-room unventilated log cabin, and in many instances with one or more



Mokuskey Academy, a Seminole Educational Institution, near Seminole, Oklahoma.

members of the family suffering from tuberculosis or trachoma, with almost a certainty that the disease will eventually afflict the entire family. These Five Tribes having been for years considered civilized, they have officially received no attention from a medical standpoint. I have most earnestly urged specific appropriation for the employment of physicians to be stationed in the full-blood settlements, who

can seek out the many cases where Indians ought to be advised relative to health and sanitary conditions. I have also urged appropriations for the construction of two or three sanitariums.

In addition to protecting the property rights of minors, it must be our aim to see that they have every educational facility. I am frankly of the opinion that it is only through education that the difficulties

of Indian administration will be met, and I want here to strongly bring to your attention the fact that in the Five Civilized Tribes there are thousands of children, not officially recognized as members of the tribes, who are really Indians in every sense. The problem of this new unallotted generation, the eldest of whom are now seven years of age, is one seldom considered, and to my mind the most serious that Oklahoma must face in the future, from the Indian standpoint. A trip to the remote districts finds these children unable to speak English, scantily and slovenly clothed, presenting a hopeless subject, from which we expect a self-supporting American citizen within a few years. We have had actual cases where full-blood children, suddenly, by reason of oil development, becoming fabulously rich, find themselves, within a few years of majority, with large incomes and no education.

Speaking particularly of the over 20,000 full-bloods, a large part of whom are non-English-speaking, it requires the utmost vigilance to protect these people in their property rights, and I must say that a great portion of the so-called grafting can to large extent be charged to the activities of an unscrupulous element of part-blood Indians who are employed as interpreters or agents of landbuyers or lease-takers. There mixed-bloods gain an easy livelihood by overreaching their more ignorant brothers. It should also be understood that the population of Oklahoma is not generally made up of a class that deals with Indians, but thousands of better citizens know very little, if anything, with reference to the Indian situation, and as a rule are indifferent at this time as to the effect that the actions of the element that do overreach these people may ultimately have, when these ignorant Indians become public charges. With the unprecedented development in all lines, particularly the oil and gas fields, and marvelously rich properties, Eastern Oklahoma has attracted a small element, comparatively, who, like vultures, with nearly white interpreters and agents acting as their eyes and talons, reach out to take advantage

of every opportunity to catch the ignorant full-blood and defraud him of his property, where it is not protected by governmental supervision, and this condition will continue to exist until the better citizens realize that the Indian question in Eastern Oklahoma is going to be a serious one for many years, and will elect courts and officials who will take a more active interest in the protection of the property rights of these Indians, particularly minors, and deal vigorously with crimes committed against them.

I could enumerate many instances where the officials of the Indian service, in cooperation with the local officials, have saved the property of Indians. One full-blood Creek girl lived in one county and had a very valuable allotment adjacent to an oil field some one hundred miles distant. About a week before this girl became of age, she was taken from her home with her young husband, put upon a train and carried to a city in Western Oklahoma, and the night before she reached her majority was brought back to her home, and at three o'clock on the morning of her birthday, upon a moving train, she executed a lease covering her oil land. When the facts developed, the lease was disapproved, and one which she afterwards made for a larger bonus approved, and an additional \$5,000 secured for her through the efforts of the Agency. This woman, although eighteen years of age, was as simple minded as a child, and had never seen her allotment. The records are full of similar and much worse cases, many of which are entirely beyond the reach of the help of the Department, particularly where the land is inherited, or otherwise the property is free from supervision.

In probate matters the great majority of the county judges are willing and anxious to do every thing in their power to protect the rights of the minor Indians, but no parallel condition in this respect has ever existed in any state, where approximately one-third of the realty in this vest area is owned by minors. It makes an unprecedented probate situation. The minors many times live in one county

where the jurisdiction vests, and the estate will be located in another county. Many complaints are received of probate sales being made for grossly inadequate considerations, where the heirs are full-blood Indians. The state courts have no machinery with which to investigate the condition of the properties, but most take the testimony of witnesses brought by the interested parties, and interpreters hired by them. Many of the judges are now taking advantage of the opportunity of asking the Department to investigate these cases, but with the great volume of them, it is a physical impossibility to give them all attention. In guardianship cases there are instances where bonds are entirely inadequate, loans are made on insufficient security, guardians charge board for their wards while the children are in government schools, etc.

To summarize, the Five Tribes need:

Congressional action to close and distribute the tribal estates.

Appropriations to improve the sanitary, home life and physical condition of the full-blood class.

Compulsory education.

Practical and careful administrative action to separate the competent from the non-competent. Temporary assistance should be provided the State to properly safeguard Indian probate matters.

Change should be made in existing laws which permit the uneducated full-bloods to indiscriminately lease all of their allotments without supervision, by which they many times improvidently dispossess themselves, for inadequate considerations, of land upon which they should reside and cultivate, a condition which makes administrative action for their protection most difficult.



A recent picture of an old Indian home on a Chippewa reservation. The splendid progress for the Indians' uplift made by the Government through the work of the Indian Service, during the past decade especially, has made conditions as depicted above, on most reservations at least, the exception rather than the rule. The work of the schools, augmented as it is by that of the Missionaries, the Medical Department, the Supervisors, the Superintendents, the Sanatoria, and the Field Matrons, has greatly improved home conditions on reservations and an impetus given which, in the near future, will end only in the entire elimination of the old, unhealthy, disease-breeding mode of existence.

# EXPERIMENTATION IN EDUCATION

BY CARROLL L. SCOTT

Principal Teacher of the Pheonix Indian School

 OF RECENT years progressive educators have bent their best activities to educational research and psychological experimentation in which an effort is being made to know and to classify as near as may be the mental activities and mental capability of the child. This line of effort has extended not only through the branches of study of the school curriculum but to the whole sphere of the child's life as well. His home life and all his ways of utilizing his time as well as his environment come into the considerations in order if possible, to discover some basis or standard of child education so that all teachers may know definitely what is best to do in training the child to become socially efficient.

These studies, if successful, and if advantage is taken of them by all teachers, will do more to make a real science of education than any educational effort that has been made in years.

There is no valid reason why any teacher who is properly cognizant of the methods of carrying on experimentation may not utilize these experiments in her school room, and thus to a certain extent pursue her work by the laboratory method and find out to the satisfaction of her own mind the best methods of teaching branches. It seems that in this way she will get better results in less time than by going on with the old methods without any thought for a better way.

One experiment that has been made with good results is that in spelling

and it was given to find out whether the "drill method" was superior to what is known as the "incidental method." The curriculum had been added to in recent years until it seemed necessary in some way to cut down the time used in some branches and to use the minutes thus saved in the new studies, and so a certain class of teachers became advocates of the incidental method whereby no particular time is given to spelling at all and the pupil is to learn to spell words incidentally as he studied other branches. Other teachers clung to the drill method and both sides gave strong reasons to prove that their method was the better one of the two. Without enumerating these arguments which are given in full in J. E. Wallin's monograph on "Spelling Efficiency in Relation to Age, Grade, and Sex and the Question of Transfer," it seems that in spelling as in the fundamentals of Arithmetic there should be some definite drill and that therefore the incidental method is not and cannot be as efficient as where there is a time given to drill and it seems, from Wallin's tests that the child's mind does transfer from columns of words to the printed page as readily as it does from a written table in multiplication to mental calculations and that, therefore, this strongest argument of the incidentalists is answered. It is thought, however, that too much time, as a rule, is given to spelling which ranges from 10 minutes to 45 minutes and that 15 minutes a day might well be the maximum time if proper con-

centration of mind is practiced by the pupil.

Then tests have been given in arithmetic with the result that it was decided that what is commonly spoken of as ability in mathematics really is a number of abilities and that there are said to be an ability in fundamentals, one in reasoning, one in speed and one in accuracy, and further it is claimed that efficiency in any one of these does not necessarily mean efficiency in any of the others. These tests were given in 26 cities by C. W. Stone and are explained and results tabulated in his "Arithmetical Abilities and Some Factors Determining Them" which is published by the Teachers' College of New York City.

Tests have been made also with many thousands of pupils all over the country from a set of questions formulated, by S. A. Courtis of Detroit, Michigan, based on the fundamentals of arithmetic. These tests and all directions for conducting them are copyrighted and may be purchased of the author. A paper of this nature may not well go into a description of carrying on these tests, but some results may be stated among which are these: that speed and accuracy are correlated, that ignorance is shown by reduced speed and that certain types of errors are found predominating in the answers which may well be given special attention by the teacher. The knowledge acquired by the teacher in this last kind of error alone will amply repay her for carrying on the tests in enabling her to teach her pupils to avoid such errors thus making them more efficient and more able to fill the requirements of the average business man. The causes of these type errors are not understood as yet and will not be until more experimentation has been made by teachers and psychologists.

The Benet tests, which were first gotten out in France in 1908, in the mental capacity of children, extend into the home life and begin with the child at 3 years of age. They are not intended to test memory, apperception or such mental qualities, but to test general ability. A number of questions is asked the child, with different questions for different ages, and his replies, the time taken and the manner of reply, in fact, his whole reaction to the question is recorded and his mental ability is measured by this record.

The three kinds of experiments touched upon above show the nature of the work being carried on by experimental psychologists today and enable the teacher to see how she may also begin to make her school a place for laboratory methods in studying and testing the mentality of pupils under her care and her experiments will no doubt enable her to choose the best methods of instruction and to discard those of questionable utility. She will thus be able to say certain methods are good because they produce certain definite results.

If teachers generally would take up this line of work I do not think the good results could well be over estimated in increased efficiency of the pupils, in stopping the cry that public education does not function in public life and in helping to formulate a real science of education.

#### Sale Regulations on Choctaw Lands.

Commissioner of Indian affairs Cato Sells has about decided upon the regulations to be issued to govern the sale of 500,000 acres of the surface land in the segregated mineral belt in the Choctaw Nation. From present indications the sale of these lands will begin about January 1. The commissioner has approved the appraisement of all this class of lands in both Haskell and LaFlore counties.

# BRIEF HISTORY OF THE WICHITA INDIAN TRIBE

REPRINT FROM THE SUNDAY OKLAHOMAN

**T**HE Wichita Indians were the first known tribe to occupy Oklahoma as far as authentic history records. Coronado in 1541, in the New Mexican country, known to his Indian guides as Quivira, became fairly well acquainted with the Wichitas who then inhabited the country between the Arkansas river in Oklahoma and as far North as Kansas.

From 1541 to 1719 but little is known of the Wichitas, except that Spanish and French explorers and missionaries visited them and found them hospitable and semi-sedentary in their habits.

In 1710 they had moved southward and occupied the country south of the South Canadian river in the eastern part of the old Chickasaw nation. At that time they had closed a long war, probably with the Osages, and had taken a number of prisoners whom they were preparing to kill and eat having already disposed of several in that way. Only one other historical incident is extant wherein a tribe occupying Oklahoma territory indulged in cannibalism. The Wichitas, however neither before nor since have any record of indulging in such practices, rather has history accorded them a place as a peaceful, sedentary race given to agricultural pursuits and having developed considerable commercial ability.

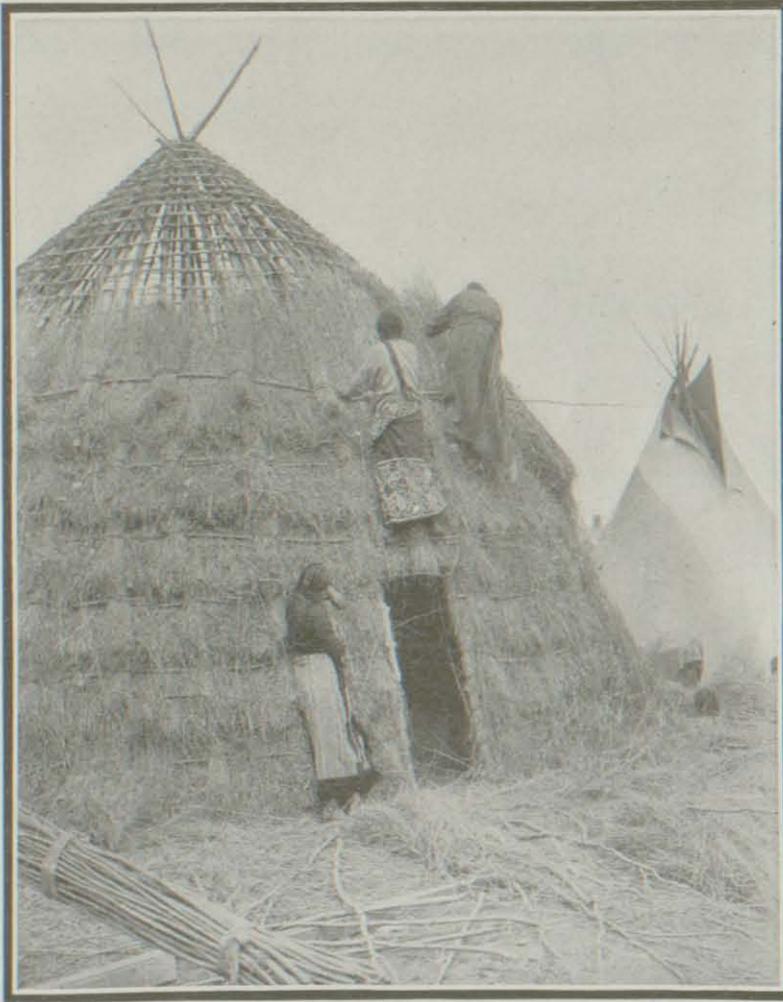
The tribes of the north and east pushed the Wichitas below the Red River and for nearly eighty years they were buffeted about as the result of sanguinary contests between them and the Spaniards and Texans, the latter

pushing them back into Oklahoma, where they settled on the banks of the Washita river.

They entered into a treaty with the United States government in 1837 and later moved to Fort Sill and thence to Rush Springs. The warlike Comanches caused their removal to Fort Arbuckle, the belief being general that the Wichitas had been the cause of Major Van Dorn's attack upon the Comanches. At the opening of the Civil war they fled to Kansas and did not return till 1867, when they were placed on a reservation on the Washita river in Caddo county where they have since lived.

As a tribe, though their long history has been one of defensive strife and turmoil, they have ever been considered agricultural and peaceful. They were communal in a marked degree. Their homes, sometimes, contained a score or more of inmates. The house was conical and the beds placed on an elevated platform. The fire hole was in the center and the smoke hole near the apex of the thatched roof. The door holes faced east and west and near each hut was found their arbors and dry racks. Even today members of the tribe use the ancient hut. Stone metates for grinding corn were used and several are to be found to-day in our museums, one very fine specimen being in the museum of the East Central State Normal school at Ada. They sold their corn and other products to other tribes and their women were fairly skilled in the making of pottery.

From the Wichita's probably several other tribes adopted their method



Wichita Women building one of their Grass Houses.

of burial, that of placing the dead in the ground and erecting a frame-work or house over the grave, wherein the personal effects of the deceased were placed.

Their dance—similar to the “green corn” dance of other tribes, was the picturesque “horn dance.” The great tribal event, which was looked forward to with intense interest, were the ceremonial races. Horse racing, foot racing and several feats of skill and speed called together the entire tribe, and the winners of the events were received with as much ceremony and elation as the winners of the Olympics of old.

Mooney says of them that “they are

industrious, reliable and friendly in disposition.” Less than 400 Wichitas reside in Oklahoma to-day.

#### The First Indian Register.

At the recent Mohonk conference held in New York, many white men spoke eloquently of the affairs of the Indian, the welfare of the red men having been the object of the national conference; but no white man spoke more eloquently about the present and future of the North American Indian than did Gabe E. Parker, a Choctaw Indian, a native of Oklahoma, and who at present is filling the responsible position of register of the United States treasury at Washington, being the only Indian in the history of this government who ever held the position.—The Daily Oklahoman, of Oklahoma City.



View on Campus and of Small Boys' Home.

## A SHORT SKETCH OF HASKELL INSTITUTE

SPECIAL JOURNAL CORRESPONDENCE

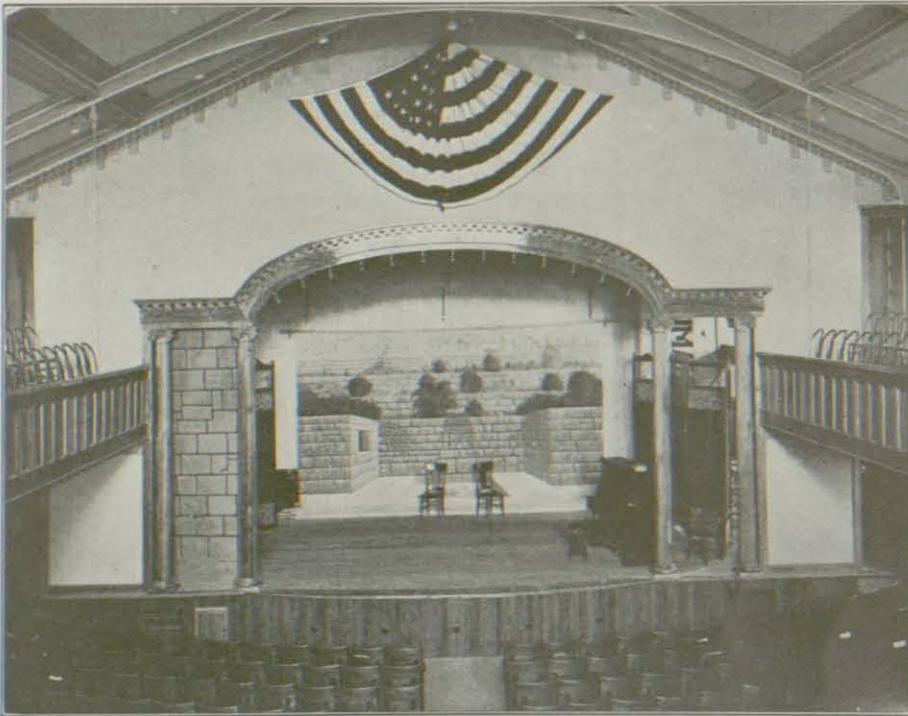


ANY town or city is fortunate that has among its citizens men of vision; men who are far-sighted; men who are public spirited. Lawrence, Kansas, has always been blessed with a goodly number of such men; hence in 1882 when the proposition was made by Congressman D. C. Haskell, then representing the people of the second congressional district, to locate an Indian Industrial Training school at or near Lawrence provided the citizens would donate a suitable site, a number of the leading business men promptly subscribed the necessary funds, purchased two hundred eighty acres of land and proffered it to

the government as a desirable site for the Indian school which it was proposed to build. After careful consideration by Mr. Jas. Haworth, who was at that time Superintendent of U. S. Indian Schools, the position held since February 1, 1910, by H. B. Peairs, it was decided that Lawrence would be an exceptionally desirable location for the school and the site which had been secured was accepted as entirely satisfactory.

The contribution of the citizens in money was approximately ten thousand (\$10,000.00) dollars. That such a contribution was a good business investment, although not made for that reason, was long ago demonstrated.

Early in 1883 a contract was let to Sergeant and Lewis of Topeka, Kan-



The Auditorium Stage.

sas, for the construction of three large buildings, two dormitories, one for boys and one for girls, and a school building, the total cost to be approximately \$50,000.00. Annual appropriations since that time have been as follows:

1883-4, \$50,000.00; 1884-5, \$60,800.00; 1885-6, \$66,250.00; 1886-7, \$68,000.00; 1887-8, \$85,500.00; 1888-9, \$85,500.00; 1889-90, \$85,500.00; 1890-1, \$122,500.00; 1891-2, \$100,000.00; 1892-3, \$90,000.00; 1893-4, \$87,000.00; 1894-5, \$87,000.00; 1895-6, \$86,300.00; 1896-7, \$90,500.00; 1897-8, \$102,500.00; 1898-9, \$94,000.00; 1899-1900, \$112,000.00; 1900-1, \$122,200.00; 1901-2, \$137,200.00; 1902-3, \$183,250.00; 1903-4, \$151,600.00; 1904-5, \$161,750.00; 1905-6, \$148,750.00; 1906-7, \$156,250.00; 1907-8, \$162,750.00; 1908-9, \$151,750.00; 1909-10, \$155,750.00; 1910-11, \$157,750.00; 1911-12, \$137,750.00; 1912-13, \$138,750.00; 1913-14, \$138,750.00. Total in thirty years, \$3,578,600.00.

Of this amount at least two and one-half millions have been expended in the city of Lawrence. In addition to the congressional appropriations, large expenditures are made by students annually. A conservative estimate of their expenditures is \$25,000.00 annually. While they did not spend as much in earlier days it is safe to say that within the thirty years the total amount expended by pupils has not been less than one-half million dollars.

Thus it may be seen that approximately \$3,000,000.00 have been distributed in Lawrence because of the fact that there were men of vision, and of sound judgment who were quick to take advantage of an opportunity offered away back in the early 80's.

The names of such men as Congressman D. C. Haskell and those private citizens who co-operated with him in securing Haskell Institute for Lawrence should be held in grateful

memory when those who have had important parts in the making of Lawrence are being recalled and eulogized.

But the commercial worth of Haskell Institute to Lawrence should not be considered as of first importance. Lawrence has always stood for the spirit of freedom and liberty for all nationalities.

Indeed, Lawrence had its origin in the thought and determination that the colored race should be made free. It was but natural then that when an opportunity was offered to found an institution which was to have for its purpose the emancipation of a race of people from the bonds of ignorance, by giving their children thorough, academic education and vocational training, citizens of Lawrence should respond promptly and should continuously give their intelligent and hearty support.

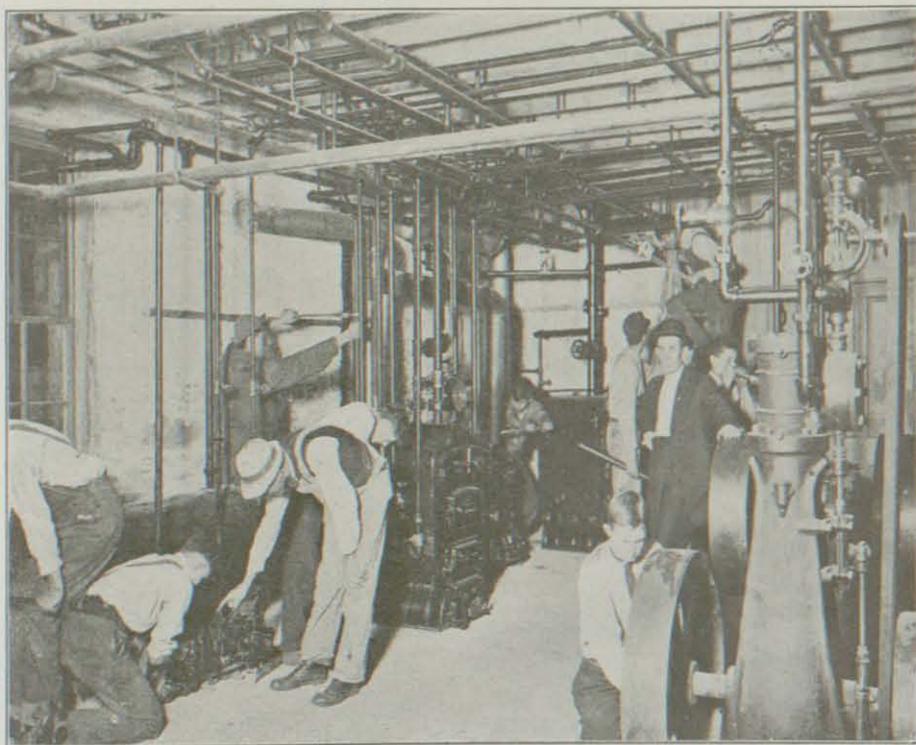
The institution was opened in September, 1884, with Dr. James Marvin

as its first superintendent. From the beginning the scope of the course of instruction at Haskell Institute has been much broader than in public schools of similar grade. Emphasis has always been placed upon industrial training, because of the necessity of teaching Indian boys and girls to earn their living in ways similar to those adopted and utilized by their white neighbors.

Opportunities for gaining a livelihood by means of hunting and fishing as did their parents, were no longer available for the children, therefore the policy adopted by the government of offering industrial as well as academic training in all Indian Schools, was a necessity. It has proved to be not only a very practical and effective policy for Indian schools, but during the past few years is being rapidly adopted in public schools for white boys and girls, and thus the pioneer work of Indian Industrial Training



A View in the Commercial Department.



A View in the School's Machine Shop.

Schools has been of great indirect benefit to education in general.

Following Dr. Marvin the following persons have been employed as superintendents at Haskell;

Col. Grabowski of Georgia, Gov. Charles Robinson of Kansas, Col. C. E. Learnard of Kansas, Dr. Chas F. Meserve of Massachusetts, Mr. John A. Swett of Illinois, Mr. H. B. Peairs of Kansas, Mr. H. H. Fiske of Massachusetts, Mr. John R. Wise of Wisconsin. Since the institution opened, there have been enrolled 5,234 boys and 2,633 girls, making a total of 7,867.

There have been 128 different tribes and bands represented, from twenty-seven different states and from Alaska.

Of the total number who have been enrolled in the institution 654 have graduated. This is not a large percentage, and yet considering the fact that all grades of pupils from the kindergarten though about what is equal to

two years of high school work, are enrolled, the number who have completed Academic and Vocational courses is creditable. Careful investigation of ex-students' work proves results to be good. The educated young people are the leaders in their home communities and are independently earning their living. Fifty Haskell graduates earned \$50,000.00 during 1910.

Haskell Institute, although only one of three hundred thirty-three schools maintained for Indians, is having an important part in the training of Indians for a useful citizenship,

The success of Haskell Institute has been, at all times, largely due to the intelligent and interested support of the citizens of Lawrence. So it will be in the future. Any educational institution is fortunate indeed in having an environment such as is found in Lawrence. May the mutually helpful relationship long be continued.

# JOURNALISTIC VENTURES OF THE CHEROKEES

SPECIAL PRESS BUREAU SERVICE

**N**O INDIAN nation on this continent has such a remarkable journalistic history as the Cherokee. Sequoyah, their great leader, perfected in 1824 an alphabet for them, according to Cherokee Indian history provided by "Black Fox," a famous member of the tribe, to Geo. E. Foster of Webber Falls. This alphabet was the first invented by aborigines for 1,000 years.

Sequoyah, like many inventors, had been ridiculed and even been accounted crazy by his tribe, and on many a fine morning his wife, who had little patience with his meditative and philosophical ways, could be heard chiding him for his lazyness. In spite of all opposition he persevered and having spent nearly as much time in persuasion as he had in inventing, he at length convinced his people of its utility. Hence it was that, in November, 1825, the Cherokee council resolved to procure two sets of type, one fashioned after Sequoyah's invention, and the English, and also to procure a printing press and the general furniture necessary for a well equipped printing office.

By the following November the work had so far assumed shape that the council resolved to erect "a printing office, 34x20 feet, one-story high, shingle roof, with one fire place, one door in the end of the house, one floor, and a window in each side of the house two lights deep and ten feet long, to be chinked and lined in the inside with narrow plank." February 21, 1828, the iron printing press of improved construction and fonts of Cherokee and English type, together

with the entire outfit necessary for publishing a newspaper, was set up at New Echota, Ga., and the first copy of the Cherokee Phoenix was given to the first aboriginal newspaper readers on this continent, but it was printed in the first orthography. Elias Boudinot was the first editor. He was aided by the missionaries of the American board.

## ONE-HALF IN SEQUOYAH.

The Phoenix was the average size of the newspaper of the day and one-half of it was printed in the Sequoyah alphabet. By resolution of the council, the printer's apprentices were boarded and clothed at the expense of the council and the editor was forbidden to publish scurrilous communications, or anything of a religious nature that would savor of sectarianism. The first prospectus read as follows:

"The great object of the Phoenix will be to benefit the Cherokees, and the following subjects will occupy the columns: First, the laws and public documents of the nation; second, accounts of the manners and customs of the Cherokees and their progress in education, religion, and acts of civilized life, with such notices of other Indians as our limited means of information will allow; third, the principal interesting events of the day; fourth, miscellaneous articles calculated to promote literature, civilization and religion among the Cherokees."

Such were topics that were printed and that Sequoyah read in letters of his own invention in the columns of the Phoenix within two years after



possession of the newspaper establishment and its further issue was prohibited unless it would uphold the course of Georgia against the Indians. Thus perished one of the most remarkable newspapers, both in origin and results, that America has ever known.

For a long time there were no further attempts at journalism among the Cherokees. The years succeeding 1835 were years of affliction to this race. Driven from their land by the bayonet of the white man, they were obliged to go to their western home, and during their removal nearly four thousand of them perished. The following years were spent in recuperating and reorganizing, and it was not until 1844 that the nation assumed the publication of another paper.

#### THE CHEROKEE MESSENGER.

In 1843 the Baptist Mission started a paper called the Cherokee Messenger, that for some years did an important work in the Cherokee country. A decade of years had indeed brought a great change in the condition of the Cherokee people; the mission press had continued to do its noble work and when the national council had its new press in working order three separate printing offices were in existence. The council called its new paper the Cherokee Advocate.

Realizing the need of outside assistance, they called for patronage from the citizens of the United States. The executive department of the Cherokee government has among its archives copies of the Advocate from October, 1854, to November, 1846, but it continued to be printed until 1853, or 1854, when it was suspended. It did not attract the attention which the Phoenix did, as the novelty of Cherokee journalism had subsided, and it was further removed from the people.

The second Cherokee Advocate was started in 1870 and is the official organ of the nation. It has for its object the diffusion of important news among the Cherokee people, the advancement of their general interests, and the defense of Indian rights. It is published weekly in the English and Cherokee languages, and nothing of an abusive, personal or partisan character is admitted to its columns.

#### ONE PAGE IN CHEROKEE.

Since February 10, 1881, the editor is required to have one whole page of the paper published in Cherokee, and for this purpose he is authorized to employ two Cherokee boys as apprentices for the term of two years, who read and write Cherokee and English, and pay them, during the time, a sum equal only to the cost of their board and clothes; and the bill for their services is paid quarterly by order on the treasurer of the nation. The editor is elected by joint vote of both branches of the national council and receive from the public treasury the sum of \$600 per annum for his services.

It is the duty of the editor to exercise control over the establishment; to furnish such matter for publication from time to time as in his judgment will promote the object of the institution. He must see that the material and property of the concern is properly preserved and economically used; he receives the subscription money at the rate fixed by law; he makes quarterly accounts to the treasurer, and an annual one to the principal chief for the information of the national council, of the condition of the paper and its interests, with an itemized account of its receipts and expenditures. It is his duty also to print and deliver, within a reasonable time, to the principal chief, such laws

and treaties as may be required by the national council; also the blanks required by officers of the nation and such other printing as may be required in public service.

Before entering upon his duties he is required to file a bond of a nature to satisfy the principal chief, who also appoints a translator, whose duty it is to translate into the Cherokee language for publication such laws, public documents and articles as the editor shall select for his paper. This translator receives \$400 annually for his services, and like the editor, is subject to removal by the principal chief for improper conduct or failure to perform prescribed duties. Though the Advocate is an eight-wide column folio, it is furnished by the nation to all subscribers for \$1.00 per year, and sent free all non-English speaking Cherokees, thus becoming an important educator to a multitude who otherwise could not read at all, as the alphabet is so well adapted to the language—being syllables—that a smart Cherokee youth can learn to read in three days.

The Advocate was edited first by W.

P. Ross; Dan Ross, David Carter and James Vann followed. After the war, W. P. Boudinot took charge, who was followed by George Johnson, E. C. Boudinot, and Daniel A. Ross; after which E. C. Boudinot, the present editor, took charge.

At Vinita there have been three attempts at Indian journalism. The two first were papers called the Vidett and the Herald. Each had a brief existence. The Indian Chieftain was established September 22, 1882. Robert L. Owen, a descendant of the old chief, Oecon-o-stotas, became editor February 9, 1883. He was succeeded by Willian P. Ross, now superintendent of public instruction for the Cherokee nation. S. J. Thompson was the next editor.

The paper is now published by M. E. Milford and very ably edited by John L. Adair, who is a near relative of the late assistant chief, Willian P. Adair. The Chieftain is printed only in English. A small paper was recently started at Dwight for the purpose of furnishing religious reading, printed in both English and Sequoyah's alphabet.



## Educational Reform.

IT IS my own sincere conviction that if the people of the United States knew what occupies the bulk of the time and energy of our high school, for example, they would rise to indignant reform. There are a million and a quarter boys and girls in the secondary schools. Practically three-fourths of them are studying foreign languages which they will never read, write, or hear. Scarcely one-tenth are studying agriculture and home economics, subjects of absolutely vital importance to them and the Nation. As for those of us who are officially responsible for schools as they are, let us live in no fool's paradise; a day of reckoning is at hand. The schools are to be winnowed by the mighty breath of awakened public opinion. Heaven grant that it may be an intelligent and fairly patient judgment! The hand of tradition, the mortmain or dead hand of history has too long ruled the curriculum and the methods of our schools, higher, secondary, and elementary. The time has come for a relentless revolution. *Dr.—E. O. Sisson, commissioner of education for Idaho, in an address at the semi-centennial, Kansas State Agricultural College.*

## PROGRESS WITH ALASKAN TRIBES.

Detroit, Michigan, Tribune.

THE United States government is making relatively presentable people out of some superficially unpromising material in Alaska. The latest report of the Alaskan division of the bureau of education, department of the interior, reveals the methods employed.

Missionary and pedagogic effort so far worked the leaven of enterprise into the members of the Hydah tribe, living in two villages in the southeastern section of the territory, that they became imbued with the ambition to join their fortunes, migrate to a more favorable location and become a commercial and manufacturing people. These natives still draw their livelihood from the forests and streams, and must do so while they build on a more modern foundation. They found a site, and moved thither in November, 1911. Their present location is the west shore of Prince of Wales island, and the new village is called Hydaburg.

That "education" in Alaska is the verbal mantle for a various body of enterprises is revealed in this paragraph of the report, relating that a school was at once established at Hydaburg, and proceeding:

"By executive order a tract of approximately 12 square miles was reserved for the use of this colony and such of the natives of Alaska as may settle within the limits of the reservation. Under the supervision of the teacher of the United States public school, the Hydaburg Trading Co. was organized to transact the mercantile business of the settlement, and the Hydaburg Lumber Co. was organized to operate a sawmill. The natives were aided by the bureau of education in equipping the mill. A careful examination of the affairs of the two companies in December, 1912, by the supply agent of the Alaska division detailed from Seattle for the purpose, showed that these native enterprises had been eminently successful. It was found possible for the directors of the Hydaburg Trading Co. to declare a cash dividend of 50 per cent and still have

funds available toward the erection and equipment of a larger store building. The sawmill had provided the lumber used in building the homes for the natives, and had also furnished acceptable lumber to a number of the neighboring canneries."

It is of the Indians of this region that Dr. Livingston Farrand, of Columbia university, a leading authority on the characteristics and prospects of the aboriginal inhabitants of North America, says, in his contribution to "The American Nation" series:

"The Indian of this region has as his main object in life the acquisition of property and consequent social position for himself and his children."



Alaskan Native Handwork—Hat, top view.

Only superficially unpromising, then, was the material for cultivation by civilizing agencies. Carved and painted house posts and crudely made, and as crudely decorated, household utensils and implements were the aboriginal properties for which these Hydaburg villagers wrought when the missionary and the school teacher found them on their native streams. Education, planted in that inhospitable soil, produces sawmills and corporate dividends. And that is what education means, of course, the drawing out of the best and the most serviceable impulses to be found in the subject of the benefice. The public school teachers, and the missionaries whose efforts caused the founding of this humble little hamlet on the far shores of the north Pacific furnish a striking illustration of the fact.

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## ABOUT THINGS DOMESTIC

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### THE DOMESTIC SCIENCE COTTAGE AT THE MT. PLEASANT INDIAN SCHOOL

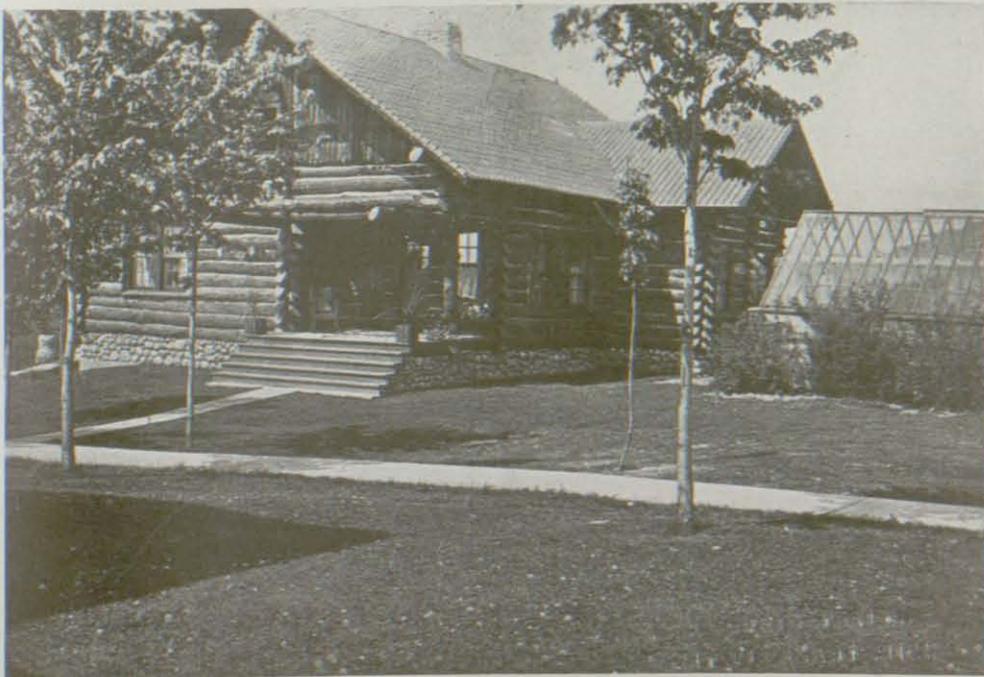
BY OTTILIE M. NOIRE

THE Domestic Science Cottage at the Mount Pleasant Indian School, Michigan, is built of logs cut from the woods on the school farm, and all the work, both of hewing the logs and preparing them for use and also constructing them into the building, was done entirely by our school carpenter and his detail of boys. The cottage is built bungalow style, with four rooms, a pantry and bathroom on the first floor, and two rooms, used by the Domestic Science teacher and the Seamstress, with several closets and store-rooms, on the second floor.

As we come into the cottage from the front porch we enter the most attractive room in the cottage, which is the large, roomy, dining room and living room combined, with its quaint old-fashioned

fireplace made of cobble stones. It is appropriately furnished with rugs, chairs, table, buffet,—with a handsome fern in the large window,—and presents a very home-like appearance to visitors. Several Navajo rugs are found in the the different rooms and hall. A cosy little reception room, with table, rocking chairs, writing desk, with flowers and vines in the windows, opens off the tiny hall. The curtains in the diningroom and living room are of scrim, with a Grecian border embroidered in outline and darning stitches, done in brown to harmonize with the tints of the walls and the rugs. Those in the reception room are embroidered in green, the work all being done by the girls.

On the opposite side of the hall we



Domestic Science Cottage, U. S. Indian School, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.



Dining Room, Mt. Pleasant Domestic Science Cottage.

come to the recitation room, furnished with a teacher's desk, a blackboard, and University chairs for the use of the pupils during the lesson periods of the different classes. The large, well lighted kitchen is next in order, with its new modern range, sink, hot and cold water, etc. All of the cooking utensils are of aluminum ware. Eight pyro one-burner stoves, including a portable oven for each stove, have been purchased and installed in the kitchen for the use of the various cooking classes.

The cottage is equipped with all modern conveniences, being heated with steam, and lighted with electricity, and having a cement basement, which is to be fitted up for a laundry, with stationery tubs, etc., and is also to contain a room for storing canned fruit and jelly.

Six classes of girls are given instruction, daily, in the cottage. Each girl is provided with apron, cap and holder, also with the following utensils to be used with the individual stoves: a small coffee pot, a frying pan, bread pan, pie pan, cake pan, biscuit cutter, rolling pin, flour sifter, paring knife, case knife, fork, teaspoon,

tablespoon, egg whip, wooden mixing spoon, and wooden mixing bowl. Each girl also has her own pencil and note book and receipt book.

During the year the instruction given in the classes will be in work pertaining to the kitchen and dining room, learning the articles needed in an ordinary kitchen; studying cook stoves; kinds of fuel, coal, gas, gasoline and alcohol; studying of coal range, its dampers and various pieces of construction; building fires; washing dishes; clearing and setting a table; lessons on the way of cooking batter and dough, quick bread, including biscuits, muffins, griddle cakes; and practice in making same; practice in cooking vegetables, cereals, eggs; cake making, and also practice in making simple cakes and candies. Special importance has also been given to personal cleanliness and table manners. The highest class, which is composed of members of the eighth grade, will take up a little more advanced work, in addition to that previously mentioned, and will study bread making and food values. The morning and evening classes each daily prepare and serve a meal to



Kitchen View, Mt. Pleasant Domestic Science Cottage.

eight of the other pupils in the domestic science dining room, thus putting into practice the theories they learn in their classes.

Besides the lessons in cooking, it is planned to take up laundry work sometime during the year. As the laundry in the cottage is not yet completed, the work will all be theory and there will be no practice work yet. Lessons will cover the necessary utensils to be used in laundry work at home; how to soften hard water; how to sort clothes and how to wash colored clothes; the making of starch; what pieces to starch and how to starch clothes; use of blueing and how clothes should be hung up. A few lessons in house-keeping will also be brought in illustrating such subjects as making beds; care of sleeping rooms; care of bedding; ventilation; sweeping and dusting.

One girl is detailed every month to care for the domestic science cottage. She is called the house-keeper. After her regular work is done she launders all the doilies and embroidery pieces belong-

ing to the cottage, or does fancy work for the house, such as making doilies and center-pieces for the table, by crocheting an edge around a plain linen center, or making covers for the buffet, etc. She also makes the caps and holders for the girls in the classes. When the laundry is completed in the basement, she will launder all the table linen for the cottage.

During the summer just past the girls of the domestic science classes put up a large quantity of fruit, gathered from the school farm. Besides canning cherries, strawberries, apples, and tomatoes, they made grape preserves, apple, grape, and crab-apple jelly, and green tomato pickles, to be used during the winter months.

During the year, on certain days of the week, the girls make things to sell to the pupils and employes, such as cookies, doughnuts, pies, cakes, cream puffs, and candy. They buy all of their material and realize enough from these "food sales", to buy all of their dining room dishes, silver, pictures, vases, fern dishes, glass ware, and even porch furniture.

## In and Out of the Service

### Keokuk Statue Unveiled.

The following news item was clipped from the news dispatches:

On the site at Keokuk, Ia., where three quarters of a century ago the war councils of the Indian chief Keokuk were held, a bronze statue of the old warrior was unveiled this afternoon in Rand park. The ceremony was in connection with the conference of the Iowa Daughters of the American Revolution.

John Keokuk, a resident of the Sac and Fox agency in Oklahoma, and great-great-grandson of the noted chief, delivered a message from his people.

A table marking the Mormon trail across Iowa was dedicated in connection with the unveiling of the Keokuk statue.

The story that the skull of Chief Keokuk was found doing duty in initiation work in an Ottawa lodge and restored to the rest of the bones of the old Indian warrior is exploded by Dr. Frank O. Hetrick, former mayor of Ottawa and former president of the national organization of dentists.

Dr. Hetrick was a student in the office of the late Dr. W. J. Newton years ago. Dr. Newton had a skull in use in his office for demonstration purposes. He told Dr. Hetrick it was the skull of an Indian chief whose bones had been buried in the Greenwood cemetery in the Chippewa hills west of Ottawa. When the Keokuk officials came to Ottawa hunting the skull of Keokuk they traced it to Dr. Newton's office. The Keokuk men, Dr. Hetrick says, went home and announced that they found the skull in a lodge room.

### A Moving Picture War.

For the next few days Bob Turnbull will be right in the midst of the excitement around the Shiprock Agency and Beautiful mountain, New Mexico, taking moving pictures of all the important battles between the Navajo Indians and the whites.

Under orders from the Gaumont Film company, of New York and Chicago, Turnbull left last evening for Farmington, New Mexico, which is the point nearest to the Indian trouble. He was equipped with his big motion picture camera, a small hand camera and a big supply of film.

Gaumont company asked Turnbull to get

realistic pictures of General Hugh L. Scott, now in command of the troops at Shiprock, and of the Indians if possible. This may sound like a big order but it did not faze Turnbull. He returned only a short time ago from Mexico, where he spent two months right among the constitutionalists. He was where the bullets flew thickest and he hopes that he will miss none of the trouble up in the Navajo country.—Phoenix (Ariz.) Gazette.

### Returned Indians Their Money.

M. J. Kolb and J. E. Perrault, who were convicted of a conspiracy charge in the United States court here, were assessed \$300 fines yesterday afternoon. Negotiations between the prosecution and defense had resulted in the defendants paying \$10,000 in cash to reimburse Indians whose lands they had bought below actual value and since sold to other parties, and they had also deeded back between 600 and 700 acres of land which they were still holding.

Besides this, they lose the \$5,000 which they paid Indians for land, and as titles to tracts which they have sold are likely to be cancelled they will lose whatever they have against them in mortgages. Government attorneys figured that the total cost to the defendants would amount to between \$20,000 and \$25,000, and in view of this, and the fact that they had met all conditions suggested by the government willingly, asked that the court impose only a fine.—Fergus Falls, Minn., dispatch to Minneapolis Tribune.

### From California—But Not a Lemon.

Santa Rosa, Cali., 11-12, 1913.

THE INDIAN SCHOOL JOURNAL;  
Chilocco, Okla.

Gentlemen: Upon my return from St. Louis, Mo., where I was called early in September account of illness of my sister, I find the enclosed, which had been mailed by you in October. I write this explaining delay and apologizing too. I need the JOURNAL and appreciate its usefulness as well as helpfulness to your work. I well remember the politeness of your soliciter at the "Worlds Fair in St. Louis in 1904" and have always been delighted with every issue, so I want you to keep my name on your list. I differ with the "Lemon" you got from Illinois, last May, for I delight in the good work you do and have done.

Respectfully yours,

W. W. HILL.

# DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## DROUTH RESISTANT CROPS. RESULTS OF THE CHILOCCO EXPERIMENTAL PLOTS, 1913

BY H. B. FULLER

Teacher of Agriculture at Chilocco

ONE of the serious problems confronting farmers of north central Oklahoma is that of suitable drought resistant forage crops. Alfalfa does well on the bottom lands, fairly well on the second bottoms, but poorly on the uplands where it is difficult to get a good seeding and where it runs out quickly. The yields are often poor, too, on the uplands especially in years of deficient rainfall.

They have no suitable hay or pasture crop, either annual or biannual, to fit into their rotation of corn, wheat, and oats. So, that, aside from getting hay and pasture for their stock, their soil suffers for lack of some crop to maintain the humus content.

### CLIMATIC CONDITION.

The average precipitation for this locality for the past sixteen years is 33.17 inches. But the precipitation is extremely variable. In 1910 it was 16.29 inches while in 1908 it was 46.84 inches. April, May, June, July, August, and September are the months of

greatest precipitation, May and June averaging the highest. This year proved an exception, no rain of any value to crops falling from May 1st to September 8th, excepting one rain of about 1.5 inches June 4th and 5th.

The accompanying chart shows the average monthly precipitation for the past 16 years.

This precipitation is misleading because often-times we have local shows of one-tenth to one-half inch which wet the soil for from one to three inches; and as the moisture does not reach the plant roots it is of no value to the growing crop. It evaporates remarkably fast in the high, and dry winds that prevail. In fact, it is often a damage in destroying newly formed mulches and stimulating the capillary flow rather than a benefit.

The spring was also very dry so that there was very little moisture in the soil to enable the crops to withstand so long a drouth.

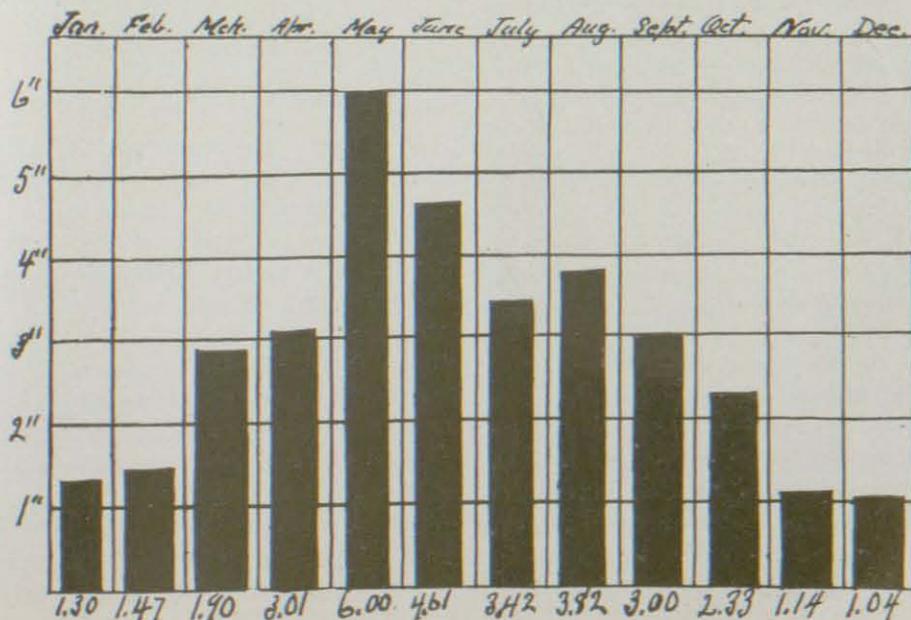


Figure 1. Average monthly precipitation in inches at Chilocco for the past 16 years, 1897-1912.



Figure 2. Sudan Grass in Chilocco experimental plot. Photo taken July 15, 1913. Rows three feet apart. Grass five and a half to six feet tall.

Wheat and oats made only about two-thirds a crop, some fields not being worth cutting. Corn reached the tasselling stage in fair condition, only to blast and dry up. Many fields did not produce enough corn to pay for the labor of shucking. In fact, it was considered one of the very driest summers ever experienced in this locality. Yet in spite of all this, several of the drouth resistant varieties produced crops, and others did so well as to warrant future trial.

#### EXPERIMENTAL PLOTS.

The experimental plots this year were devoted to tests of drouth resistant varieties of forage crops, some eleven varieties being tested. The tests were made in cooperation with the Bureau of Plant Industry at Washington.

#### SUDAN GRASS.

(*Andropogon Sorghum* Var.)

Sudan grass belongs to the sorghum family and is probably the wild species from which our cultivated sorghums were developed. It was introduced into this country in 1909 from Sudan. It is an annual grass growing from three to five feet high when sown broadcast or drilled in rows not over sixteen or eighteen inches apart, and from five to eight feet high when drilled in rows three feet to forty-two inches apart and cultivated. It resembles Johnson grass, but unlike it, it does not have rootstalks and is consequently not hard to kill out and is never a weed.

Reports from various experiment stations

and farmers who tried it last year ascribe to it most of the qualities of a good hay plant besides its drouth resistance. It is both nutritious and palatable, stock eating it greedily; it stools well; it develops abundant culm leaves, does not lodge, and produces two crops of hay per year of about one and half tons per cutting. The grass in our plot showed considerable tendency to branch at the nodes from one-half to two-thirds the way up the stem. This may not be objectionable in a hay plant when cut for hay, but is when it is grown for seed as it leaves many heads unripe when the main stem heads are ready to harvest.

#### ITS BEHAVIOR IN THE CHILOCCO PLOT.

This grass in the Chilocco plots was drilled May 1st in rows three feet apart with a garden drill which covered the seed about one inch deep. The seed germinated nicely and the plants grew vigorously throughout the summer.

The soil was a prairie loam that was in alfalfa the year before although the alfalfa was less than half a stand, the balance being crab-grass and foxtail grass. The seedbed was well prepared and in fine tilth. As soon as the grass was up high enough it was cultivated with the two-horse riding cultivator four cultivations being given throughout the summer to keep down the weeds and conserve the soil moisture.

July 15th the grass was from five and a

half to six feet high, in full head, and in prime condition to cut for hay. It was ripe and was cut August 1st, ninety days from sowing. It was cut and bound into bundles by hand, was allowed to cure in the shock and when thoroughly dried was weighed, giving a yield of 2,106 pounds per acre of dry fodder. The grain was threshed later in a grain separator and gave a yield of 10.6 bushels per acre. The seed is light, weighing only 32 pounds per bushel, and so resembles the seed of the Johnson grass that it takes an expert to tell the difference.

#### CULTURAL METHODS FOR SEED OR HAY.

The best yields of seeds are obtained when sown in rows three feet apart and cultivated. But the best hay is grown by sowing broadcast or in drills not over 16 or 18 inches apart. When sown in rows three feet or more apart, the grass becomes too coarse to make good hay.

#### SOME ADDITIONAL USES.

Besides being grown as a regular hay crop with two cuttings, it would seem that in years of average or nearly average rainfall this grass ought to make a hay crop or even a seed crop following wheat or oats. The test this year indicates that it will. The stubble should be disced following the binder and after the grain is removed should be double disced and the Sudan grass drilled in. The proper thickness to sow will have to be determined by future experience. This will keep down the weeds that spring up in stubble fields everywhere as well as furnishing a hay crop.

The grass possesses quite a number of basal leaves and it ought also to be tried out sown in corn at the last cultivation or upon the cutting of silage to see if it will not furnish fall pasture.

#### DRY-LAND ALFALFA.

(*Medicago Sativa.*)

The object of this experiment is to find a strain of alfalfa that will make good crops on our uplands.

This dry land strain of alfalfa was developed in a region of light rainfall in western Kansas without irrigation, and has generally proven more drouth resistant than alfalfa grown under irrigated conditions or in humid regions.

The soil selected for the test was upland loam on which corn grew last year. The plot was planted May 5th, one-half being sown broadcast and one-half in rows three feet apart drilled in with a garden drill. In both cases

the seed germinated and came up nicely. As soon as the alfalfa in the rows was up high enough it was cultivated with a two-horse riding cultivator and a garden wheel hoe run straddle of the rows to cut away as much of the crab-grass as possible. This part of the plot was given four cultivations throughout the summer to keep down the weeds and to conserve the soil moisture. At no time during the summer has the alfalfa in the rows wilted or shown much effect of the drouth. It had begun to blossom and basal shutes had begun to appear August 27 when it was clipped. Since the rains of September 8th and 9th, and later, it has made a very vigorous growth.

The half of the plot sown broadcast was soon outgrown and completely hid by the crab-grass. By August the drouth had apparently killed the crabgrass as its leaves had all turned brown and died. The alfalfa also looked very badly wilted as if it too would die, but the heavy rains September 8th and 9th revived it until now it presents a fairly good stand.

It will require another year before any very accurate conclusion can be drawn from this experiment, excepting that the cultivated row method is much the more sure to secure a stand. But as to which method will prove the most profitable to the farmer can only be told when cost of labor and yields are considered.

#### FETERITA.

Feterita belongs to the Durra group of sorghums. It was first introduced into this country from Egypt in 1906. It grows from five to seven feet high; is irregular in height and ripening, owing to its stooling and branching habits. The grain is larger than that of kafir, white, and very much softer. The stalk is quite sweet and is relished by stock.

We planted the Feterita May 10th in a well prepared bed. The soil was upland and an old alfalfa sod plowed in the spring. It was planted in rows 42 inches apart with the two-row corn planter, using the kafir corn plates and the furrow openers. The stand was too thick to secure the largest yields of grain.

The Feterita was cultivated four times at intervals of about ten days with two-horse riding cultivator. It made a good growth of five and a half or six feet in height, and showed no apparent ill effects from the drouth. It was ripe and was cut August 20th.

The English sparrows, which breed in considerable numbers around our school buildings, attacked the grain while in the milk and soft



Dwarf Milo. Photo taken August 9, 1913. Cut August 20th, yielding 4 tons, 783 pounds of green forage per acre.

dough stage and literally stripped the plot of grain, so much so that it was difficult to get ripe seed for another year's trial. But the green fodder, which was put into a silo, gave a yield of four tons, three hundred twenty-eight pounds per acre.

Feterita should be planted, cultivated, and harvested about the same as the Kafirs. It ripens earlier than the Kafirs and under this year's conditions made a better growth although its yield of forage was a little less than that of the dwarf milo. Its drought resistance and early maturity, coupled with its softer grain, which can be fed without grinding, make it a plant of considerable merit. We are, however, unable to say that we think it will prove superior to the Kafirs and the Milos.

#### DWARF MILO.

(*Andropogon sorghum*)

This dwarf milo, sometimes called milo maize, or dwarf yellow milo maize, is a selected leafy strain of the dwarf milo, noted for its good yields under conditions of light rainfall. It grows to a height of about four feet, is very leafy and produces good yields of grain.

It was planted on old corn ground which was plowed in the spring and well prepared for the seeding. The seed was planted with the two-row corn planter operated as a drill

in just the same manner as with the Feterita. The stand was too thick to secure a maximum yield of grain.

It was harrowed with the spike tooth harrow just after coming up and was cultivated four times during the summer to keep down the weeds and conserve the soil moisture.

The dwarf milo made a good growth, produced abundant leaves and good heads of grain and showed no ill effects from the prolonged drought. The leaves were so large and so many of them that they quite filled the space between rows which was forty-two inches. In this respect it was superior to the Feterita.

The English sparrows took the dwarf milo grain just as they took that of the Feterita, so that we have no data as to the yield of grain. It was planted May 10th and was ripe and ready to harvest with the Feterita August 20th, one hundred days from planting. The yield of green forage was four tons, seven hundred eighty-three pounds per acre.

It should generally be planted, cultivated, and harvested about the same as kafir. But, owing to the shortness of stalk, it would seem as if it might be successfully cut with the grain harvesters. It would also seem that in years of normal rainfall, the dwarf milo might be listed in, following wheat or oats, and a good fodder crop secured.

## HOME-MADE ASH BLOWER

The JOURNAL is in receipt of a drawing of the successful home-made ash blower now in use at the Rosebud Boarding School, Mission, S. D. We are glad to reproduce the sketch, together with the letter from Principal Peffley:

I am handing you herewith a drawing of an Ash Blower recently installed at our plant by our engineer, Mr. Kemp, with the assistance of Asst. Engineer Littlefield. This device was constructed of old unused material

quired force. Before turning on the steam the condensed water should be drained from the steam line, as shown.

The hopper can be of galvanized sheeting, and should be air tight where it enters the 8-inch ell; either 6 or 8 inch pipe can be used for conveying the ashes.

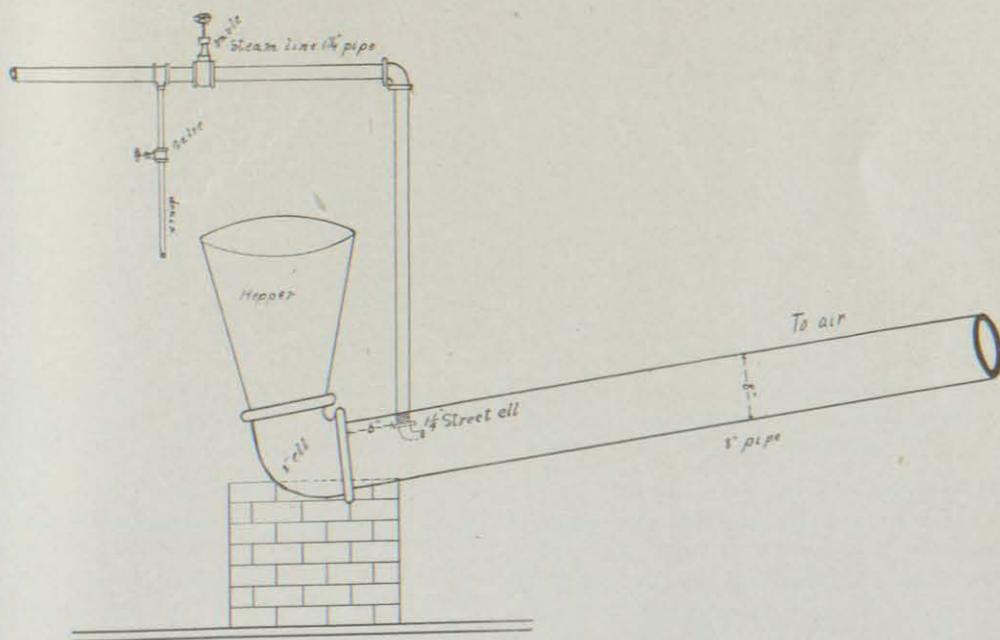
The amount of steam used is very small, and will cause very little drop in steam pressure.

Trusting that this will be of interest to you, and of benefit to some other school, I am,

Very respectfully,

EMERY A. PEFFLEY,

Principal.



Drawing of the Home-made Ash Blower in use at the Rosebud Boarding School

and works to perfection, reducing the labor of getting the ashes up our incline to a minimum. I send you the drawing and description, thinking that it might be of much interest to any other school with an incline from the boiler room.

The force used to blow the ashes is derived in the following manner: Steam entering the pipe forces the air out, consequently more air rushes through the hopper; this air forces itself in and up the pipe and carries the ashes with it. If the ashes and cinders are crushed to the size of an egg, they can be blown 60 to 100 feet from the hopper.

The ashes should be fairly dry and not fed into the hopper too fast; steam pressure 60 pounds and up should be used to get the re-

A DISPATCH from Klamath Falls, Ore., to the coast papers says: The first installment of pedigreed cows was distributed to the Indians on the Klamath reservation this week. They were all full blood Durhams and Jerseys and were sold in small lots, the usual number to the family being five and the largest number taken by one man being fifteen, the number sold being 500. They are sold on seven years' time the payments being in installments covering that period. Another installment of 500 is being disposed of at Yainax, in the eastern part of the reservation. A large portion of the reservation is well fitted for meadow and pasture and the stock coming from these ranges is always in good condition for the market.

## LAKE VERMILION NEWS.

Because of the illness of Mrs. Benson, Miss Larson of Tower is employed as clerk.

Dr. Richards, eye specialist, made a visit to this school finding but one case of trachoma among the pupils.

A slide for the children has been made on Farm Hill by Mr. Johnson and Mr. Tobey, but there is no snow for sliding.

Albert Regan, agent for the Bois Fort Chipewas, came over from Net Lake and disbursed the annual payment amounting to \$18 each.

The children enjoyed the games at the Hallowe'en party. Employees and children dressed in fantastic attire caused much excitement among the little ones.

Owing to absence of snow our Indian hunters are not meeting with great success though moose and deer are known to be plentiful. Near Port Arthur many moose and deer have been taken.

On Sat. evening, Nov. 22, the members of the club gave a farewell reception to Napoleon B. Johnson, who has been teaching here since May. He has accepted a similar position at Otee, Okla. Mr. Johnson is a young man of admirable qualities and exerts a strong influence for good both in the class room and on the athletic field. All regretted his departure.

Thanksgiving Day was bright and beautiful. At nine o'clock the whole school gathered in the chapel where an appropriate program consisting of songs and recitations was given. The chapel was beautifully adorned with ropes and wreaths of evergreen branches. A very important occasion was the excellent feast at which ten employes served as waiters. The afternoon was given up to skating and a trip to the woods. As darkness fell the little girls greatly enjoyed singing about a great bonfire on the hillside.

## Variant Views of Red Slavery.

Two widely variant views of the condition among Indian girls that has been called "red slavery" were printed in yesterday morning's Star. If the view of "An Observer" is the correct and just way of conserving the Indian's welfare, the whole policy of the United States toward the aborigines has been a mistaken one and the Indian should be left alone to work out his own salvation or to suffer auto-extinction.

While the inspiration of our national Indian policy is, for historical purposes, the Biblical

quotation, "Am I my brother's keeper?" the way we have handled the problem—the name by which the Mohawk conference denominates the presence of the remnant of the aborigines in the confines of the republic—indicates that it has been a mixture of charity and expediency. By all accepted rules of man's code of righteousness, however, the white man owes it to his responsible plane in life to "keep" his brother, the Indian. How he has "kept" the Indian is another story.

"A Mother" views the question from the point of view of the mother. Kind words always help, but in dealing with so wretched a condition we fear that balm is not what is needed. A law that would deal summarily with those who betray Indian girls, as we already deal with those who, for profit, cater to the weakest spot in the Indian's character, love of drink, might go far toward correcting the condition. But to send them back to their tribe, to wash our hands of them, would be a negative answer to Cain's sneering question of Jehovah.—Star, Tucson, Arizona.

## Some Old Indian Handwork.

A package which left the Billings postoffice yesterday linked ancient and current history in a startling manner. It contained a medicine dance whip and an arrow quiver, two of the very earliest articles "manufactured" in North America, and was addressed by parcel post, one of the newest institutions in the country, to Buffalo, N. Y. The Crow Indian medicine dance whip is made of the growth of "whiskers" on the under jaw of the bull buffalo and is called into use by that tribe when ever there is a dance of importance—where the Indians wish to "make medicine" for some great purpose.

The other relic was an arrow quiver made of the tanned hide of a buffalo with the hair side turned in. It was of such ancient origin that the Indian who designed it had no tool with which to stitch the four sides together, and was compelled to fasten them with buffalo-hide thongs. Obviously it was made many years before the maker came in contact with the white man and before his people had originated the new method of stitching with sinews.

Another proof of the extreme age of the quiver was the fact that the hair on the inside was nearly worn off, indicating that it had probably been carried by many different

members of the tribe. On the tanned surface were traces of paintings that one time decorated the quiver. These, while almost obliterated, still faintly show pictures of battles scenes where the arrow was the only instrument of warfare used. A squaw building a fire before a teepee and dogs and horses were faintly outlined.

These relics of an almost forgotten age were picked up a short time ago by Gene Decker, recognized as one of the best judges of Indian costumes now in Montana. He had them in his curio store on Montana avenue when an eastern collector saw them and ordered the two pieces sent to his home at once. - Gazette, Billings, Mont.

#### Advice to a Young Man.

Remember, son, that the world is older than you are by several years; that for thousands of years it has been so full of smarter and better young men than yourself that their feet stuck out of the dormer windows; that when they died the old globe went whirling on, and not one man in ten million went to the funeral or ever heard of the death.

Be as smart as you can, of course. Know as much as you can, without blowing the packing out of your cylinder head; shed the light of your wisdom abroad in the world, but don't dazzle people with it, and don't imagine a thing so simple because you say it is. Don't be sorry for your father because he knows so much less than you do; remember the reply of Dr. Wayland to the student of Brown University who said it was an easy enough thing to make proverbs such as Solomon wrote. "Make a few" tersely replied the old man. We never heard that the young man made any. Not more than two or three, anyhow. The world has great need of young men, but no greater need than the young men have of it. Your clothes fit you better than your father's fit him; they cost more money, they are more stylish; your mustache is neatest, the cut of your hair is better, and you are prettier—O, far prettier than "pa." But, young man, the old gentleman gets the bigger salary, and his homely scrambling signature on the business end of a check will bring more money out of the bank in five minutes than you could get out with a ream of paper and copper plate signature in six months.

Young men are useful, and we all love them, and we couldn't engineer a picnic successfully without them. But they are not

novelties, son. O, no, nothing of the kind. They have been here before. Do not be so modest as to shut yourself clear out; but don't be so fresh that you will have to be put away in the cool to keep from spoiling.

Don't be afraid that your merits will not be discovered. People all over the world are hunting for you, and if you are worth finding they will find you. A diamond isn't so easily found as a quartz pebble, but people hunt for it more intently. - Burlington Hawkeye.

#### This Wide World.

It was announced a few weeks ago that a distinguished chemist of the Imperial Technical School of Moscow had solved the problem of making artificial rubber, and that he could sell the new product at about 1s 4d a pound.

Yet, in spite of this widely disseminated piece of news, the price of rubber remains pretty much the same. The reason may be found by examining the patent office records. During the past ten or twelve years nearly 300 patents for artificial rubber has been taken out.

Substitutes have been made from petroleum, from coal tar, turpentine, peat, from nitrated linseed oil and by treating cereals with phyalin.

The latter invention made a considerable sensation so long ago as 1906; yet, judging by the constantly increasing demand for the natural product, it has had little effect upon the real rubber market.

The chemist, working in his laboratory, can take any substance and analyze it—that is, break it up into its original constituents and tell you what they are, and how much of each element the substance in question is composed of.

But when it comes to building up original substance out of its prime constituents there he is at sea. By dint of long and patient experiments, or perhaps by pure chance he may succeed in reproducing some few natural products, but that is as far as he can go.

Indigo dye took many years to synthesize. A German chemist accomplished it at last, but the curious discovery was made that, if blended with the natural product made from the indigo plant, the color produced was both more durable and brighter than that made by either dye alone. So artificial indigo has not yet ruined the indigo planter.

Artificial camphor has also been produced. It is now made from pine-tree turpentine. But the chemist has not yet succeeded in synthesizing gutta percha. This commodity grows yearly more rare. Enormous quantities are re-

quired for making golf balls and for the covering of submarine cables. A fortune awaits the clever man who can make artificial gutta percha at a price which will allow it to compete with the juice of the *Dichopis gutta*.

Cork is another substance of every day use which seems to defy the inventor. The only substitute for cork is paper treated with paraffin wax. But such a cork could not be used for a bottle of wine. So far nothing has been artificially made to compete with bark of the cork oak. At Delhi, the new capital of India, stands an ancient iron monument, which, though exposed to all weathers, never rusts or decays. Yet it has no protective covering. Here is a secret which would be simply invaluable to the world, which has been discovered by some India artificer of old time and most unfortunately been lost.

At a recent meeting of the iron and steel institute Mr. Cushman said that we could face the future with complacency if we could re-discover the secret. To ship-owners alone it would mean a yearly saving of millions. Rust is the great enemy of the steel ship, and she has constantly to go into dock to have her hull coated with anticorrosive solution.

The mortar made by the ancients defies our laboratory workers of today. Many ancient dyes are more durable than any modern ones, and these, too, we have lost the secret, as well as the secret of the wonderful and practically everlasting ink which was used by the monks of old.—Tit Bits.

#### Rare Coin is found.

An extremely rare gold coin of the pioneer period of California, valued at several thousand dollars, has recently come to the notice of coin collectors.

The design of the newly discovered variety, which is of the denomination of \$5, shows the letters "J. S. O." in the center of the field, around the border being "United States of America, Cal." On the reverse in two lines is denomination, "5 dolls," around the border being twenty-one stars. It was issued by a private assaying firm, Ormsby & Co., at Sacramento in 1849. In that year the firm J. S. & William M. Ormsby was formed for the purpose of refining the gold and forming it into \$5 and \$10 pieces, to be used as currency.

The members of the firm were prominent in the early affairs of those states. J. S. Ormsby was a member of the California Legislature in 1858. William M. Ormsby was one of the first settlers in the Eagle Valley and owned the third

house erected on the site of what is now Carson City. He was prominent in Nevada affairs and was one of the leaders in the movement to organize a Territorial Government. In 1860, when the trouble with the Pah Ute Indians was at its height, Mr. Ormsby as major of Nevada militia, with a force of about 105 men, was trapped by Indians near Pyramid Lake and he and nearly three-fourths of his men were killed. Ormsby county, Nevada, was named after him.

For many years it has been known that the firm of Ormsby & Co., had issued a \$10 piece, which is of great rarity, only three specimens being known, one of which is in the mint at Philadelphia. The design of the \$10 piece is similar to that of the \$5, although there are thirty-one stars around the denomination on the reverse representing the number of states in the union upon the admission of California. The last time the \$10 piece was offered for sale was at the disposal of the Andrew Zabriskie collection when it realized \$1,600.

The rare \$5 piece has since 1849 been in a collection made by Jacob B. Moore. Mr. Moore was at one time the librarian of the New York Historical Society. His father, Jacob B. Moore, Sr., was the first postmaster of San Francisco.—San Francisco (Cal.) Examiner.

#### The Richest Nation.

Which is the richest nation in the world? Not the United States. Not Great Britain. Not France. The little Republic of Panama claims the honor.

While the great nations find their debts beyond their power to pay, and even the interest a heavy burden, Panama has no debt. While others count the cost of the government at so much per head of population, Panama counts her profits that way. After paying her necessary expenses she actually has a profit of \$12 a year for each inhabitant. There is no army or navy to keep up, and the United States is bound to protect Panama's independence.

To add to Panama's prosperity the United States must begin, next February, to pay \$250,000 a year, forever, as rent for the canal strip.—The New York Herald.

In the November issue of *Southern Workman* we note an excellent article, "Do Educated Indians Go back to the Blanket?" from the pen of Mr. Milton M. Thorne, formerly secretary to Supervisor H. B. Peairs. It is well worth the reading by Indian school employees of all grades.

## AN INDIAN ANIMAL STORY.

John M. Oskison in New York Mail.

LONG time ago, when any little boy among the Indians wanted to stay inside the house and watch the men play the wheel and stone game, instead of going out with his bow and arrows to the woods, the old men would call him to the door and whisper:

"Little one, if you stay to watch the gamblers, you will get a striped head like the bullfrog." And then the little boy would ask why the bullfrog has a striped head. And this is the story which the old men would tell:

Way over in the west, beyond the place where the sun goes down, and right next door to Thunder, was the house of Untsaiyi, the greatest gambler that ever lived. People called him "Brass"—he was so hard that he never took any pity on those who came to play with him, but after he had won all the fine things they owned, he would ask them to play for their lives, and when he had won for the last time, he would kill the one who played with him.

In all the time that "Brass" lived beyond the gate of the west, only Thunder ever succeeded in winning any games from him.

Now, the bullfrog had heard about Untsaiyi a great many times, but he did not believe that "Brass" was such a fine gambler as people said he was.

Once, the bullfrog said this to the Wild Boy of the woods.

"Then," said the Wild Boy, "you will know. And before you go, I will call on 'Brass' and fix up a plan. Good bye!" And the Wild Boy ran off.

After the bullfrog had studied over what the Wild Boy had told him, he thought he would try a game with

"Brass." So, he packed up some parched corn and started out to call on Untsaiyi. No one ever came to the house of Untsaiyi who was not given a hearty welcome and asked to eat and drink with him. So, when "Brass" and the bullfrog were eating their supper together, they talked about what they would gamble for when the game began by the light of the fire.

Now, the wild boy had already been to talk with Untsaiyi, and had told him what the last wager was to be. But "Brass" put his hand under his chin as if he was studying hard about what to say, and finally spoke:

"When we get to the last wager, this is what we shall gamble for: the one who wins shall scratch some marks on the head of the one who loses."

"All right" said the bullfrog, "and I am ready to begin."

So, they sat down in the light of the fire and began to play the wheel and stone game. And time after time, as the wheel rolled on the stone, Untsaiyi would cry out:

"You see, I have won!" And then the bullfrog would pay the wager. After a long time the bullfrog had nothing more to bet, and then "Brass" cried out:

"This time, the winner will scratch some deep marks in the head of the loser!" And the bullfrog nodded and sent the wheel rolling.

"You have lost!" cried Untsaiyi, and he came to where the bullfrog sat and ran his finger nails deep across the head of the bullfrog. And to this day you will see the yellow stripes across his head.

START the new year right—be sure your subscription to the JOURNAL is well paid in advance. One dollar for twelve numbers.

## A RICH TRIBE OF INDIANS.

From the Oklahoman.

ON or about December 10, the largest per-capita quarterly payment in the history of the rich Osages will be distributed to them by their kindly guardian, the government of the United States.

As near as can be estimated, approximately \$375 for each man, woman and child over 7 years of age, according to the Osage tribal rolls, will be then distributed. Whether the Osage be a gorgeously blanketed "medicine" fullblood, or the pretty Parisian-gowned daughter of some rich "squaw man," all will share alike. Only the infants, those born since the closing of the rolls in 1906, do not participate. For the 2,300 people on the tribal register, the total to be distributed, in this one quarterly payment, it is figured will aggregate \$850,000.

It is nearly double any previous payment. Since 1880, \$202 held the record as the maximum sum paid out to each individual for one three-months' period. The September payment of the present year was \$127 per capita; the June, 1913, payment, \$154.18, which was counted pretty good; the march payment was \$134 for each member of the family.

To make plainer what these sums would mean to an average hardworking man, the aggregate of these payments for one year to one member of an Osage family is more than the average wage of school teachers and preachers in the United States. But it must be remembered that with this said teachers and preachers must support a family. But each member of the Osage family takes one of these percapita payments, so that an Osage family of five people receive annually from five to seven times the average wage of a professor or a minister of God's religion.

One Indian family which has nine children will therefore receive December 10, approximately \$1,125 for their Christmas money.

These splendid payments to the rich Osages which are made every three months, and which are steadily growing larger, are derived from two sources: the tribal royalty from the great oil and gas fields in the nation; interest due individuals from their "trust funds," \$3,800 and odd dollars to every enrolled member of the tribe, which, in the case of the restricted Indians is still held by the United States for them.

The Osages came to Oklahoma partially by swap and trade; partially by force of arms,

for they were turbulent in those early days.

But the inexorable circumstance that forced them here was met by a freak of chance. Under the barren Osage hills—60 per cent of the Osage country is said to be unfit for agriculture—was one of the most evenly spread and richest underground reservoirs of oil and natural gas in America. Then too, the Osages got some money from the United States in exchange for their rich lands back north, and other strips were sold for them to white men, and all this money kept in the United States treasury to accumulate and gradually grow to approximately \$12,000,000.

This \$12,000,000 became the trust funds, which when divided gave every Indian, big and little, fullblood and one sixty-fourth, gave all on the rolls \$3,800 each. And the oil royalties came from the development of the vast pools and gas bubbles thousands of feet or more down under the earth.

The high climb in the quarterly payments from \$127 in September to \$375 in December is due to the fact that within the last three months the Osages have leased 10,744 acres of land out of the 795,000 acres yet undeveloped for oil and gas purposes. In addition to the royalty of 1-6 given them of all the oil produced without any expense to them, they were paid \$505,000 bonus, added to approximately \$245,000 from royalties on producing wells, and interest on trust funds make up the \$850,000 soon to be distributed.

One new pool, the Gypsy-Boston, is now producing approximately 25,000 barrels of oil daily, which means over \$4,000 daily to the Osage tribe, where six months ago the production was 65 barrels. New wells spouting \$2,000 to \$3,000 worth of oil daily are coming in daily, and 120 more wells will be drilling within ninety days, for oil development of the Osage country is still in an early stage.

But this is not the extent of an Osage's wealth. Each individual on the tribal rolls, in addition to his share of the trust funds and tribal royalties, has 657 acres of land, which he rents from 50 cents to \$3 per acre annually. So that the Osages down to a 7-year-old child has land worth approximately \$10,000; \$3,800 in cash (except in case of competent Indians, largely of more than half blood, whose restrictions have been removed), and an outside income of \$700, to \$1,000 per annum.

THE singing of a choir composed of Indians recently made a decided hit at the Baptist Church conference at Chickasha, Oklahoma.

Poor Lo and His Uplift

Michigan Indians Did Not Move.

A. Cochran, superintendent of the Mt. Pleasant Indian School, who was instructed by the commissioner of Indian affairs in Washington to investigate the report that 200 Indians were moving from Bay and Arenac counties to land granted them in Alcona, Iosco and Oscola counties, has returned from a trip to Bay and Arenac counties,

and hue have been vertible paths of fairy land. Hundreds of little humming birds garbed in living tones of nature's spectrum, flashed here and there in the sunbeams as they poised over the myriads of bursting buds and open petals.

Butterflies; they claimed equal share with the robber of the beautiful in their quest of honeyed sweetness. Stately palms stood like sentinels on guard around the circle and at the end of the walks. Pepper trees in all their glory massed like infantry along the Industrial road leading to Chemawa Park.

Here at Sherman, the never ending wonder of it all is ever before us. With the mantling

indians in a suit

the schools are located

waiting the exotic doors of the dormitories. With the departure of twilight and the awakening of the first stars, the mountains rapidly become dark shadows and as we slip away into slumber land with the big moon seemingly almost within reach, we are aware of the fairies and grotesque shapes reveling over the campus. The flowers bob their heads to and fro, the palms whisper in musical cadence, the owl hoots, and watching, we pass into oblivion under the spell of the campus.—Bulletin, Sherman Institute, Riverside, Cali.

Montana Superintendents Attend Court.

Among the witnesses in the federal building yesterday, awaiting the pleasure of the grand jury, were five Indian agents from as many reservations in Montana. They were W. W. Scott of the Crow reservation, H. H. Miller of the Belknap, J. R. Eddy of the Northern Cheyenne, C. B. Lohmiller of the Ft. Peck, and Maj. McFatridge of the Blackfeet.

When the quintet met yesterday the members sent a telegram to Fred C. Morgan, the only Indian agent in Montana who was not present, and threatened him with dire punishment if he did not arrive at once to take part in the "grand council."

Major Morgan answered late yesterday afternoon that he would be here Monday.

One of the most striking peculiarities these men exhibited was their proneness to talk automobile and the once all-important "cayuse" was apparently related to oblivion in his old-time domain, the hills and prairies of the Montana range. Several of them had a make of automobile which would rival a fly in its abilities to surmount obstacles, while others had machines which, like the now almost-

band of Chippewas, who has been endeavoring for the last two or three years to induce the government to grant his homeless land for homes, and from correspondence has from the commissioner's office, the general land office and the Marquette land office he gained the information that the Chippewas and Ottawa Indians of Michigan have no right as Indians to any government lands.

Coon has secured a list of government land that is eligible for homesteads from the receiver of the land office at Marquette, which amounts to 89,157 acres in 42 different townships, and has been endeavoring for several months to induce the Indians in Bay, Arenac, Isabella and other counties to take up the land as citizens, the same as a white man would do to homestead it. He evidently has induced quite a number of Indians to make applications of these lands, says Mr. Cochran, who fully expected to have 75 or 100 families on them and set a date whereby the Detroit & Mackinac railroad advertised an executive rate. However, the Indians failed to take up and take advantage of the rate offered by the railroad.

Thomas H. Lawson, receiver of the Marquette land office, says that Indians are gathered around Saganing through the instrument of Coon filed in his office during the last year. Indian allotment application on public lands. So far only three or four Indians have taken up homesteads.—Bay City (Mich.) Tribune.

The Sherman School Campus.

Truly California has been well named "the land of flowers." During the summer our campus has been beautiful in money to the truth of the statement.

The walks bordered with moss and ferns on each side with flowers of every description.

forgotten Indian pony, never quit.—Anaconda (Mont.) Standard.

#### Uncle Sam Helping Out State Schools.

Three hundred thousands dollars of government money is about to be distributed to the rural schools in 40 counties of eastern Oklahoma that were formerly Indian Territory. This is money appropriated by congress to assist the schools in lieu of making the land of the Indians non-taxable and thereby cutting off the income for schools by taxation. John B. Brown, government supervisor of Indian schools for the Five Civilized Tribes, will supervise the distribution of the money, which will be paid direct to the county treasurers in which the schools are located.

The idea of the government is to furnish sufficient funds to keep the rural schools running eight months and to put enough government money in to make up what the school district lacks in money raised by taxation. The government proposes, where there are as many as eight Indian pupils in a school, to pay 10 cents per day tuition for each Indian child, and if this is not sufficient a lump sum will be added. In districts where the maximum levy of five mills has been voted for schools the government will add a lump sum sufficient to keep a teacher the full eight months.

Last year there were 12,596 Indian children attending the rural schools in these 40 counties and the distribution of the money will be based on these figures this year. There are 2,000 rural schools that will share in the money one way or another.

#### Indians of Washington May Fish.

What is considered one of the most important and sweeping court decisions in years was handed down this morning by Superior Judge Ed. E. Hardin, in which he holds that Indians of the state may carry on commercial fishing in any of the customary fishing waters of the Sound without licenses. Furthermore, the Indians are not restricted in the use of gears or appliances. The ruling was quite lengthy, covering the history of the treaty with the allied Indian tribes of the Sound in 1855 and subsequent changes in reservation limitations in 1873 under President Grant's administration.

The ruling results from the arrest of two Lummi Indians, Patrick George and Dan Ross, by State Fish Commissioner Darwin for fishing without licenses. Both defendants were freed.

The contentions in the arguments rested largely on the application of the treaty, the state holding that it was null after Washington became a state, while the Indians, through their attorney, contended that the treaty was for all time.—Seattle (Wash.) Post Intelligencer.

#### Potawatomes Want Lake Front.

Instead of parks, bathing pavillions, hotels, driveways, piers and harbors, the shore of Lake Michigan from Evanston to the Illinois steel mills, may know only the tepees and canoes of Pottawatomie Indians if a suit filed yesterday in the Federal Court is won by them.

The Indians claim a hundred-foot wide strip of lake front, twenty miles long, by virtue of a treaty made in 1775 and amplified in 18-16, and which the Indians claim has never been abrogated.

Attorneys J. G. Grossberg and W. W. De Armond yesterday filed the suit for John Williams, chief, Michael Williams, secretary, and other officers of the Pokagon band of the Pottawatomes.

The suit is against the City of Chicago, the Illinois Central, the Michigan Central, the Big Four and the "Soo" railroad companies, the South Park and Lincoln Park commissioners and the Illinois Steel Corporation.—Hammond (Ind.) Times.

#### Evidence of Passing Customs.

The embalming of the body of Mrs. John Matoki, a full-blooded Sioux Indian, and the holding of funeral services according to the custom of the white man at the Fort Totten reservation Sunday, marks another step in the advancement of the Red Man in civilization and the discarding of tribal rites and ceremonies, relics of earlier days, in the history of a one-time savage race.

Mrs. Matoki had been prominent in the social and church life of the Indians on the reservation for many years, and was beloved and respected by her people. She died at the age of 64 years, leaving two sons, men grown, and the father on the thrifty farm they own. Her last request, that her remains be embalmed and a Christian funeral be given her, was followed out to the letter, and the only feature of a funeral sermon, marked by solemn dignity and religious rites of the white race, was the dinner, given to 500 Indians immediately prior to the funeral.—Grand Forks (N. D.) Herald.

## Letters From Our Ex-Students

We are having hot weather down here; it is so hot that the crops are nearly all burned up. It is hot and dry. I have not done much of any thing since I left there, for you know I was in poor health when I left school but I am now in very much better health and I am planning to farm a little this coming spring; about forty acres for the start. I have a family of three in all, my wife and a daughter and myself, and am getting along fine. I have a four-room house, barn, team, wagon, and the furniture is O.K.

I use to work every day but my health did not agree with me in the store so I had to get out in the open air for more exercise and plenty of rest. I am glad for what I learned in school for the care of the body; it has helped me out a whole lot.

Hope to see you at the Indian Fair that is to take place soon next month.

I will close with best wishes and regards.  
—Jesse Birdshead, Canton, Okla.

I am recovering rapidly from my recent illness, and hope to soon be as strong as ever. I have laid aside the crutches you and Dr. White so kindly loaned me, and as I am coming up that way sometime soon, I'll return them.

Everything is running smoothly at Otoe, and Mr. Morris and I are still in love with the place. When may we look for you, Mrs. Allen and Miss Underwood to spend the day with us? It's hot and dry down here at present, but in spite of all bad weather a fair corn crop will be made in this neighborhood. My babies and chickens are keeping me so busy I don't have much time to notice the heat.

Mrs. Grace Miller Morris,  
Otoe, Okla.

I am at the present time a chauffer, driving an auto Hose Car in the Muskogee Fire Dept. at a salary of seventy-five (\$75.00) per month. I have been working here about 3 years and a half. Before taking this position I was working at the Union Agency here, but I can't stand close office work.

Think it would be nice if the JOURNAL would print a few of the letters from the pupils who have left Chilocco, so that others might know of their whereabouts and what they are doing.

The city fireman has a very hazardous oc-

cupation, but the excitement is great. Am enclosing a card of the machine I drive with myself at the wheel. I may visit Chilocco during next commencement.

C. W. Merriss, Engine House No. 2,  
Muskogee, Okla.

I read of the welfare of some of my old friends through the columns of the JOURNAL, and was glad to learn that those mentioned were getting along very nicely. I also learned that Francis Chapman is in our close vicinity now, and surely hope to see him.

I trust you and your family are enjoying the best of health and that you are getting along nicely with the work.

I am getting along fine, but still hope to do better. My aim is high, so here's hoping.

Let me hear from you. Good wishes to all my friends.

Your friend,

Lloyd La Motte.

Enclosed find a money order amounting to one and one-half dollars, for which send me a year's subscription to the Chilocco JOURNAL. Send me the two back numbers, September and October.

I often think of "Dear Old Chilocco" and wish I could be numbered among the many there again. I am still here in Greenwood, S. D., with my mother. We are doing nicely in our little store. Please send me an assortment of the post-card views of Chilocco.

Miss Clara E. Peck,  
Greenwood, S. D.

It has been a long time since I have written to you. I am running the shop here for awhile. I have a pretty good chance of getting a better place in town. Will send you a copy of our school calendar I got out. We are both getting along fine out here. Our little girl can talk nice enough so we can understand her. Hoping to hear from you soon, I am your old pupil,

Walter Rhodes,  
Indian School, Phoenix, Ariz.

I am here at Mescalero, N. M. I left Chilocco August 25 and arrived here August 29. Give my regards to all the printers. I wish I was back there again sometimes—there is no place like Chilocco. I rather be in Oklahoma than here any time. I have a job waiting me at Tularaso. It is a small shop; he wants me to take charge and run it for him. It has three presses. Write me what I ought to get for doing this.—John Allard.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS AT ONE OF UNCLE SAM'S BIG INDIAN SCHOOLS.

BECAUSE of our many readers outside of the Indian Service, who are interested in the methods in vogue at Indian schools, the JOURNAL publishes the following portions from this term's Chilocco school calendar:

YEARLY EVENTS.

- Monday, September 22 ..... Opening of Academic Dept
- Thursday, November 27 ..... Thanksgiving
- Thursday, December 25 ..... Christmas
- Friday, December 26 ..... Open Session Sequoyah Society
- Friday, January 2 ..... First Term Ends
- Monday, January 5 ..... Second Term Begins
- Friday, January 16 ..... Open Session Minnehaha Society
- Sunday, February 22 ..... Washington's Birthday
- Friday, February 27 ..... Open Session Soangetaha Society
- Friday, April 10 ..... Open Session Hiawatha Society
- Sunday, April 12 ..... Easter
- Friday, May 15 ..... Second Term Ends
- Sunday, May 17 to Wednesday, May 20 ..... Commencement
- Thursday, May 21 ..... First Term 1914-1915 Begins
- Saturday, May 30 ..... Memorial Day
- Friday, June 19 ..... Summer Vacation Begins

DAILY EVENTS.

SUNDAY.

- 8:00 a. m. .... Services for Catholic Students in Auditorium
- 9:00 a. m. .... General Inspection
- 10:00 a. m.—Sunday School for Non-Catholic Students in the Academic Building.
- 3:00 p. m.—General Undenominational Service in Auditorium—Sermon by a Minister of Arkansas City, or Visiting Clergyman.
- 7:00 p. m.—First, Second and Third Sunday of each month Meetings of the Young Women's and Young Men's Christian Associations; Fourth and Fifth Sundays, General Assembly, Auditorium.

MONDAY.

- 7:30 to 11:30 a. m., and 1:00 to 5:00 p. m., Industrial Departments in Session.
- 7:30 a. m. .... Academic Teachers' Meeting
- 8:30 to 8:45 a. m. .... Chapel Exercises
- 8:45 to 11:30 a. m., and 1:00 to 4:00 p. m., Academic Department in Session.
- 7:00 to 8:00 p. m.—Meeting of Engineer's Section, (Excepting Fourth Monday).
- 7:00 to 8:30 p. m. .... Band Practice

TUESDAY.

- Academic and Industrial Departments in Session as on Monday.
- 4:00 to 5:00 p. m. .... Orchestra Practice
- 7:00 to 8:00 p. m.—Meeting of Agricultural and Horticultural Section, (Excepting Fourth Tuesday).

WEDNESDAY.

- Academic and Industrial Departments in Session as on Monday.
- 7:00 to 8:30 p. m. .... Band Practice

7:00 to 8:00 p. m.—Meeting of Trades' Section, (Excepting Fourth Wednesday).

8:00 to 9:00 p. m. .... Girls' Choral Club Practice

THURSDAY.

Academic and Industrial Departments in Session as on Monday.

7:00 to 8:00 p. m.—Meeting of Physician's Section, Including all Lady Industrial Teachers, (Excepting Fourth Thursday).

8:00 to 9:00 p. m. .... Choir Practice

FRIDAY.

Academic and Industrial Departments in Session as on Monday.

7:00 to 8:00 p. m. .... Meetings of Literary Societies

8:00 to 9:00 p. m.—General Employes' Meeting, Fourth Friday in each month.

SATURDAY.

Industrial Departments in Session as on Monday.

7:30 a. m. .... Drill of Fire Companies

11:35 a. m. to 5:15 p. m.—Students' Day in Town—Second Saturday in Month, Boys; Third Saturday, Girls.

7:00 p. m.—Last Saturday in Month, Academic Department Entertainment in Auditorium; the other Evenings, Social Gatherings in Gymnasium, or Assembly in Auditorium.

Mechanical Drawing Classes meet from 10:00 to 11:30 every School Day.

Domestic Science Classes 7:30 to 11:30 a. m., and 3:00 to 5:00 p. m., every School Day; on Serving Days time extends to 12:30 and to 6:00 p. m.

Domestic Art Classes, every School Day 7:30 to 11:30 a. m., and 1:00 to 5:00 p. m.

Lecture and Entertainment Course arranged as Convention during year.

Play time, 7:30 to 8:30 a. m.; 4:00 to 5:15 and 6:00 to 7:00 p. m., and other hours not otherwise employed.

BUGLE CALLS.

A. M.

- 6:00 ..... Reveille
- 6:20 ..... First Call for Breakfast
- 6:25 ..... Assembly
- 6:30 ..... Mess Call
- 8:20 ..... School Call
- 8:25 ..... Assembly
- 11:25 ..... Recall from School
- 11:50 ..... First Call for Dinner
- 11:55 ..... Assembly
- 12:00 ..... Mess Call

P. M.

- 1:05 ..... School Call
- 1:10 ..... Assembly
- 4:00 ..... Recall from School
- 5:20 ..... First Call for Supper
- 5:25 ..... Assembly
- 5:30 ..... Mess Call
- 6:50 ..... Study Call
- 6:55 ..... Assembly
- 8:00 ..... Recall from Study
- 9:00 ..... Call to Quarters
- 9:05 ..... Assembly
- 9:15 ..... Taps

### THAT DENVER RESOLUTION.

The JOURNAL is pleased to print the following comment from the pen of former Supervisor Chas. E. Pierce, bearing on the plank of the platform of the Society of American Indians which "realizes that the failure of the Indian to keep pace with modern thought is due to the inadequacy and ineffectiveness of the Indian schools." The opinion of Mr. Pierce, who has been one of the prominent, able and successful Indian school heads for many years, is well worth serious reading. The matter is taken from the Weekly Review, published by the Flandreau Indian School, South Dakota.

From the tone of a resolution adopted by the Society of American Indians at Denver, Colorado, recently, it is evident that the society does not hold the same opinion of our Indian schools as do some of the leading educators of the country.

We doubt very seriously whether the scores of Indians who received their education in our Indian schools, and who are now successfully filling positions of trust in private and official life, would subscribe to this platform. The condemning of the Indian school system in general by this society is on a par with the average newspaper reporter who always closes his account of some crime committed by an Indian, with the statement that he was an educated Indian and a graduate of one of the leading Indian schools.

As to the opinion of educators: Dr. Joseph K. Dixon, manager of the Wanamaker Expedition, recently stated in a public address that the Indian schools are the best in the country, and are largely responsible for the changing conditions on the reservations. Dr. John F. Murray, a man eminently well qualified, and recently sent into the field by Secretary Lane in order to investigate methods used in Indian schools, stated, "To me, the day schools in operation on the Pine Ridge Agency are in advance of every thing I know of at this time," and in speaking of the industrial feature, he said, "It has been such an inspiration to me that I verily believe it is the one essential element lacking in the American Public School System." Dr. J. W. Heston, in an address before the Sioux Conference, at Flandreau, in 1913, congratulated the conference upon the excellent work being done in the Indian schools, stating that "No state in the Union is doing so much scientific work in the lower grades as is being done in

these institutions, the courses of study being remarkably comprehensive and up to date."

Dr. Heston was for several years president of the South Dakota agricultural college, and is at present president of the State Normal School at Madison, and a gentleman whose opinions as to educational matters are considered sound. Many other equally as strong statements from those high in authority as educators, and who are eminently well qualified to express an opinion on the subject, are easily at hand.

The following comment is reprinted from The Indian's Friend, the publication of the National Indian Association:

We are gratified to learn that the third annual conference of The Society of American Indians, held at Denver a fortnight ago, was a very successful one. On another page will be found the topic discussed and the platform adopted.

The third paragraph of the platform will doubtless puzzle many friends of the Indian. That there should be room for improvement in some details in individual institutions may be taken for granted, but the words "inadequacy" and "ineffectiveness" will seem rather strong as applied to such schools, among others, as Carlisle, Haskell, Chilocco, Sherman Institute and Phoenix. The Red Man, The INDIAN SCHOOL JOURNAL, The Native American, The Arrow, and other similar publications in themselves suggest thorough instruction by competent teachers in practically all departments of life,—as well as by the innumerable statements made concerning Indian young men and women who are now rendering excellent service in their respective communities. To the lay reader, also, with any knowledge of the great diversity of progress among different tribes or groups of Indians, the work of even attempting to "standardize the system in its every part" will appear superfluous, even if not next to impossible of accomplishment.

#### Trust Funds of Oklahoma Indians.

The last report of the secretary of the interior shows that the United States holds trust funds for the Oklahoma tribes as follows:

Kiowas, Comanches and Apaches	\$4,192,858
Osages	8,883,708
Creeks	3,091,842
Cherokees	1,506,313
Choctaws	977,905
Chickasaws	375,893
Seminoles	2,097,485
Cheyennes and Arapahoes	800,910

**Chilocco Y. M. C. A. 1913-14**

## OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT	Claude Hayman
VICE-PRESIDENT	Ezekiel Coulon
SECRETARY	Kenneth Mills
COR. SECRETARY	James Polonghoya
TREASURER	Dr. L. W. White
PIANIST	Chas. Wesley
ADVISORY OFFICER	A. B. Iliff
DISTRICT SECRETARY	G. E. E. Lindquist

## COMMITTEES.

Membership—Edward Jones, Geo. Sheyashe, Jose Ignacio, Richard Watts, Edward Dominguez.

Religious Meetings—Chas. McGilberry, Sidney White, Aaron Hancock.

Finance—Dr. L. W. White.

Music—Chas. Wesley, Grover Doshinko, Jas. Polonghoya.

Bible Study—Ezekiel Coulon.

Social—Members of Cabinet.

## JUNIOR Y. M. C. A.

PRESIDENT	Otto Lomanvitue
SECRETARY	Goldman Smith

*Time of Meeting:*—At the Y. M. C. A. Room on the first, second and third Sundays of each month at 7:30; the Junior boys meet at 6:30. The fourth and fifth Sundays are given over to a general assembly in the auditorium.

*Object of the Y. M. C. A.*—The purpose of this organization is fourfold: (1.) To lead students to become disciples of Jesus Christ; (2.) to build them up in Christian character; (3.) to lead them to join the church; (4.) and, to train for Christian service, both in and out of school.

## TOPICS AND LEADERS.

- October 5. Organization meeting.—Junior Y. M. C. A. organized; Senior Association reorganized.—*G. E. E. Lindquist, and officers.*
- October 12. Supt. E. A. Allen. Jrs., F. G. Tranbarger
- October 19. Temperance—*Kenneth Mills. Jrs., Claud Hayman*
- October 26. Union Meeting—Report of the delegates to the summer conference.
- November 2. *Mr. A. B. Iliff. Jrs., Kenneth Mills.*
- November 9. The Christian Race and the Runner's Guide Book—*G. E. E. Lindquist.*
- November 16. Life Work Series—Guiding Principles in the Choice of a Life Calling—*G. E. E. Lindquist.*
- November 23. General Assembly.
- November 30. General Assembly.
- December 7. Putting up a good interference. Rom. 15:1, 7; Isa. 41:6, 7.—*Harry Perico; Jrs. —Otto Lomanvitue.*
- December 14. Life Work Series: Serving the Kingdom as a Farmer—*H. B. Fuller; Jrs. —J. W. Vanzant.*
- December 21. What Christmas means to me. Lk. 2:1-20; Mt. 2:1-12—*Jose Ignacio. Jrs. —Jos. Shunatona.*
- December 28. General Assembly.

January 4. Forgetting the past and looking toward the future. Phil. 3:12-14—*Chas. McGilberry. Jrs. —Aaron Hancock.*

January 11. Missionary Meeting: Report of delegates to the Student Convention.

January 18. Life Work Series: Serving the Kingdom as a business man.—*C. G. Roseberry, Arkansas City.*

January 28. General Assembly.

February 1. School Honor and Loyalty. 2 Tim. 2:15; Phil. 1:27—*Sidney White. Jrs. —Jas. Polonghoya.*

February 8. Jesus, The Captain. Heb. 12:1, 2 (Revised version, margin)—*Bennett Lavers. Jrs. —Claude Hayman.*

February 15. Life Work Series: Serving the Kingdom as a doctor.—*Dr. L. W. White.*

February 22. General Assembly.

March 1. Finding by Losing. John 12:24-26; Mt. 16:24-27—*Chas. Starr. Juniors—Kenneth Mills.*

March 8. Life Work Series: Serving the Kingdom as a teacher—*Prof. John F. Bender, Arkansas City.*

March 15. Illustrated talk. (1) Christ the source of power—The magnet. (2.) Christ drawing men to him—magnet draws large nails. (3) One man helps to attract another—Large nail attracts smaller nail.—John 12: 32; 1:35-51.—*Edward Jones. Juniors—Chas. Wesley.*

March 22. General Assembly.

March 29. General Assembly.

April 5. True and False Ambition. Mark 10: 1-52.—*Alex Pambogo; Juniors—Ezekiel Coulon.*

April 12. Life Work Series: Serving the Kingdom in the industries—*A. B. Iliff.*

April 19. The Value of Physical Training—*Francis Schmitt, Physical Director, Arkansas City.*

April 26. General Assembly.

May 3. Life Work Series: The Printing Trade; Developments and Possibilities.—*E. K. Miller.*

May 10. The Indian and the Y. M. C. A.—*G. E. E. Lindquist.*

May 17. Commencement Week.

May 24. General Assembly.

May 31. General Assembly.

June 7. Reasons for being a Christian.—*Kenneth Mills. Juniors—Edward Nelson.*

June 14. Vacation Religion. Phil. 4:8, 9.—Meeting led by members of the Cabinet. Juniors—*Chester Hubbard.*

Note: Where no leaders are designated for the Juniors they meet together with the regular Y. M. C. A.

Remember the pledge you made in signing up for membership: "In becoming a member of this Association I pledge to support its meetings and co-operate in carrying out the purpose of the Y. M. C. A."

The Chilocco Y. M. C. A. aims to be of service to every fellow in school; the Association needs you and you need the Association.

Line up for the best things in student life.



## IN THE COUNCIL TEEPEE

### MORE CHANCE FOR THE NAVAJOS.

Thousands of Navajo children are without educational opportunity because not enough money has been appropriated to meet the expense. To the end that more may be reached it has been determined to try an experiment at the Fort Defiance and Tohatchi schools. One group of students will fill the two institutions July 1 and remain six months, when they will return to their homes to make room for a second group of equal number. In this way the plants will be in full use the year round and twice as many boys and girls receive training for six months as are now in school nine.

To provide for vacations for employes several more than the number now in service there will be allowed, so as to permit the absence of a few each month.

The plan proposed is the very best expedient that could possibly be devised with the funds now at command and should be extended to all schools in the Navajo and Moqui and possibly the Pima and Papago country. It will insure an elementary training to double the number now reached at a very slight increase of expense.



### MORE TRACHOMA.

Last month the JOURNAL tried to give Standing Rock reservation a modified health certificate by quoting from an exchange a purported interview with Dr. Keck, saying that the people of that locality were practically free from trachoma. Now comes Dr. Keck and denies the authenticity of the report saying that out of 1,280 Indians examined 385 cases of trachoma were found, some of which were in very severe form. He also discovered considerable trachoma among school children. This correction is made with sincere regret that our optimistic report had the serious defect of inaccuracy.

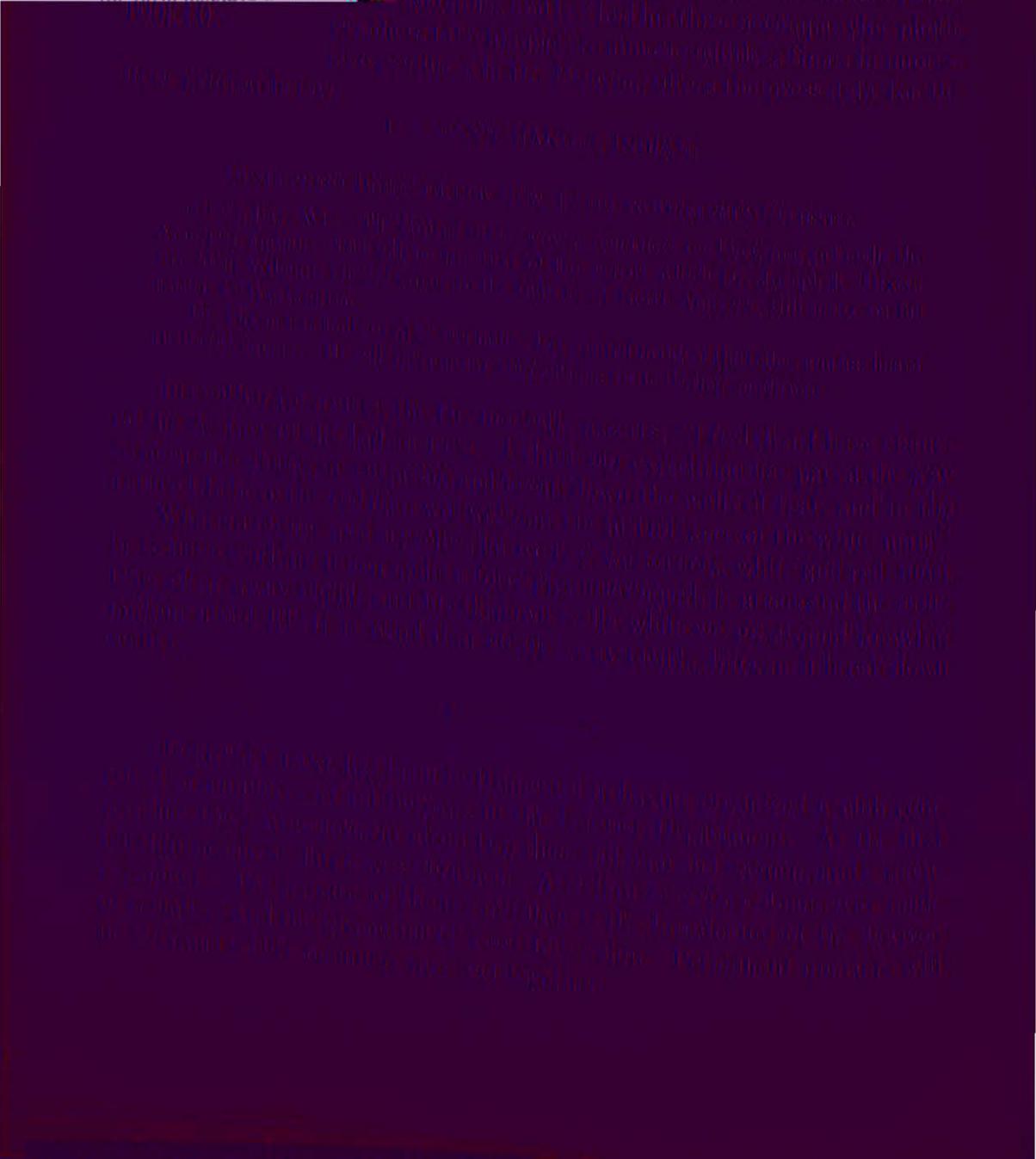
Now you Standing Rock people, get busy and by next year justify the statement that Dr. Keck did not make. He will be glad to pronounce you well when you are.



IT IS an ambitious program that Commissioner Sells has made out for his administration of the Indian Office if the report printed on another page of the JOURNAL properly states it—as is believed it does. Those who are ac-

quainted with his history as an official and as a citizen have perfect faith in his ability to accomplish the reforms so greatly needed. The expressed intention to see that the Indian has the same opportunity that the white man possesses is particularly commendable. It is hoped and believed that this will include turning loose with possession of all his property, except the fee to his homestead, every young Indian of sound mind who has been given opportunity to obtain an education, that he may make his own career. When a man of any race has been provided the chance to get into position where he is capable of making an intelligent choice, he should be required to make it and to accept the consequences. The Indian problem begins to be solved when we commence not only to dissolve community interests but also to put individuals where they must think of something else than claims against the Government, because the Government will no longer owe them anything.

... on the reserve. It will be occupied as soon as the new seats and desks are having s...  
 ... for farm displays at the State Fair and Dry ... stalled ...



## WESTERN OKLAHOMA SCHOOLS.

By Supervisor W. B. Freer.

You should hear the school yells and songs at Rainy Mountain!

Mr. H. B. Peairs, Supervisor in Charge of Indian Schools, visited Ponca on December 11 and Otoe on the 12.

The meetings of the Civics Club, composed of the older pupils at Seger, are in their own hands and are not in the least dull.

The Tonkawa day school having been abandoned, the few Tonkawa children of school age have been divided among the Chilocco, Haskell and Ponca schools.

The enrollment of pupils at the Cantonment School for November was 90, a large increase over the number last year. The Cantonment Cheyennes and Arapahos are appreciating their school.

The substantial, beautiful and convenient school building, recently completed at the Pawnee School, is constructed of stone quarried on the reserve. It will be occupied as soon as the new seats and desks are installed.

A party of twenty pupils of the Rainy Mountain School attended the Kiowa County Sunday School Convention at Gotebo, on Sunday, December 14. During the proceedings they sang two hymns, one in English and one in Kiowa.

The smaller pupils of the Seger School at Colony enjoy daily exercises in folk-dances and folk-games, taught by Miss Schuler, kindergartner, who also instructs the larger boys and girls in Indian-club swinging and dumb-bell movements.

Parker McKinzie, a sixth-grade pupil in the Rainy Mountain School, is taking a correspondence course in stenography. He already meets a good test in dictation. He operates a Remington and hopes soon to possess a machine of his own.

Frank Kechi, a pupil of the Riverside School, near Anadarko, visited his allotment near Hydro twice last summer, each time being the guest of his lessee for a few days and lending a hand at the work. How many Oklahoma Indian boys know their allotments?

Dr. Harlan H. Hart, Director of the Department of Child Helping of the Russell Sage Foundation, recently spent a day visiting the Pawnee School and neighborhood in company with the District Supervisor. Dr. Hart was at one time a clerk at the Sisseton Indian Agency, South Dakota.

It is reported that Mr. Ed (J. E.) Shields, formerly disciplinarian at Chilocco and Haskell, is to become principal at the Cheyenne and Arapaho School at Darlington soon. Mr. Archie Crotzer, an old Chiloccoite, for several years school farmer at Darlington, succeeds Mr. Shields at Watonga.

At a recent fire drill at the Anadarko School, the one hundred and ten pupils "escaped" from the third and fourth floors through the spiral slide in one minute and three-quarters, as timed by the supervisor. Pretty fast sliding that! And very amusing, too. If you are in doubt, try it yourself.

The very substantial and convenient, if not altogether handsome, new dormitory at the Riverside School, Anadarko, is now occupied by the girls and their matrons, who will be excused if they feel a little "set up." The building contains all of the modern conveniences, including sanitary steel lockers and a burglar alarm. A steel spiral fire-escape will soon be in place also.

The Fort Sill School for the Comanches, at Lawton, having secured a number of trophies for farm displays at the State Fair and Dry Farming Congress, is not resting on its laurels, as might be supposed, but is planning for even greater successes in the future. Some of the other schools are not willing that Fort Sill should have things altogether its own way, and promise some lively competition at the State Fair at Oklahoma City next autumn. Fort Sill would be glad to have Chilocco enter the lists.

#### Albuquerque Band Furnishes Good Music.

The Wednesday morning session of the N. M. E. A. was opened with a splendid number by the Albuquerque Indian School band. The military uniforms and soldierly bearing of the A. I. S. players presented a striking picture on the stage and their playing was one of the big hits of the convention. They gave "A Day in the Cottonfield" in a spirited manner, breathing at once into the assembled hearers a certain life and vigor and interest such as nothing so much as band music can produce.

They were splendidly received and loudly and insistently encored, but they did not make a second appearance, owing to the fact that there was so much business still to be attended to by the association, and the time for it was so limited, that it was thought wisest not to prolong the program unnecessarily.—Albuquerque (N. M.) Journal.

## THE COMMISSIONER SAYS THAT GRAFT- ING MUST COME TO AN END.

Washington, D. C.—The reign of graft in Indian affairs must end. That is the edict of Cato Sells, U. S. commissioner of Indian affairs, business man, lawyer, banker, public officer holder, and above all a redblooded, two-fisted fighting man.

Ruling over the affairs of a fast dying people, who own \$900,000,000 worth of the richest grazing, oil, and mineral land of the west, Sells has determined that the Indians shall no longer be the prey of a vast group in whom the spirit of graft was rampant—"carrion" he calls them.

The heartless grasping of "attorneys" and "guardians" administering the estates of Indian children called most strikingly to Sells' attention the need of reform and a quick one. While white children's estates are ordinarily settled at a cost of only three per cent, the average price on Indian children's estates has been 20 per cent. These children are the richest average children in the country; their properties often are \$50,000; and frequently this entire amount has been grafted by the unscrupulous.

"I am going to put a few of these men in the penitentiary as an object lesson," Sells declared today, "and I'll see that some more go if there is a continuance of this ruthless raiding of Indians."

He feels that Oklahoma has had graft stamped into its very nature. Now he is working toward a complete reorganization of the Indian affairs system, so that the 300,000 Indians may have a fair treatment; so that their lands—the only grazing lands—shall yield more cattle, and more returns.

New leases of Indian lands to cattle kings, oil operators and miners will be at new figures. No more will the rich fields of the Osages go at \$3 an acre; hereafter they will command \$50 or more. This is only part of the ambitious program of this man who directs holdings vaster than the steel corporations. His is a constructive idea.

The defective cattle and sheep of the western ranges owned by Indians, are being wiped out and replaced by sturdier strains under Sells' direction. He is opening up these lands to profitable investment instead of to grafters.

He is seeking to upbuild the strength and education of the remaining Indians. Thirty-four industrial schools for Indian children are now under his care, and there are likely to be

more before his regime is ended. Irrigation lands, too, are opening rapidly. Many of the Indians are having their opportunity to cultivate these places, but heretofore they have been sent in without proper equipment. Sells proposes that this system shall end and that the Indians shall have the same opportunity that the white men have.

The job of Indian commissioner, with him, is a business proposition. He answered an altruistic call when he took the position, for he had retired from active business and had planned to settle down in Texas, the state he has lived in ever since he left Iowa after a brilliant career as a United States attorney.

Secretary Lane let it be known that he wanted a man of ability, not a job-seeker, a man of red blood and purpose, not a weakling. He heard of Sells and his fight against pension grafters in the middle west, and he found that Sells was indeed a regular fighting man, with ability, altruism, and that's how today, Secretary Lane has a man on the job of Indian affairs fourteen hours a day, and that's why a new era is dawning in Oklahoma and the other Indian states.

### Navajos Sent to Jail.

Santa Fe, N. M.—The eight Navajo Indians who surrendered to General Scott following troops of the Twelfth cavalry being sent to the reservation, were sentenced by Federal Judge Pope. Two of them were given 30 days in the McKinley jail at Gallup, and six were given sentences of 15 days each. Before sentencing them Judge Pope lectured them for almost an hour on the folly and futility of their past actions. They were tried on rioting charges growing out of disturbances at the Shiprock agency in September.

THE public sale of the Kiowa, Comanche, Apache, and Wichita Indians' land opened in Lawton December 8, being a disposal of the remnant of Indian lands in the reservation of the tribes as provided for at the last session of congress. The sale was in charge of Judge J. W. Witten of Washington, special representative of the department of the interior. Eighty-seven tracts were sold, prices ranging from \$1.25 to \$30 per acre. Much higher prices than had been expected were obtained and buyers were there from all over Oklahoma and Texas. The sale lasted three days, 36,675 acres being offered.

The Fort Totten school has suffered the loss of a fine horse barn by fire.

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## THE WORK OF CHILOCCO IN SHORT STORIES

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The JOURNAL wishes its readers a Happy New Year.

Supervisor Peairs left Chilocco December tenth for Ponca Agency.

The blacksmithing department turned out one of their fine farm wagons the past month.

Mr. Linquist, our district Y. M. C. A. secretary, is with us again in the interest of the Good Work.

Miss Esther Allen enjoyed Thanksgiving with her parents at Chilocco. She will also spend her Christmas vacation here.

Mrs. L. E. Bigelow, of Hayward, Okla., was the guest of Mr. Fuller and family the past month. She is an aunt of Mr. Fuller's.

Mrs. Meyers, of Tonkawa, Okla., and Mr. J. Mack Love, of Pasadena, Cali., spent Thanksgiving with Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Miller and family.

Mason Rader is now away on his annual leave of absence. With his family he will spend most of his vacation in Winfield, Kans., and in Missouri.

Mr. and Mrs. James W. Allen, of Coffeyville, Kans., who have been visiting the family of the superintendent, returned to their home December tenth.

The office and storeroom of the disciplinarian and assistant has been recently remodeled and decorated, bringing it down-to-date with its handy conveniences.

Mrs. Miller, wife of Agent Miller of Ponca, accompanied by her daughter Mrs. Belnard, her niece Miss Robinson, and Mrs. Adrain, wife of Auditor Adrain, made Chilocco a visit recently.

The school orchestra is an organization appreciated. With Band Leader Addington and Miss Wallace at its head this year's orchestra is up to our usual good standard.

The basketball season opened here December 19, when Fairmont College, of Wichita, played Chilocco. The game was one sided and resulted in a score of 32 to 14, favor of the Indians.

Chilocco station on the Frisco has recently been dignified with a box-car station. It is an improvement over the old platform. This station is called Erie and no doubt some day will be dignified with a pleasant place for passengers to wait.

Rev. Gardner, of Arkansas City, Kans., who preached an excellent sermon Thanksgiving morning, together with his family spent Thanksgiving on the school campus, the guests of Chilocco.

Rev. Robt. Hamilton, of Pawhuska, Oklahoma, visited the school two days the past month in the interest of the Baptist church. He held services in the gymnasium for the pupils of his church.

Mr. Schaal, official Chilocco photographer, as well as the official autoologist, has recently taken some good interior views of our industrial departments, which we hope to present to our readers some time in the future.

The printing department executed work the past month for the Fort Lapwai Indian Sanatorium, Supervisor J. B. Brown, the Eufaula Boarding School, Nuyaka Boarding School, and the Union Agency, Muskogee.

THE JOURNAL, with regret, chronicles the news that Ella Tubbs Lambert, one of our successful graduates, died at her home in Ogema, Wis., Thanksgiving day, leaving a daughter two hours old, and one four years.

The warm rains in November were fine for Chilocco crops—they also made our campus look like spring, for the grass was green and really needed cutting. Trees on the campus burst their buds, and a cottonwood tree leafed out.

Mr. H. B. Peairs addressed the union meeting of the Y. M. and Y. W. C. A. at Chilocco, Sunday evening, November 30. A letter from one of the boys says it was splendid.—Haskell Institute Y. M. C. A. Bulletin.

The department of painting has moved from the second floor of the shop building to the first, where it has more modern and convenient quarters. Mr. Grinnell is putting in down-to-date ideas in the arrangement and equipment of his department.

Several Bible study classes have been organized among the Junior boys at Chilocco under the leadership of the senior cabinet men. The course is "Men Who Dared." The boys who lead these classes meet for a normal training group every Monday evening under Mr. A. B. Iliff's leadership.—Haskell Institute Y. M. C. A. Bulletin.

Mr. Johnson, our gardener, recently took ten days of his annual vacation to visit boyhood friends over at Wyandotte, Okla. He came home saying he had an excellent time and found out the fact that he had many more real friends than he imagined he had.

The school band received many compliments upon its playing Thanksgiving. It is an organization which fills two good offices—that of training the boys who are its members, and the furnishing of many entertaining moments for both students and faculty.

Mr. and Mrs. Seneca entertained in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Carner and Supervisor Peairs the evening of December fourth. A very pleasant time was had by those attending. A feature of the evening's entertainment was the playing of the Moses orchestra.

Dairy items:—My detail are counting the days until we can move into the new dairy barn. At present we are milking 51 cows, and have 19 calves to care for, besides hauling straw for bedding for the day's work. We are preparing for bad weather.—C. W. L.

Miss Louise Haygood, of Pawhuska, Okla., was the guest of Miss Underwood here during December. Miss Haygood is the daughter of Mr. W. F. Haygood, chief clerk at Chilocco 1893-98. He is now assistant superintendent at the Osage Agency, Pawhuska, Oklahoma.

Favorable comment is heard from visitors on the marching in and out of chapel, together with the seating, of our boys and girls. It is done without unnecessary confusion or friction and reflects much credit not only on our students, but on those having the matter under supervision.

The Chilocco Santa Fe station is now in charge of two efficient, capable, and accommodating officials of that popular road. Mr. George Osborn is agent and Mr. Lou Abernathy is telegrapher. They are always "on the job," ready and willing to be of service to all patrons of their station.

The Christmas season is a time of great joy, good time, and good "eats" for all who are fortunate enough to be at Chilocco. This year will be no exception to the rule. Arrangements are being made for the usual happy Yuletide events, a complete report of which will be made in the next JOURNAL.

Supervisor and Mrs. H. B. Peairs, of Lawrence, Kansas, made Chilocco an official visit the past month. Mr. Peairs' presence is usually helpful and encouraging and we are always glad to get the benefit of his sugges-

tions and wise counsel. He has good words for us and our work when we are in need of them.

Mr. and Mrs. Moses have organized an employees' orchestra of five pieces composed of the following players and instruments: Violin Mr. Moses; piano, Mrs. Moses; cornet, Mr. Addington; clarionet, Mr. Bruce; bass viol, Mr. Jones. Their music is splendid, and very much enjoyed by all attendants of our school functions where the Moses Orchestra furnishes the music.

O. D. Drake and family, of Winfield, Kansas, visited the family of Mr. Fuller, teacher of agriculture, the past month. Mr. Drake is the Cowley county agent of the Department of Agriculture for the State of Kansas. He was impressed with the possibilities for teaching Agriculture here, together with the work now being accomplished in our agricultural department.

Mr. J. G. Iliff, with his family, left Chilocco November 28 for Vinland, Kansas, his home. Mr. Iliff, who is a brother to our superintendent of industries, has been here as an irregular employee since February, and has been a big help in making repairs and improvements. His past experience with Indian students has aided him greatly in getting such good results here with student labor.

Mr. Fuller's agricultural department had an interesting number on last month's literary program. The title of the number was "Insect Transformations," and it was given by Alex Pamboga and James Riley, two members of the agricultural classes. The number was accompanied by stereopticon views which made it very instructive to us all. This department is a popular one and doing splendid work.

Attractive topic cards have been gotten out by both the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. at Chilocco Indian school containing a list of the topics and speakers for the whole school year. These topics will no doubt prove exceedingly helpful to the students. It would be profitable for all the Y. M. C. A.'s to have such topic cards gotten out for in such a way definite responsibility is placed on those who are to take part a long time in advance.—Haskell Institute Y. M. C. A. Bulletin.

On Friday evening, December 12, the Chilocco Domestic Art Department held its annual bazaar. Pennants, pillows, fancy work, embroidery work, and many other things suitable for gifts, were on sale, but did not last long for all were soon sold, not a piece being left. The department real-

ized a nice sum from the sale, which will be used to good advantage in the department. Miss Hylton and her girls received many nice compliments on the beautiful and well-made pieces of work displayed, all executed by her classes in domestic art.

Saturday evening, December thirteen, the Oxford Company presented the first of our series of Lyceum entertainments for the coming winter. The company was small, containing but five people, but the universal comment was that they made up in quality what they might have lacked in numbers. The first part of their evening's entertainment was made up of a variety of vocal music, and piano solos; the second part was a rendition by all the members of that popular comic opera, *The Mikado*. Every member of the company is an artist in his or her work, and we were treated to a splendid evening's entertainment—one of the best ever presented at Chilocco.

Chilocco people were very much pleased to greet and entertain, the past month, two of the school's former employees, Mr. and Mrs. O. G. Carner, now of Riverside, California. They spent a week here with us, and it was like "old times" to see them on the campus again. Mr. Carner is not now in the Service, having resigned as superintendent of industries at Sherman Institute several months ago. Mr. and Mrs. Carner have been traveling for about three months and left here December ninth for Riverside, where they will probably spend the winter. They were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Carruthers while at Chilocco.

The JOURNAL is told that Francis Chapman, graduate of the printing department of Chilocco, and later printer at Pine Ridge, then at his alma mater, has accepted the appointment as printer at the Phoenix, Arizona, Indian School. If this be true, Phoenix is to be congratulated for Francis will put out the best work ever issued from the printing department of that good school. If Walter Rhodes, another one of our printing department graduates, stays there as his assistant, we make the prediction that they will do a grade of work that will not only be a credit to the Service, but which will put this department of Phoenix in the very front rank of such departments throughout the Indian service.

The mammoth, modern new dairy barn is fast nearing completion. The stanchions arrived and have been placed in concrete by Mason Rader and his force, who are now finish-

ing up the flooring. If our open weather continues, the structure will be entirely finished this month. It is certainly a magnificent, if much needed, addition to Chilocco, and Mr. Iliff, Mr. Rader, Mr. Grinnell, Mr. Carruthers, with the members of their departments, may all feel justly proud of the results attained with student labor. No one from the outside would ever think of the structure having been put up by Indian students unless apprized of the fact. We hope next month to publish a cut of the barn, together with a description of its interior.

#### Tuberculosis Day at Chilocco.

The cause, prevention, and cure of tuberculosis is regularly taught in all the grades at Chilocco, but for some time previous to Tuberculosis Day special emphasis was put on the teaching of the subject and all pupils, in and above the fourth grade, wrote compositions about it. The best composition in each grade was read at the general exercises which were held in the auditorium on December 7th.

Superintendent Allen presided at this meeting, and after the school had sung several patriotic songs, Dr. L. W. White, the school physician, talked on how to prevent the disease. The key-note of his address was "Cleanliness." Among the many helpful things which he said were the following: "It is not enough that we are clean ourselves; we must help to make those about us keep clean, also, for one of the pathetic things about tuberculosis is that the best and most careful people often become infected from contact with filthy neighbors." "Tobacco and whiskey are often causes of tuberculosis, for the continued use of narcotics and stimulants weakens the body so that it is unable to resist disease."

Compositions were then read by Esther Hubbard, of the fourth grade; Chester Hubbard, of the fifth grade; Joseph Shunatona, of the sixth grade; Bessie Hale, of the seventh B grade; David Johnson, of the seventh A grade; Josephine Curleyhead, of the eighth grade; and Sidney White, of the Junior Class.

When we remember that forty-four different Indian tribes were represented in the audience which listened to the exercises on tuberculosis, we can readily see that if our boys and girls profit by the instruction given they will be a mighty factor in eradicating the "great white plague."

The first State Convention and Student Conference of the Young Men's Christian Associations of Oklahoma convened at Oklahoma City, December 11-14. There were about one hundred delegates in attendance representing city, railroad boys' work, and Student Associations. The Chilocco Association was represented by Claude Hayman, Ezekiel Coulon, Chas. Wesley, James Polonghoya, Otto Lomavitue and G. E. E. Lindquist, the district secretary. Kenneth Mills had been elected a delegate as well, but was detained owing to a siege of the "mumps". The Chilocco delegation was next to the largest in attendance. The report of Association work made by the Chilocco delegation was cheered by the convention.

Owing to the World Missionary Campaign of the Laymen's Movement in progress, December 7-21, the convention was addressed by such notable religious leaders as J. Campbell White, general secretary of the Laymen's Movement, Rev. Geo. N. Lucock, of Chicago, Chas. E. Bradt, field secretary of the Laymen's Movement, Dr. Shailer Mathews of the University of Chicago, and others.

One of the noteworthy features of the convention were the noon luncheons where the delegates and business men of Oklahoma City gathered to hear addresses from such Association leaders and Christian business men as A. A. Hyde, of Wichita, L. A. Coulter, State Secretary Texas Y. M. C. A., and representatives of the Woodward Gospel Team, consisting of fifty men.

This convention was epoch-making in that a constitution was adopted for the first time and that all Associations represented will become the charter members of the Oklahoma State Y. M. C. A. One of the most impressive meetings was the one held at the Metropolitan Opera House Sunday afternoon, led by the members of the Woodward Gospel Team. Men of almost every walk of life were represented on that team and they told the story of their interest in Christian work since undertaking this form of service. The governor of the state as well as representatives of "the submerged tenth" were in attendance at this mass meeting for men.

At the students' section of the convention, G. E. E. Lindquist gave a talk on "Some Modern Steps of Vitalizing Work in Schools". One of the gratifying things of this convention was the place given to the Indian student work of the state. Very few of the delegates realized that one-third of the entire Indian population of the entire country is to be found in Oklahoma. Three talks were given by Mr. Lindquist, district secretary for Indian work, telling of the needs and possibilities of this phase of Association work. The State Executive Committee voted to recognize the Indian work of this state by making provision for the same on this year's budget.

## 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 northwest. 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, 8:20 a. m.; No. 15, 5:35 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, 9:35 a. m.; No. 607, 4:24 p. m. Stop on Signal.

NORTHBOUND—No. 608, 11:37 a. m.; No. 612, 6:32 p. m. Stop on Signal.

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

## W. S. PECK

### The Modern Grocer

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# Hopi Pottery

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

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## The Indian Print Shop

U. S. Indian School, Chilocco, Oklahoma.

# BOOKS

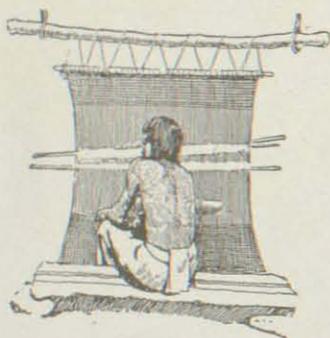
AT SPECIAL LOW PRICES

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.

# 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.

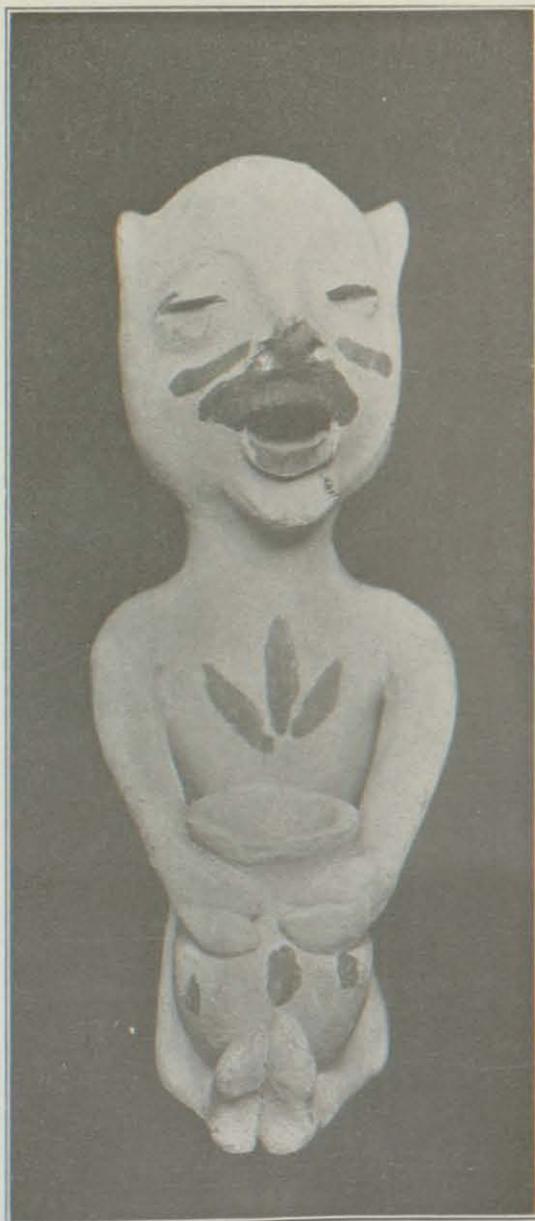
Twenty-five cents, postpaid.

The Indian Print Shop

U. S. INDIAN SCHOOL, CHILOCCO, OKLAHOMA.

# HAVE YOU A GOD?

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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 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 35 to 50c post-paid. They are worth 25c more. ¶Send for one

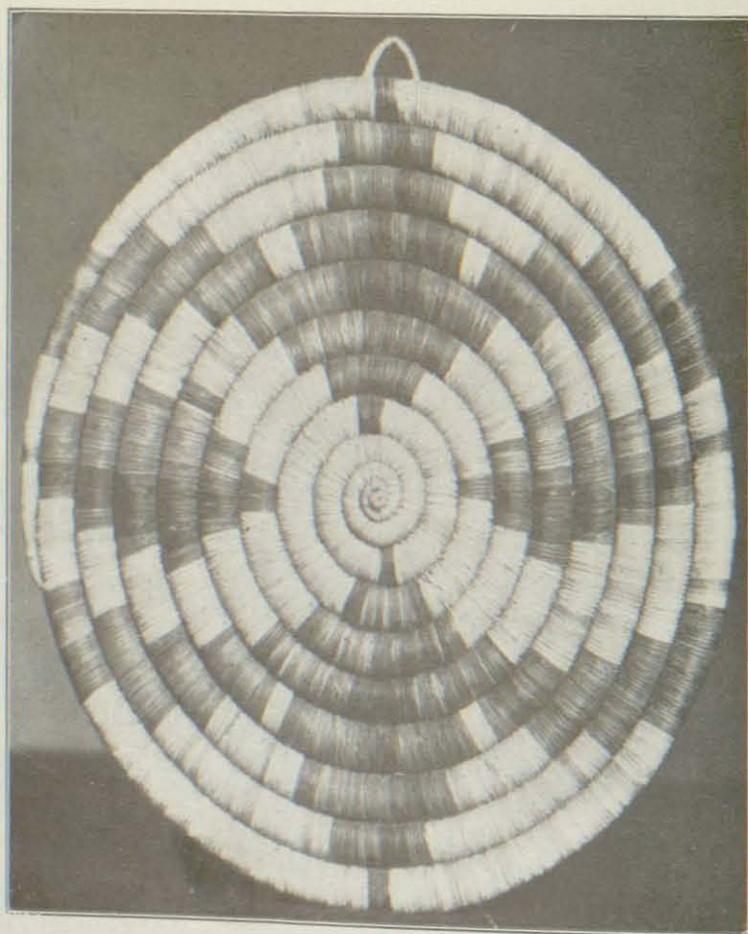
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## THE INDIAN PRINT SHOP

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

# HOPI PLAQUES

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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. **Y**our money cheerfully REFUNDED if you are not satisfied

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**THE INDIAN PRINT SHOP**  
At the United States Indian School at Chilocco, Oklahoma



# THE INDIAN SCHOOL JOURNAL

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

The Five Civilized Tribes  
*of* Oklahoma

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Experimentation in Education

—  
History *of*  
The Wichita Indian Tribe

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News of the Service

—  
Journalistic Ventures of The  
Cherokees



JANUARY, 1914