



# The Indian School Journal

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

VOLUME SIXTEEN

FEBRUARY, 1916

NUMBER SIX

## A FORWARD MOVEMENT

BY EDGAR A. ALLEN

**D**URING October and the early part of November a Committee appointed by Commissioner Sells evolved a Course of Study for Indian Schools, to which attention was called editorially in the November number of the JOURNAL. That Course has been printed and distributed and it is announced by the Commissioner that

he wishes it put into general use February First. After having been faithfully tried out from February until June it is to be discussed at the several Institutes, its defects corrected and its omissions supplied. It is to be then reprinted in its corrected form and change its character from a tentative to a permanent guide for the instruction of students in our Indian Schools.

To facilitate its introduction as well as to meet the immediate needs of supervision in the schools during the transition to a more sympathetic program of instruction, especially along industrial lines, a Conference of Superintendents and others was called to meet at the Indian Office January

Third. The following persons from the field were present:

Supervisor H. B. Peairs, (presiding).

Assistant Supervisor W. W. Coon.

Inspectors: H. S. Traylor, E. M. Sweet, Jr., C. M. Knight, W. S. Coleman and George B. Slemaker.

Supervisors: Elsie E. Newton, O. B. Goodall, H. G. Wilson, S. A. M. Young, Dr. L. F. Michael and W. S. Wyly.

Superintendents: C. F. Peirce of Flandreau, Reuben Perry of Albuquerque, Frederick Snyder of Santa Fe, Frank M. Conser of Sherman Institute, John R. Wise of Haskell Institute, O. H. Lipps of Carlisle, Charles M. Buchanan of Tulalip, Lawrence W. White of Tomah, Harwood Hall of San Jacinto, Jno. B. Brown of Phoenix, Jesse House of Rapid City, Sam B. Davis of Genoa, Evan W. Estep of Crow Agency, Frank A. Thackery of Pima Agency, J. M. Johnson of Colville Agency, J. B. Royce of Carson, James E. Henderson of Cherokee, Peyton Carter of Wahpeton and Edgar A. Allen of Chilocco, and Day School Inspector F. F. Avery.

The Conference was formally opened on the morning of the Fourth by a characteristically enthusiastic and



forceful address from Commissioner Sells. He spoke of the extremely favorable comment made upon the Course of Study by the various educators of note to whom it had been submitted, the gist of their opinions being that the combination of academic and vocational training was most rational in subjects and proportion. It was looked upon, Mr. Sells said, as a distinct advance from the system in use in the public schools of the country and a guide to what those schools should provide for the youth of the nation to promote training for efficiency. After outlining his plan for utilizing the men called to the Conference in the quick change to the new Course and counseling diligence he turned the Conference over largely to the guidance of Supervisor Peairs.

Dr. H. J. Waters, President of the Agricultural College of Kansas and an intimate friend of Mr. Sells, accompanied the Commissioner to the first meeting and delivered a most helpful address upon the ideals that should prevail in vocational training. He congratulated the Indian youth that his educational institutions were so organized that they were provided the finest of all laboratories, the real shops, the real farm, where all problems can be worked out life sized. Another particularly noteworthy thought of Dr. Waters's was the great importance of establishing, probably by cooperative efforts, a market for everything the Indian produces. He makes many things of merit for which he often can find no demand and consequently further production is discouraged when, were means provided to bring his product to the knowledge of a wider circle, a buyer would be found.

Tuesday afternoon and night, and the morning and night sessions of

Wednesday were devoted to detailed consideration of the Course of Study. The discussion of the primary division was led by Assistant Supervisor Coon and Day School Inspector Avery; of the prevocational division by Superintendent Lipps, Conser and Buchanan; and of the vocational division by Superintendents Allen, Estep and Carter.

The Course of Study with necessary directions and suggestions as to its use make quite a large pamphlet outlining an ambitious program of instruction. The question arising in some minds was, how the schools, especially the smaller ones, would have the time and the teachers to fulfill all requirements and at the same time accomplish the work that must be done to keep the institutions going. The answer generally agreed upon was that every employe must develop into a teacher as the price of holding a position; that systematic instruction will so increase the efficiency and stimulate the interest of the student that the necessary work about the place will be more easily accomplished than it is with instruction subordinated. It is true, as Dr. White suggests, that there seems to be no practical guide as to how twelve hundred tons of coal may be shoveled each fall by twelve year old boys; but so long as the adults persist in getting into the Agency jail for liquor troubles, he has, as he had this year, a course of procedure that entirely excuses the small boys from work so unsuited to their age. When no longer can such free help be requisitioned, because there exists no more liquor or similar troubles, and it is hoped that under the able management of Dr. White and other good men that day will soon be present, it will be necessary to hire adults to do work that is beyond the strength of the students and their instructors.

However, the adoption of the new Course of Study will probably not increase the number of tasks that cannot be performed by the regular force.

Thursday Commissioner Sells announced his plan for the introduction of the Course of Study and present supervision of school work, the division of the field into twenty-one districts with a Supervisor or Superintendent assigned to each, as follows:

#### DISTRICT No. 1.

O. H. LIPPS.

Non-Reservation Boarding Schools: Carlisle, Mt. Pleasant, Wittenberg, Hayward.

Reservation Boarding Schools: Cherokee, Oneida, Keshena, St. Joseph's (Ct. Mission), Sac & Fox Sanatorium.

Day Schools: Birdtown, Snowbird, Little Snowbird, Big Cove, Lac Courte Oreille, Neopit, Mesquakie, Fox.

#### DISTRICT No. 2.

JOHN R. WISE.

Non-Reservation Boarding School: Haskell Institute.

Reservation Boarding Schools: Pottawatomie, St. Louis (Contract Mission), St. Mary's (Contract Mission), Sac & Fox, Oklahoma, Shawnee, Pawnee.

Day Schools: Great Nemaha.

#### DISTRICT No. 3.

A. S. WYLY.

All Schools of the Five Civilized Tribes.

#### DISTRICT No. 4.

E. A. ALLEN.

Non-Reservation Boarding School: Chiloco.

Reservation Boarding Schools: Ponca, Otoe, Cheyenne & Arapahoe, Cantonment, Seger, Riverside, Anadarko, Rainy Mountain, Ft. Sill.

Day Schools: Red Moon.

#### DISTRICT No. 5.

SAM B. DAVIS.

Non-Reservation Boarding Schools: Genoa, Springfield.

Reservation Boarding Schools: Yankton, Santee Mission.

Winnebago, (No school).

Omaha, (No school).

#### DISTRICT No. 6.

L. M. COMPTON.

Non-Reservation Boarding School: Pipestone.

Reservation Boarding Schools: White Earth, Leech Lake, Cass Lake, Red Lake, Cross Lake, St. Mary's (Contract Mission).

Day Schools: Pine Point, Round Lake, Elbow Lake, Sugar Point.

#### DISTRICT No. 7.

DR. L. W. WHITE.

Reservation Boarding Schools: Lac du Flambeau, Vermillion Lake.

Day Schools: Red Cliff, Grand Portage, Fond du Lac, Normantown, Bay Mills, Carter Agency, Nett Lake.

#### DISTRICT No. 8.

PEYTON CARTER.

Non-Reservation Boarding Schools: Wahpeton, Pierre.

Reservation Boarding Schools: Sisseton, Cheyenne River, Standing Rock, Martin Kenel, Bismarck, Fort Berthold.

Day Schools: Cheyenne River—3, Standing Rock—5, Fort Berthold—3.

#### DISTRICT No. 9.

J. E. HOUSE.

Non-Reservation Boarding School: Rapid City.

Reservation Boarding Schools: Pine Ridge, Holy Rosary Mission (Contract Boarding), Rosebud, St. Francis Mission (Contract Boarding), Lower Brule, Crow Creek, Immaculate Conception Mission (Contract Boarding).

Day Schools: Pine Ridge—29, Rosebud—21, Grace.

#### DISTRICT No. 10.

EVAN W. ESTEP.

Reservation Boarding Schools: Crow, Pryor Creek, Tongue River, St. Labre's Mission, Shoshone, St. Stephen's (Ct. Mission).

Day Schools: Birney, Lamedeer, Arapahoe.

#### DISTRICT No. 11.

C. H. ASBURY.

Reservation Boarding Schools: Ft. Hall, Uintah and Ouray.

Day Schools: Western Shoshone—No. 1, No. 2.

#### DISTRICT No. 12.

FREDERIC SNYDER.

Non-Reservation Boarding School: Santa Fe.

Reservation Boarding Schools: Jicarilla, San Juan, Toadaleña, Aneth, Southern Ute, Mescalero.

Day Schools: Allen, Ute Mountain.

#### DISTRICT No. 13.

RUEBEN PERRY.

Non-Reservation Boarding School: Albuquerque.

Reservation Boarding School: Pueblo Bonito, Moqui, Fort Defiance, Chin Lee, Tohatchi.

Day Schools: Zuni, Chimpovy, Polacca, Second Mesa, Oraibi, Hoteville-Bacabi, Luki Chuki, Cornfields, Pueblo.

#### DISTRICT No. 14.

J. B. BROWN.

Non-Reservation Boarding School: Phoenix.

Reservation Boarding Schools: Pima, Rice Station, Ft. Apache.

Day Schools: Salt River, Camp McDowell, Lehi, Maricopa, Gilla Crossing, Casa Blanca, Blackwater, Chin Chu (10-6-15), Pima, Cockleburr (10-6-15), Santan, San Xavier, Tucson, San Carlos, Cibecue, Canyon, East Fork, Camp Verde, Clarkdale.

DISTRICT No. 15.

HARWOOD HALL.

Reservation Boarding Schools: Western Navajo, Marsh Pass, Leupp, Truxton Canon, Havasupai.

Day Schools: Moencopi, Kaibab, Shivwits, Moapa River.

DISTRICT No. 16.

F. M. CONSER.

Non-Reservation Boarding Schools: Sherman Institute, Ft. Mojave.

Reservation Boarding Schools: Yuma, Colorado River, Hoopa Valley.

Day Schools: Campo, Bishop, Big Pine, Independence, Pine Creek, Round Valley, Upper Lake, Ukiah, Manchester, Pala, Le Jolla, Capitan Grande, Soboba, Cahuilla, Mesa Grande, Volcan, Tule River, Auberry, Burrough.

DISTRICT No. 17.

JAMES E. ROYCE.

Non-Reservation Boarding Schools: Carson, Fort Bidwell, Greenville.

Reservation Boarding School: Nevada.

Day Schools: Likely, Alturas, Lookout, Fallon, Lovelocks, Walker River, Ft. McDermitt, Eadsworth.

DISTRICT No. 18.

WILLIAM B. FREER.

Reservation Boarding Schools: Klamath, Warm Springs, Umatilla.

Day Schools: Klamath-5, Simnasho, Siletz, Upper Farm.

DISTRICT No. 19.

CHARLES F. PEIRCE.

Non-Reservation Boarding School: Flandreau.

Reservation Boarding Schools: Fort Totten, Blackfeet, Fort Peck, Fort Belknap.

Day Schools: Birch Cooley, Browning, Old Agency, Heart Butte, Lodge Pole.

Day Schools, Turtle Mountain: No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4, No. 5.

Day Schools, Flathead. No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4.

DISTRICT No. 20.

F. F. AVERY.

Day Schools: Colville-7, Spokane-3, Coeur d' Alene-2, Fort Lapwai, Kamiha-1.

DISTRICT No. 21.

CHARLES M. BUCHANAN.

Non-Reservation Boarding Schools: Cushman, Salem.

Reservation Boarding Schools: Tulalip, Yakima.

Day School: Tulalip-2, Cushman-3, Neah Bay, Quileute, Tahola-2.

Another matter given attention by the Conference was the proper course to pursue in saving the delinquent, at the same time giving due heed to the protection of normal boys and girls from the contamination consequent upon daily association with him. After much debate the concensus of opinion, as embodied in a recommendation to the Commissioner, was that there should be enacted legislation permitting the transfer of any so-called incorrigible by order of the Commissioner to any non-reservation school prepared to deal with his malady. The proposal for special reform schools was not looked upon with favor for the reason that reformation does not frequently enough follow the concentration of many of the immoral on one campus.

The young men and women who have completed or partly completed courses in the schools were also remembered. There was much testimony showing that many hundreds of our boys and girls in whom the Government has invested from five to fifteen hundred dollars each are making no discernible return, but on the contrary, range from ciphers to minus quantities in relation to the social and economic welfare of their communities. It appears that in many Indian neighborhoods the Agencies employed by the Government are so busied in management and conservation of land and stock and timber and oil and gas that conservation of human lives, provision for proper application of physical and mental powers and saving of people from debauchery are forgotten.

Commissioner Sells in his closing address bore down hard upon this subject. One thought among the many excellent ones is especially worthy of quotation: "The importance of looking after the returned student is so

great that if we fail to comprehend and to carry out a rational program in his behalf all of our efforts at education are useless and farcical."

A memorandum as to organization of follow-up effort looking to Returned Student welfare was prepared by a committee, adopted by the Conference and submitted to the Commissioner.

The Conference was helpfully addressed at one session by Mr. John R. Francis, Jr., Chief of the Education Division, who discussed general conditions and the things that should engage the minds of Supervising Officials.

All members of the Conference were on two occasions most pleasantly entertained. Commissioner and Mrs. Sells

opened their doors most hospitably one evening and on another Ex-Commissioner and Mrs. Leupp held a reception at their home.

The account of this important Conference most appropriately closes with an extract from the farewell words spoken on the last day of its meetings by Commissioner Sells: "Our schools must be run on business principles. So there must be a reasonable amount of productive work done. We must give proper attention to the utilization of the products of our vocational effort, both for the sake of economy and as an object lesson. Unless we who have administrative duties do those things we expect the Indian to do, our education is a travesty."



GYMNASIUM AND MANUAL TRAINING BUILDING, U. S. INDIAN SCHOOL, MT. PLEASANT, MICHIGAN

This Gymnasium and Manual Training Building was erected in the open market.

Dimensions—111 ft. 10 in. long and 63 ft. 10 in. wide.

The main floor is used exclusively for gymnasium purposes and is equipped with substantial pavilion chairs for seating spectators.

A large room on the ground floor is to be used for manual training. The school library is

also located on this floor, a reading room for the girls and one for the boys. Also rooms provided with showers, lavatories, and steel lockers for both girls and boys are on this floor.

The building is heated by central vacuum steam heating system and is lighted by electricity from the school plant.

The building has just been completed and when fully equipped will cost \$20,000.00

# SAVE THE BABIES

BY HON. CATO SELLS,  
Commissioner of Indian Affairs

**I**N AN address before the Congress on Indian Progress held at San Francisco in August of last year I said:



"It is our chief duty to protect the Indian's health and to save him from premature death. Before we educate him, before we conserve his property, we should save his life. If he is to be perpetuated, we must care for the children. We must stop the tendency of the Indian to diminish in number, and restore a condition that will insure his increase. Every Indian hospital bed not necessarily occupied with those suffering from disease or injury should be available for the mother in childbirth. It is of first importance that we begin by reestablishing the health and constitution of Indian children. Education and protection of property are highly important but everything is secondary to the basic condition which makes for the perpetuation of the race."

That thought has deepened its hold upon my convictions.

We must guarantee to the Indian the first of inalienable rights—the right to live. No race was ever created for utter extinction. The chief concern of all ethics and all science and all philosophies is life.

The Indian has demonstrated his humanity and his capacity for intellectual and moral progress amid conditions not always propitious and I am eager to participate with all the favoring forces that contribute to his racial triumph, believing as I do that when he comes to himself as a factor in the

modern world his achievements will enrich and brighten the civilization of his native land.

I should like to get the feeling I have upon this question into the conscience and aspirations of every Indian Service employee until there shall prevail a sort of righteous passion to see that every Indian child has a fair chance to live.

There is something fundamental here:

We cannot solve the Indian problem without Indians. We cannot educate their children unless they are kept alive.

All our Indian schools, reservations, individual allotments and accumulated incomes tend pathetically towards a wasted altruism if maintained and conserved for a withering, decadent people.

If we have an Indian policy worthy of the name, its goal must be an enduring and sturdy race, true to the noblest of its original instincts and virtues and loyally sympathetic with our social and national life; a body of efficient citizens blending their unique poise and powers with the keen and sleepless vigor of the white man.

We must, therefore, renew daily our warfare against the arch foe of efficiency—disease.

We must begin at the right place—not only with the infant at its mother's





At the Baby Show.

breast, but with the unborn generation.

The new campaign for Health in which I would enlist you is first of all to Save the Babies!

Statistics startle us with the fact that approximately three-fifths of the Indian infants die before the age of five years.

Of what use to this mournful mortality are our splendidly equipped schools?

I earnestly call upon every Indian Bureau employee to help reduce this frightful percentage! Superintendents, Teachers, Physicians, Matrons, Nurses, everyone can do something by instruction or example, the physician with his science, the nurse with her trained skill, the matron with her motherly solicitude, all of us by personal hygiene, cleanliness and sobriety.

With this idea uppermost, all employees whose duties bring them in touch with Indian families must work in closest harmony for surrounding the expectant Indian mother with favorable health conditions before and after child-birth. The sanitation of the homes of such women should have special attention and no baby allowed to be born into an environment germinating disease, if prevention is available.

The simplest rules of motherhood applied under intelligent and friendly direction would save most of the Indian babies who annually fill untimely graves.

I want to send this safety, as far as possible, into every home of an Indian mother whether that home be a tepee, a tent, a log house with dirt floors or a more comfortable abode.

This means work, hard work, but the reward will be living souls.

I shall expect each Superintendent to acquaint himself with the home conditions of every Indian family on the reservation and to adopt practical and effective means for quick and certain improvement.

Superintendents must organize such a system of cooperative information through their employees as will enable them to do this, exercising, of course, great care and discretion in gathering the requisite information.

I shall consider, on the Superintendent's recommendation, a reasonable



A Field Matron at Work.

use of individual Indian moneys for the improvement of insanitary homes, where the family has such funds. In the absence of such moneys, every effort must be made to secure clean and wholesome conditions through the efforts of the adult members of the family. If there are no members physically able to labor, expenditure may be recommended from the funds, "Relieving Distress and Prevention, etc., of Disease Among Indians."

The crux of the matter is this: We must, if possible, get rid of the intolerable conditions that infest some of the Indian homes on the reservation, creating an atmosphere of death instead of life.

It will be the duty of the field matron to learn of conditions existing in Indian homes and of cases requiring medical attention and report them to the Superintendent. It will be her duty to see that the prospective mother knows what equipment is necessary for the proper care of her newborn babe, and the importance of the provision which the husband should make for the health and comfort of the mother and child should be early and urgently impressed upon him.

Physicians must be promptly advised of all cases of prospective motherhood and they must see that proper atten-

tion is given before and after that event, arranging, if practicable, for hospital facilities where the home surroundings are unfavorable. Special effort should be made to see that the mother has nourishing food before and following child-birth.

I am advised that the death rate among Indian babies is most excessive after the nursing period when, through ignorance or carelessness, they are given improper food such as green fruits, melons or corn, made further harmful perhaps by the presence of flies, and from the use of which intestinal disorders are almost sure to follow.

There should be vigilant and unrelenting effort to impress upon parents the great importance of supplying food which will furnish proper nourishment for the growing child. There should be constant endeavor to educate parents to an understanding of the value of a sufficient supply of cow's or goat's milk, or condensed milk, pure water and suitable solid food, and to the necessity of maintaining cleanliness of person, cooking utensils and other articles of domestic use.

It would be worth while, it would be great, if we could lift the Indian out of his uninformed condition and induce him to see that the natural and



American Queens.

beautiful love he has for his children will not keep them alive and well and joyous unless supplemented by a rational use of food, clothing, fresh air and pure water!

If Government aid is necessary to bring health out of disease and squalor, it should not be withheld, but good results if obtained will scarcely continue unless the Indian parents exchange indolence for industry and are awakened to the use and beauty of personal and environing cleanliness.

This campaign for better babies, for the rescue of a race, calls for redoubled energy and zeal throughout the Service, for it means personal work and tireless patience. It is a well-nigh stupendous task but will be

a glorious one if we can make successful headway.

I believe that the high aspirations and missionary spirit generally prevailing among our field employees are a guaranty of substantial and lasting achievements and I hope and believe we shall have the quickened cooperation of all denominational agencies, religious missionaries and mission schools having special interest in the Indian's spiritual welfare and whose priceless labors, luminant with self-sacrifice and religious fervor, have done so much for the red man. We shall all, I am sure, exert an irresistible union of effort.

The educational propaganda against disease must, of course, be steadily



TYPICAL SUMMER HOME OF A NAVAJO FAMILY.

Too often the same food is fed to all ages.

increased and strengthened. Our Indian schools, where so many of the rising generations are assembled, are well organized and should be a mighty instrumentality for health and higher ideals of life. In their education of girls I hope to see added emphasis given to such subjects as home nursing, child welfare and motherhood, the sanitation, arrangement and management of the home and that nothing reasonable shall be spared to fit every Indian girl for intelligent housekeeping and for attractive home-making.

There is among the Indians a marked and tender affection for their children, but too often the wife, the mother, is regarded and treated as the burden bearer. I wish we might see this habit overcome, for it is distinctly barbaric. I want to see developed and prevalent in every Indian school from the least to the largest that modern and truly chivalrous spirit that recognizes and respects the sacredness of womanhood. I should like to have every Indian boy leave school with this lofty and just sentiment fused into his character, as the pictures in the porcelain, because of the deep and exquisite power it will have to bless

his future home with health and happiness.

While, therefore, this appeal aims primarily at the safety and health of the child and is intended to enforce the thought that the future of the Indian race may depend vitally upon what we shall be able to accomplish for its new generation, it is also a message of re-enforcement to every utterance and every effort expressed or put forth within the Indian Service in behalf of the adult against tuberculosis, trachoma and every other disease; against the liquor curse and the use of any kind of enervating drug or dope. I look to the schools chiefly to safeguard the boys and girls enrolled there against these deadly scourges and there must be no abatement, but rather renewed and continuing energies in this direction.

In closing, I ask every employee to do his or her part in widening our work against disease until our Indian reservations become the home of healthy, happy, bright-eyed children with a fair start in life and our schools become impregnable defenses against every enemy to healthy and high-minded boys and girls.



## EPITAPH

BY EDEN PHILPOTTS

*In Kansas City Journal*

When the dust of the workshop is still,  
The dust of the workman at rest,  
May some generous heart find a will  
To seek and to treasure his best.

From the splendor of hopes that deceived;  
From the wonders he planned to do;  
From the glories so nearly achieved;  
From dreams that so nearly came true.

From his struggle to rise above earth  
On the pinions that could not fly;  
From his sorrows; oh, seek for some worth  
To remember the workman by.

If in vain; if time sweeps all away,  
And no laurel from that dust springs;  
'Tis enough that a loyal heart say,  
"He tried to make beautiful things."

# INDIAN BUREAU ACHIEVEMENTS DURING THE PAST YEAR

**F**OLLOWING are some of the Indian Bureau achievements during the year 1915. The past year has been one of the most successful in the history of the Indian Service.

1. Health conditions are considered of first importance. Six new hospitals were constructed during the past year in furtherance of a vigorous health campaign. Every Indian hospital bed not necessarily occupied with those suffering from disease and injury is being utilized for the Indian mother in child-birth. Education and protection of property are highly important but everything is regarded secondary to the basic condition which makes for the perpetuation of the race.

2. The Indian office has taken aggressive steps toward the development of improved vocational training and has adopted plans which will accomplish the education necessary to instill in the Indian youth the responsibilities of self-support and citizenship. Emphasis is being placed on agriculture and domestic science. This program will be carried out in all Indian schools.

3. All Indian schools and reservations are being required to utilize every acre of available farm land for the production of the things they consume. They are fast becoming object lessons of industry, economy, and self-support.

4. Every effort is being put forth to the end that the Indians shall no longer be altogether consumers but shall become producers, thereby bringing about a corresponding reduction in Congressional appropriations.

5. Through the use of the \$600,000 reimbursable appropriation for the promotion of industry among Indians the Indian Office has been enabled to purchase equipment and establish on a sound and businesslike basis numerous Indian families on farms and through this system of loans promote the financial integrity and prosperity of the Indians participating in this fund.

6. The policy of promoting and developing the livestock industry by the purchase of 2,678 stallions, 1,048 bulls, 12,272 heifers, 2,510 steers, 3,738 cows, 2,110 mares, 469

rams, 513 sheep, 670 horses and 67 mules at an expense of one and a half million dollars, inaugurated during the year ending June 30, 1914, has been continued by the expenditure of a similar amount during the year ending June 30, 1915, in the purchase of 3,682 horses and mules, 72 stallions and Jacks, 15,804 cows and heifers, 1,194 bulls, and a considerable number of other miscellaneous stock.

7. The increase in the number of Indian owned stock has correspondingly decreased the areas of grazing ranges for lease. This condition, together with the advanced prices of beef, mutton, and wool and the great demand for horses and mules, has materially increased the number of bidders for Indian reservation leases and has resulted in uniformly advanced prices for grazing privileges.

8. The number of acres farmed by the Indians has been greatly increased during the last year, more than three times the amount of seed having been distributed last spring than ever before. There is now every indication that the Indian will soon become a real-thing farmer and successful stockraiser.

9. The Indian Office has developed a new type of cotton of the long staple Egyptian variety which has been given the name of "Pima" after the name of the Indian reservation in Arizona on which it was produced. Approximately \$1,000,000 will be realized from this production during the year.

10. The greatest efforts are being put forth to induce the Indians to take advantage of the expenditures, totaling more than \$12,000,000, for irrigation construction which in the past, on several projects, have been almost unproductive. On many reservations the areas actually irrigated have been more than doubled in the year of this report. As the reimbursement to the United States of funds spent for irrigation works is being required by law almost universally, greater care has been exercised in arranging that the funds of no individual Indian be hypothecated to improve the lands of others. For this purpose and to unify and perfect irrigation accounting, an improved and complete cost-keeping system has been installed upon all irrigation projects, providing for the first time uniform records.

11. The operation of the Flathead, Blackfeet, and Fort Peck irrigation projects was such as to cause the Indian Office to suggest to the last Congress legislation which but for the failure of the Indian bill would have been enacted into the law and which will be urged upon the present Congress. It is believed that the property of the Indians and the funds received from the sale of their lands should be released from the lien now imposed upon same for the total expense of constructing these projects and that the cost of construction shall be imposed upon water users, Indian and white man, alike, without discrimination according to the benefits received by each.

12. For the first time an appropriation out of the Ute Judgment Fund was made for the benefit of the several tribes of Ute Indians to which same belonged, a considerable part of which is being utilized to protect the water rights of the Indians on the Uintah Reservation. Since March 14, 1915, more than 20,000 acres has been placed under cultivation and the water rights thereby protected. Continuation of this work approaching the progress now being made will insure full protection to these Indians.

13. During the year the first real step toward a systematic and comprehensive inventory of the timber resources of the Indians has been taken. On the Quinaielt, Klamath, and Menominee reservations parties have been engaged in examinations which contemplate not only detailed estimates of the stands of timber but also the preparation of reliable contour maps as a basis for the administration of the timber lands. The timber resources on these three reservations are very extensive. The Indian Service plans to extend the work to other reservations during 1916.

14. The rules of probate procedure adopted by the county judges at the suggestion of the Commissioner, afterwards promulgated by the Supreme Court, have in their enforce-

ment resulted in the saving and safe investment of more than \$1,000,000 during the last fiscal year.

15. New regulations have been adopted to govern the leasing of the Osage lands for oil and gas purposes which become effective in March, 1916. Under these regulations the Osage Indians will receive 1-6 and in some cases 1-5 royalty instead of  $\frac{1}{8}$  on oil and 1-6 royalty on gas instead of a nominal payment on each producing well. They will also receive \$1.00 per acre per annum on all undeveloped leased territory until the same is developed. Large tracts of producing territory under leases expiring March 16, 1916, will be sold on competitive bidding from which it is expected a great sum of money will be realized. Improved drilling conditions have been adopted which will greatly diminish the waste in oil and gas throughout all Oklahoma to the Indians of Oklahoma.

16. During the past year the offices of the Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes and the Superintendent of the Union Agency were consolidated and a Superintendent for the Five Civilized Tribes appointed, thereby effecting a considerable economy and better administration of Indian Affairs in Eastern Oklahoma.

17. Special and determined effort has been made to reorganize and improve administrative conditions at the Indian Schools and on the reservations. Superintendents and the employee force have been so readjusted as to insure the best results, Service employees being placed in positions where they have demonstrated their capacity to make good. Altogether, the administrative field force has been greatly strengthened and correspondingly good results secured.

18. A full corps of field inspectors has been appointed and when the organization now being effected is completed the Commissioner of Indian Affairs will have one of the most systematic and dependable inspection organizations in the Government.

*“HOW we say things is a matter of some importance, as well as what we say”*

# COMMISSIONER SELLS ON LIQUOR TRAFFIC

FROM THE *Arkansas City Traveler*



**A** DRAMATIC story of the government's fight to stop the sale of liquor to Indians is outlined by Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs. So well have the efforts of the Indian service succeeded, he said, that the traffic virtually has

been broken up.

Not only has the government cut the sale of liquor to Indians on reservations and elsewhere, but in one instance it has made a fifth of a state dry through enforcement of a sixty-year-old Indian treaty. Older treaties are being studied now to determine if saloons in other territory partly populated by Indians can be closed.

Minnesota is the state in which a vast area was freed of saloons by treaty enforcement. The agreement revived by the government is known as the Chippewa treaty of 1854. For many years its provisions regarding the sale of whiskey had been forgotten until one day last summer it was discovered in the Indian Bureau here that the convention was a perpetual bar to the sale of intoxicants in northwest Minnesota.

Indian officials determined to enforce the treaty, and began too, the study of similar agreements in other states. On October 20, last, an order went forth that saloons in several of the large towns in the territory must close within ten days. Liquor dealers refused to close and took the fight into the courts where it has just been decided

that the treaty provisions still are in force.

Indian officials say the Indian himself first realized that alcohol was a menace to the race and that in the Minnesota treaty as well as in most of the other Indian treaties the Indian and not the white man stipulated that intoxicants should not be sold in Indian territory.

In other parts of the country officials charged with enforcement of laws against sale of whiskey to Indians worked through court action. Several officers were killed.

An educational campaign against the use of alcohol, Indian officials declare, did much for the enforcement of laws. A pledge-signing campaign also was an aid. Education of the Indian against drink was undertaken through the schools, where students were interested in essay writing contests.

While investigating treaty arrangements Indian officials discovered a forgotten law permitting the government to hold up annuity payments in regions where liquor was within easy reach of Indians. This, officials assert, was one of the most fruitful methods tried. Payments were stopped until head men of the tribes promised co-operation and until officers were convinced white residents in contiguous territory would aid in law enforcement.

One Indian official has declared this touching of the white man's pocket book by cutting off payments was so effective as even to surprise the Indian Service.

Reservation officials in the southwest

have bent their energies towards stamping out the fermentation of Tulpai a native Indian liquor made from sprouting corn. The use of Peyote buttons or dried cactus crowns for making an intoxicating drink has been checked by a department of agriculture order prohibiting their importation. Legislation has been asked to give the Indian office large powers over traffic in Peyote.

State legislation is declared to have been of material assistance to the Indian office.

Commissioner Sells concluded his review of efforts to stop the sale of liquor to Indians by saying:

"The sentiment of the people is strangely with our work, regardless of the attitude of the individual on the question of prohibition as it is understood in white communities."

MARKED

Oklahoman

Alexander is an '89er, which means that he came to Oklahoma on the first day of settlement, April 22, 1889. He called a meeting of the '89ers of Oklahoma City on April 9, 1901, and formed the organization now known as the "'89ers" Association of Oklahoma, in which membership is greatly prized. The association will be perpetuated by members' descendants.

"If possible," said Treasurer Alexander, "we expect to mark the place of first settlement in every county in Oklahoma. This will include the counties of old Indian Territory, which was occupied by the Five Civilized Tribes in the early '30s. Among the places to be marked are the old missions, trading posts and council houses, many of which were abandoned long ago; points on the old Chisholm trail, and on the old military trail from Fort Smith westward, and especially the place where David Payne, the boomer, established his first settle-

ARE TO BE

FROM *The Daily*



THE historic spots of early Oklahoma are shortly to be designated by granite markers. The latter will be fashioned in the State Reformatory at granite.

State Treasurer W. L. Alexander, who is deeply interested in State history, has asked citizens to search out the historic places and establish beyond doubt facts in support of claims to recognition. The Central State Normal Historical Society of Edmond will direct inquires, determine value of the historical evidence submitted and authorize erection of markers.

The State Board of Affairs has informed Treasurer Alexander that it will at once provide a number of markers. The legislature will be asked to appropriate money for transportation of the markers.

ment, when he was defying the cattle barons in his efforts to induce Congress to open the gates of the Oklahoma wilderness to civilization. Oklahoma has much historical material dealing with various military expeditions for the subjugation of the Indians.

Gen. Custer's campaign against the hostile plains Indians of the Southwest will be commemorated by the placing of a marker on his battleground of the Washita in Roger Mills County.

"The time will soon come when the march of civilization will blot out the boundary lines made by treaty and purchase between the United States and the Five Civilized Tribes. The same force that is obliterating these boundary lines has in many instances entirely wiped off the map the old boundary lines of the Indian reservations in the western half of the State. They are lost to view, unless

the boundry happened to be a creek or a river.

"The boundary line between the Cherokee Strip and original Oklahoma is hardly known to new residents. The famous old boundary line between the Chickasaw Nation and the Kiowa and Comanche country, running north and south, just east of Chickasha, was a barbed-wire fence from the South Canadian to Red River, which is almost totally lost. It should be marked."

Treasurer Alexander was born in North Carolina, and is a lineal descendant of signers of the Macklenburg Declaration of Independence, five Alexanders having signed the original document. One was president and the secretary of that historic body. In memory of that event, which occurred May 20, 1775, Mr. Alexander has always observed the 20th of May each year, with as much reverence as the ordinary American does the Fourth of July.



## "BY ORDER OF THE KINGS"

ANNIE JOHNSON FLINT

Kaiser and Czar and Emperor have sent their minions forth;  
 They hurry to the east and west, they hasten south and north,  
 On countless highways, long and white, the horse-hoofs thunder loud,  
 The airships climb through fog and mist and sail above the cloud,  
 The dreadnoughts scour the Seven Seas as greyhounds course the plain,  
 But swifter than the best of them and fleetest of the train  
 Is one who speeds by day and night with terror for his wings,  
 For Death is riding fast and far "By Order of the Kings."

Through field and wood he takes his way' and by the river-sands,  
 He sweeps across the oceans gray and o'er the stricken lands.  
 He knocks at lonely cottage doors, he enters palace halls,  
 He halts where stubborn forts are held and under crumbling walls:  
 A thousand drop before his breath, ten thousand at his word,  
 And millions yet shall fall before he sheathes his dreadful sword,  
 For Earth and Air and Water know the message that he brings,  
 And Death is riding hard upon "The Service of the Kings."

## DOMINGO AWAKENED

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Our friend, Miss Dissette, in a personal letter, none of which she meant for publication, has told some such encouraging things about Domingo, New Mexico, and such helpful things about her plan of work there that the great liberty has been taken of placing some of it before our readers for their information as to what has been done in a field that not many years ago was considered practically hopeless.



WE have a school of 66 pupils here which is "Goingsome" for Domingo. When I get four more little ones in the kindergarten section every chair and foot of space will be taken.

I have been reading an old report of my own upon this school, made just seventeen years ago, and the retrospect has been encouraging.

I have just promoted all but four of the kindergarten section to grade work and that department has been filled with new little ones. That step alone has been an education to these Indians.

At the Council with officers and parents, when they brought these new pupils, we had a sharp tilt over their impudent demand that we do the pupils washing here at the school. This demand grew out of our unreasonable(?) custom of giving the children a weekly bath, and presenting them with their roll of soiled clothes, a piece of soap, and instructions to return the clothing clean not later than Thursday morning so that it may be looked over and repaired in time for the next bath day. We have but one bath tub and a very unreliable and inadequate water supply. Our demands have very nearly exhausted the Indians' vocabulary, and their attitude and inaction has quite exhausted my patience. So while I was struggling for self-control, and an argument that would be convincing with the Council, I was quite pleased to hear Daisy say quietly to the interpreter, "Do we ask you to wash our dirty clothes?" The shot told and we are keeping up our customs as persistently as they do.

Each child has a fresh towel daily, and it hangs on the same nail with his toilet case, which is of crash, and washable. This case contains his comb, tooth brush and nail file, and he uses all three each morning. The pupils wash their hands again after the noon recess. They all wear underclothing and like it. We have a very nearly equal number of both sexes, the enrollment of an equal number of girls being another of my unpopular exactions.

Twelve girls and two boys are old enough to be of some help in sewing and cleaning and general chores.

The force consists of Daisy S. Thomas, primary teacher; Teresa Howacum, housekeeper; Ed. Thomas, Laborer, and myself.

Considering the difficulty of the field and the character of the work needed, the number of pupils taught, and the facilities furnished, I believe we are doing pretty good work, and that the Department is getting full value for its outlay in salaries.

We also have individual aluminum drinking cups, and closed cabinets to keep them in. The drinking water is put into a tightly covered vessel with a faucet each morning and the lid wired down. The personal habits of the pupils are very carefully watched, and anything requiring medical attention is promptly attended to.

At first we had all kinds of objections, but now it is considered a part of the educational scheme, so that when the Field Dentist set up his chair in the work-room every child took treatment without a whimper on his part or any interference on that of his parents.

# INDIAN NAMES IN MINNESOTA

FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

**H**OW the 82 counties of Minnesota and many lakes, rivers, cities and villages received their names is explained in an interesting paper by Secretary Warren Upham of the Minnesota Historical Society.

The state was named from its largest river, the Minnesota, which is the Dakota or Sioux name for "sky-tinted water." The Mississippi river means the great river, Missi being an Indian word for great and Sippi for a river. This word translated more fully means "gathering in of all the waters" and "an almost endless river spread out."

Fifteen counties as follows derive their names from the language of the Sioux Indians:

Anoka, meaning "on both sides," built on both sides of a river.

Big Stone, from Big Stone lake, alluding to quantities of granite and gneiss.

Blue Earth, from Blue Earth river, so named for bluish green earth found near its mouth.

Cottonwood, from river of same name, a translation of Waraju, its Sioux name.

Dakota, commemorating the Dakota people, meaning the alliance or league.

Isanti, from a name, now obsolete, of large division of the Sioux, meaning literally the Knife people.

Kandiyohi, named after two lakes and meaning "where the buffalo fish come."

Lac qui Parle, French translation of a Sioux name meaning "the lake that talks."

Redwood, translation of the Sioux name of the Redwood river, so called from abundance of slender bush with red bark.

Traverse, French translation of Sioux name, so called because it lies transverse to the course of the Minnesota river.



The way the Indians used to live in Minnesota

Wabasha, named from hereditary chief of one of the river bands of the Sioux.

Waseca, from Sioux word meaning rich and fertile.

Winona, from first-born daughter of Sioux chief.

The following 10 counties bear names of Ojibway origin:

Chippewa, from river of the same name so called by the whites because of the country of the Chippewas.

Chisago, named by W. H. C. Folsom from the name of one of its largest and most beautiful lakes from Ojibway words, Kitchi, large, and Sage, beautiful.

Clearwater, from river of the same name, a translation of the aboriginal name.

Crow Wing, from Crow Wing river, whose Ojibway name is translated "raven feather river."

Kanabec, from Ojibway word meaning snake.

Mille Lacs, from the lake of the same name, French translation of Ojibway words meaning "a thousand lakes."

Otter Tail, from Otter Tail lake so called by the Ojibways because of a long and narrow sand bar appearing like the tail of an otter.

Red Lake, from lake of the same name so called because of the color of the lake when it reflects the redness of the sunset.

Roseau, from Roseau lake and river, translation of Ojibway word for reed, rush or reed grass found in shallow edges of lakes and ponds in prairie region of Minnesota and Manitoba.

Wadena, from Wadena trading post of 40 or 50 years ago, archaic Ojibway word meaning "a little round hill," given in reference to the rounded outline of a bluff of the Crow Wing river.

## A NOVEL CHRISTMAS CELEBRATION AMONG THE WISCONSIN INDIANS

Special Journal Correspondence

A real community Christmas tree was celebrated and enjoyed by the Lac Du Flambeau band of Chippewas in northern Wisconsin this year, which all the Indians hope to have repeated next season and which many white settlements would do well to imitate.

The idea was promulgated by the Field Matron of the reservation, Mrs. Lou Trott, whose official duties during the year consist of mothering and otherwise looking out for the comfort and civilized progress of all the dusky families under her jurisdiction.

The Indians responded enthusiastically to her suggestions, cutting two fine spruces which they set up for the occasion in their sacred Indian Dance Hall—a sort of round pavilion-like log structure in their beautiful lake shore village, built for their pagan ceremonies, and usually echoing to the rhythmic melody of the traditional "tom-tom". Here on Christmas Eve, gathered some five hundred of the tribe to listen to the Superintendent's explanation of the significance of the Christian celebration of gift giving and good cheer symbolized by The Great Gift of the Christ Child so long ago.

Following the Superintendent's little talk and its interpretation into the Chippewa tongue, came the distribution of the many gifts, some brought by the Indians for one another, and others gathered by the Field Matron from kind and interested people from near and far towns and church organizations—one box of bright and cheery gifts coming all the way from Iowa.

Everybody helped, and laughed and chatted, either in English or Chippewa and everybody voted the evening delightfully spent and finally jingled home over the moonlit snow with grateful, happy hearts that recognized no social differences, either of rich or poor, white or red, but only the true Christ spirit engendered by a real Community Christmas tree.

### Bootleggers Have a Rough Road.

The record of the United States government in connection with its pledges to the Indian tribes has not been so meticulously correct that a case of keeping faith can be allowed to pass by without noting it. The federal judge sitting in Minnesota who recently

not only sided with the Indians in his decree but also incidentally made it easier for the Indian Bureau to combat venders of liquor to the red men, did well by his country and his court. In this particular case it was the same old story of cupidity and lawlessness of the white trader declining to conform to the nation's law and word of honor; between them the Indian Bureau and the federal court have given law a fuller and deeper meaning in the mining regions of the North.—Boston (Mass.) Christian Science Monitor.

### Tongue River Reservation.

Our sales of western range cattle at Chicago recently included seventeen carloads of fine steers from the Tongue River Indian reservation, Lame Deer, Montana.

These Indian cattle were of notably good quality. One hundred and seventy-eight head were fed hay last winter. The balance, of same age and quality, had not been winter fed, but were in good condition. Four loads brought \$8.95, seven loads \$8.90, and about four loads \$8.50. The first two bunches averaged 1,350 pounds and the latter 1,327 pounds.

The Tongue River Indian Reservation is classed as the best cattle range in the Northwest. The reservation is rough, but much of it is a natural meadow, having numerous springs and small streams.

The fine grass, springs which never go dry or freeze up in winter, and the excellent natural protection from storms make this reservation excellent for stock raising.

There are 1,456 Northern Cheyenne Indians living on the reservation at this time. The nearest railroad station is 55 miles from the agency.

The needy condition of the Indians of this section of the country where the natural resources appear to be so good caused Hon. Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to visit the reservation in the fall of 1914. Mr. Sells made a complete personal inspection of every part of the reservation. The Commissioner is not only deeply versed in law and the banking business, but is also thoroughly informed upon stock raising and farming activities.—Clay, Robinson and Co.'s (Chicago) Live Stock Reporter.

"A failure to care for the mouth and teeth, is, in my judgement the direct cause of more disease in the human family than any other single cause."—Major W. O. Owen, N. D., Surgeon, U. S. A.

## CHRISTMAS AT THE EUFAULA SCHOOL, EUFAULA, OKLAHOMA

From the Eufaula (Okla.) Democrat

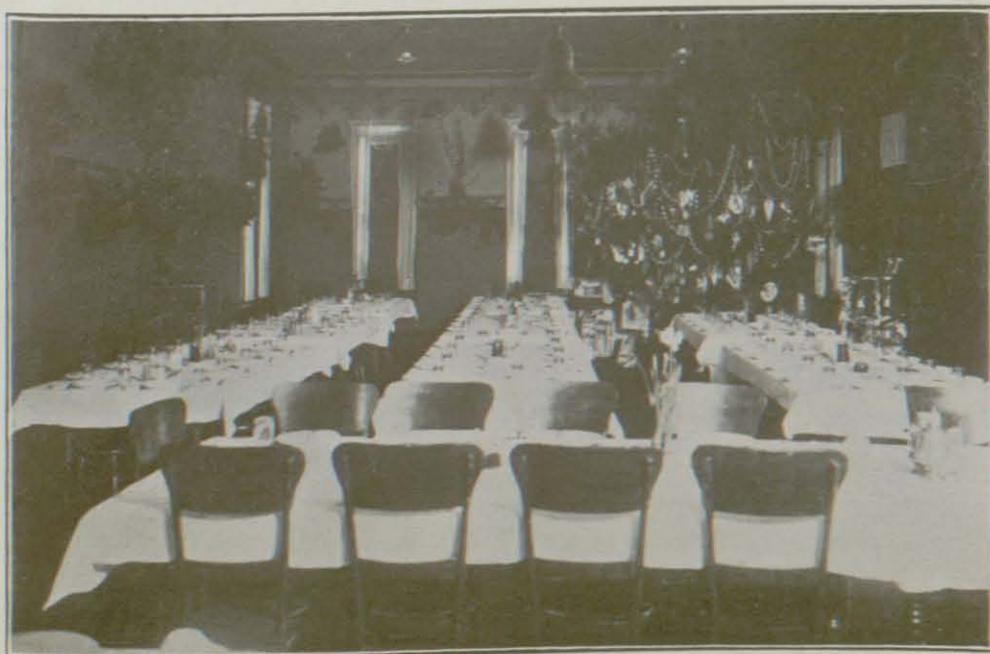
CHRISTMAS day at the Indian school was full of delight for the girls. At six o'clock the lights were flashed on in the Nursery and the twenty-four little girls occupying that room opened their eyes to find that Santa had visited them and placed a doll in each stocking with a treat. There was also a tree, beautifully decorated, and the chimney through which Santa must have gotten in. The little folks joined hands and danced and sang around the tree to the delight of the grown ups who had come to enjoy their happiness. On entering the dining room for breakfast, a large and beautifully decorated tree greeted the eyes of the other girls and a wagon load of presents placed upon small tables and under the tree spoke of loving remembrances of the girls for each other and further represented things sent by the guardians and parents. At 10 o'clock Santa came again, in his auto this time, and made a very merry time of it. After all presents were distributed, and the children allowed to open their gifts, the employees gathered in Miss Campbell's room and opened their presents. The "eternal fitness" along the line of gift giving has not been finely developed

as yet with our girls and the presents selected for the teachers caused much amusement.

At three o'clock an excellent dinner was served. Mr. Turk and eleven of his brothers contributed to the feast. Some beautiful Christmas phonograph music was enjoyed during the time. A pageant, "The City of Bethlehem," was presented to the public at 8 o'clock in the chapel to an appreciative audience. The girls carried their parts well and the general lighting effects with special scenery that had been purchased, produced some beautiful scenes.

When bed time came, faculty and children were ready to say goodnight and all expressed themselves as having spent a most enjoyable Christmas day. Regular class-room work will be carried on until noon each day. The afternoons and evenings will be devoted to entertainment and a general diversion from the usual routine.

The plan for the past several weeks has been that the Y. W. C. A. societies of the school entertain during the Christmas holiday week twelve poor little girls from a distance, at the school for a day, defraying all expenses attached thereto from the Societies' treasury. On account of the prevailing epidemics it is thought wise not to carry out our plan at this time, but in the near future this little missionary scheme will no doubt be put into execution. The girls entered enthusiastically



PORTION OF THE DINING ROOM AT THE EUFAULA BOARDING SCHOOL ON CHRISTMAS MORNING

into the project, which of itself will make the venture a success.

Mrs. Risser and Miss Northington entertained about thirty of the girls at the Domestic Science Cottage on Tuesday evening, making candy and popping corn.

#### For Montana Indians.

Congress has been asked to make the following appropriations for the Indians of Montana:

- Support of Fort Belknap Indians, \$20,000.
- Support of Flathead Indians, \$20,000, an increase of \$8,000.
- Support of Fort Peck Indians, \$30,000.
- Support of Blackfeet Indians, \$25,000, increase of \$10,000.
- Fort Belknap irrigation, \$25,000, increase of \$5,000.
- Employes on Crow reservation, \$6,000.
- Support of Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes, \$85,000.
- Line riders, Northern Cheyenne reservation, \$1,500.
- Support of Rocky Boy, Chippewa and other Indians, \$10,000.

To withdraw \$100,000 in the treasury to the credit of the Blackfeet Indians to purchase cattle for them to make them self-supporting.

For purchase of 16 acres of land between the Flathead river and Flathead agency, to be added to the reserve, \$320.

The Indian office recommends that congress pass an act providing that lands on the Flathead reservation valuable for agricultural or horticultural purposes, heretofore classed as timber lands, may be appraised and opened to homestead entry on condition that homestead entrymen shall on making their original homestead entries pay the value of the timber on the land at the time of appraisal, such payment to be in addition to appraised price of the lands apart from the timber.—Helena (Mont.) Record.

#### Indians Have Party.

De Pere, Wis.—A community Christmas tree celebration was held in Epworth League hall on the Oneida Indian reservation Wednesday night. There is much growing distitution among the Indians on the reservation since they have sold off all their wood and timber. Much clothing and food was collected the last week in this city and Green Bay by committees.—La Crosse (Wis.) Tribune.

## FIRST CHRISTMAS AT CHILOCCO

From the Arkansas City Traveler.

THE following account of the first Christmas entertainment held at Chilocco Indian school is taken from the Arkansas Valley Democrat of January 2, 1885:

Christmas at Chilocco—Christmas of Eighty-four will long be remembered at Chilocco by the children, employes and the kind friends who so generously assisted.

The Christmas dinner was furnished by the liberal hearted farmers that Chilocco feels proud to call her neighbors, some of whom spent the day and evening at the school.

The chapel in which the evening entertainment was held, was tastily decorated with appropriate pictures and mottoes. The words "welcome" and "Merry Christmas" were very beautiful, being formed on a dark background with snow white letters, giving them a very icy appearance. In a prominent place stood the artificial Christmas tree, an ingenious contrivance made by Mr. Nelson, the carpenter. This consisted of a revolving framework, pyramid shaped on which was a glittering array of Christmas presents.

The program for the evening consisted of a song by the children, a recitation by Miss Addie King, and an address of welcome by Rev. S. B. Fleming. The children were remarkably quiet for Christmas, this was owing to the revolving tree, the motive power being unseen, they believed that strong medicine had been applied, consequently the deathly stillness prevailed until Santa Claus came forth in all his glory and broke the "spell" by calling each child's name more than once in a stentorian voice. Each child receives presents that would gladden the heart of any white child. Among the kind friends who came in the good old fashioned way with their big baskets of "good eat" (as the Indians say) with them were Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Means and sister, Mr. and Mrs. E. Deweese, and family, Mr. and Mrs. Mercer and family, Mr. and Mrs. H. Deweese, and family, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lorry, and Mrs. Theobald. The other contributors to the children's dinner whose home duties detained them were: Mrs. Darrrough, Mrs. Wing, Mrs. Dr. Carlisle, Mrs. Bossi, Mrs. Stacetti, Mrs. Longfeldt, Mrs. Leach, Mrs. Ferguson, little Nannie McKittrick, Mrs. Stephens, Mrs. Rhinehart, Mrs. Hollis, Mrs. Randall, Mrs. Gamble, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Shifferd, Mrs.

Ramsey, Mrs. Gilbert, Mrs. Seyfert, Mrs. Shupe and Mrs. Venters.

A most generous box filled with handsome Christmas goods was received from Mrs. Susie Longstreth of Philadelphia Pa., Rev. H. Miller from Pennsylvania, one from J. W. Smith of Jamestown, Ohio, one from Gracie Pierson of Champaign, Ill., and one from Mrs. Howe and Mrs. Fennington, and others of Pataskola, Ohio. Mrs. Edmondson of the Osage Agency on her way home from Iowa brought with her a well filled box from a number of the friends of that place.

Money contributed by the Sunday school of Belle Plaine, Kansas, was sent by Rev. Curtis of that place; also from the Wichita Presbyterian Sunday school, by Mr. Caldwell; from Dr. Kirkwood for the Winfield Sunday school and from the congregation of Dr. Rhodes of Philadelphia. Miss Mary Theaker, who is attending school at New Concord, Ohio, and Howard Martin, a resident of that place gave an oyster supper, the proceeds of which was sent here to aid us in our treat. Many visitors who visited the school during the weeks preceding Christmas contributed their mite which aided wonderfully in making the treat a success. Chilocco children and employes return thanks to all with a hearty wish for a very happy and prosperous New Year. (A number of these are still residents of Bolton township and Arkansas City.)

#### Osage Indians Made Citizens.

Tulsa, Okla.—The biggest New Year's gift for Oklahoma so far reported came in a decision today at Pawhuska, Okla., when Judge Henry Hudson of the twenty-fourth district handed down a decision declaring all Osage Indians full citizens of the United States and as such are entitled to all rights, privileges and immunities under the fourteenth constitutional amendment. The decision came after the court had considered the questions involved for two months.

There are 2,229 Osage Indians, each of whom is worth \$30,000. The decision gives the Osages complete control over their personal properties and releases them from much over which the government exercised supervision. It does not affect their real estate holdings.

In handing down the decision Judge Hudson held as naught a divorcement which an Osage procured by tribal custom from his wife, holding that the Osages are citizens and that their divorces must be granted by the state courts.—Galveston (Tex.) News.

## TURTLE MOUNTAIN DAY SCHOOLS

Special Correspondence

THE day schools of the Turtle Mountain Reservation closed for the winter vacation with appropriate exercises, consisting of recitations, songs, etc., by the pupils. The programs at all of the day schools reflected credit on both the pupils and teachers, but that at the No. 4 school, in charge of Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Hall, was exceptionally good and deserves special mention. The pupils of this school, assisted by a number of "returned students," gave a performance that would be a credit to the average boarding school, there being in addition to the recitations and choruses, a solo by Miss Marian Houle, formerly of Fort Totten, and a playlet by the "returned students" and some fifteen pupils of the day school, both of which were rendered in a very capable manner and showed much work on the part of Mr. and Mrs. Hall and the participants. Each of the schools had its Christmas tree and none of the pupils was forgotten.

Mr. and Mrs. Klaus of School No. 1, and Mr. and Mrs. Clark of school No. 3 have left for the south to make an extended visit.

The Proper Spirit.

Gallup, N. Mex.  
Dec. 31, 1915.

Supt. E. A. Allen,  
Chilocco, Okla.

Dear Sir:

Judy Becenti-Begaig is writing this letter but my son James Becenti is writing for me. He got his education at Chilocco Indian School. For this reason I have sent my son James to that School so that he can write for me and interpret for me. I am very interest in Schools. I like to see Indian boys and girls going to school. I am thanking all the superintendents of all Indian Schools for educating the boys and girls.

I visited the Chilocco School when Mr. McCowan was there. I was glad to see that big school.

What I want to mention also is this, THE INDIAN SCHOOL JOURNAL. I have been getting this JOURNAL for several years and I am thanking you for that. I don't know how to read but my son reads to me often.

I have not more to say but wish you a happy New Year.

I count you as my brother.

Yours truly,

Judy Becenti-Begaig,  
Tohatchi, N. M.

## CHRISTMAS AT TULALIP

BY RUTH THOMPSON,

In Seattle (Wash.) Post-Intelligencer

AT 10:15 p. m. on Christmas eve every little girl and every small boy on the Tulalip Indian reservation were wrapped in slumber, the covers pulled up tight around their chins. All lights save the nightlights were extinguished, and the night wathman outside paced his lonely beat. All was quiet, peace, rest and slumber when suddenly the bugle rang out through the stillness. It was the "Reveille." There was a sound of singing voices, the sound of the old familiar carols being sung in the dormitories; and then there was a burst of lights all through the plant and the children awoke.

Soon lanterns began to twinkle, like great fireflies, all down the shore of the little bay of Tulalip. All are finding their way, young and old, to the chapel for the midnight service. Every man, woman and child, white and Indian are coming to hear once more of the advent of the Christ child.

Shortly before midnight the chapel was filled to overflowing and the dim tapers of the sanctuary flutter and flicker in the changing currents of the air. The organ loft is filled with Indian schoolboys and Indian school girls to assist with the musical part of the service.

The chapel in semi-darkness, through which one can dimly see the old Indians gathered in expectancy. Over the chancel glistens a great star, and with the chancel is the miniature Bethlehem, with the Christ child sweetly smiling in the manger cradled in the hay.

Slowly, silently, softly the moments slip by. Then there is a soft sound of subdued music from above—it's the organ in the organ loft—but even that dies away into silence. Just on the stroke of midnight comes the sound of a voice, softly singing the old Latin Hymn of the Nativity. Softly and sweetly it begins, telling its wondrous message to earth, till finally it bursts forth into the triumphant chorus. Every child was singing, and even the great bell in the belfry joins in the exultant clangor, pealing out over the reservation the beautiful tidings, the miraculous message of Bethlehem.

Below, in the body of the chapel, the old Indians, as is their wont at Christmas time, light their Christmas tapers and begin a solemn procession, single file, to the crib of the Christ child, where each makes his adoration, extinguishes his taper and lays it at the feet of the Babe as a Christmas offering. The children of the warwhoop and bloody scalping knife are

making obeisance and showing allegiance to the new-born King of Peace.

After the chapel services, a band of merry children burst from behind the doors with a lusty "Merry Christmas to you, doctor," for Dr. C. H. Buchanan, who is in charge of the reservation, and a "Right merry Christmas to you all, my dear children," is his response. And so back to the dormitories they go, rivaling one another in expressions of cordiality and good will.

At 5:30 on Christmas morning the usual rising bell does not ring, nor does the breakfast bell ring at 6:30 o'clock, nor the work whistle blow at 8, for this is the day of days when the routine program does not exist. Breakfast is served at 9, and 180 children sit down to a meal of hot rolls, cocoa, milk, coffee, bread, fresh-made country sausage and rosy-cheeked apples, in addition to the usual milk and mush.

The dinner at 3 o'clock in the afternoon eclipses everything. Most of the children have never seen, much less tasted, such a dinner as is served on that day. The same is true of the old folks, who will be served with Christmas dinner as long as the food holds out, though some the late comers will not be served as well as those who come early.

After dinner the children are well content to rest quietly till the time of the entertainment and Christmas tree at 7 o'clock in the Potlatch hall. Old and young will fill the hall to overflowing. An elaborate program will be given first, and then will come the much expected arrival of Santa Claus.

When old Santa comes down the chimney he is greeted by a ripple of restrained excitement, which increases with the discovery that his pack is empty. The distress of Santa Claus is pitiful and the disappointment of the children keen. He waves his jolly old hand and lo! in the entrance comes a great, life-sized camel, with gifts for all, much more than Santa's pack could have carried. It is simply wondrous what the camel can and does bring, and little dusky eyes are nigh to popping out with delight and surprise. Every boy and every girl receives something from the pack, and what wondrous dreams and visions pass through the sleepy heads that seek their pillows that night.

Christmas, in the Indian mind, is the survival of the ancient custom of Potlatch. Potlatch is a sort of savage saving bank. When one of the men had saved up a great deal of wealth in the form of horses, or food, or even money, he converted it all into blankets, beads, powder or any of the things that acquire value in the Indian eye, and sent word to all the neighboring tribes

that Potlatch was about to be celebrated. From all the surrounding country came chiefs and warriors to help in the jubilation and not one of them went away empty-handed. Every thing that the Indian possessed he gave away, and if the crowd was larger than he had expected he would even give the blankets from his own back. The more Potlatches that an Indian was able to give the greater was his importance among the tribes of that region, and as soon as he had finished one, he started saving again so that he might have another before he died.

The white people decided that this was not a wise custom for the Indians to perpetuate, for if the men happened to have a family, it absolutely impoverished them and they often went without food to eat. Also an overly zealous friend who saw a string of bright red beads that he particularly coveted was likely to kill the potlatcher who was bestowing it upon some other chief. So that the wives and children were more often than not left, not only without money, but without the bread winner that was to make more for them. So the government announced from Neah Bay that there was to be no more potlatches.

One old chief had already celebrated four of the events and he had saved enough to have the fifth one in the near future, when the world went out. For some time he took it as a personal affront, and may have seriously contemplated having one without the permission of the whites, when Christmas time came. He was at Neah Bay, and saw all the children gather around a public tree with its glittering ornaments. He saw the children receiving presents and candy, and left, filled with a determination to have a Christmas for his own people.

It was too late that year to have one, for Christmas was already past. But when the next year rolled around he proclaimed a Christmas celebration. He had a wondrous tree set up. He gave presents that he had meant for his potlach, to the children, and watched with delight the way he had circumvented the American edict that there was to be no more potlatches. So the Indian took up the white man's holiday.

The Indians celebrate a second Christmas on Treaty day, which is the twenty-second day of January. This celebrates the treaty between Gov. Stevens and the chiefs of all the tribes from the Puyallup river to north of the British line, on the east side of the Puget sound.

"From a health standpoint it is most important to brush the teeth after each meal than to wash the face on rising."

#### The Zia Indians.

The shortest route to the Indian village of Zia is by a tortuous southeastern trail, through scorched sage brush, dwarfed shrubbery, canyons, and gullies over blackened, bad-country rock and burning sand, past the black-capped impressive Mount Negro. After traversing about four miles of this route, one suddenly comes out upon an open area of land with a gradual southward decline, and the village of Zia looms up in the distance.

Situated on an elevated, black-lava peninsula, almost surrounded by a vast expanse of shifting sand, except at the south where it is bordered by the alkali-whitened, dry bed of the Jemez River, this small village, containing probably about one hundred and twenty souls, is composed of two parallel rows of low, flat-roofed adobe houses, an Indian house of worship, and a Roman Catholic church. The people are happy and always at work, the women singing at their grinding and cooking, the men working on their ranches, engaging in their medicine ceremonies or making curios. But the water supply is too scant for successful farming, and the population of the place is declining, those remaining being supported at least in part by the Government. The school is well attended and the children are making fair progress.—Southern Workman.

#### Indian Acres in Minnesota to Open to Settlement Soon.

Warren, Minn.—Eight thousand acres of Minnesota land, a part of the Red Lake Indian reservation, known as Mud Lake bottom, will be thrown open to entry and settlement early next spring, according to an announcement by local agents today, based on information received from the general land office in Washington.

Twice before the interior department has made arrangements to open this land, which is located in the eastern part of Marshall county, but certain complications arose and delays ensued.

Mud Lake bottom was not an agricultural section, but a body of water known in Minnesota as good fishing and hunting territory until drainage operations carried off the water. Lands along the banks had been patented to various "riparian owners."

After the draining, squatters appeared on the choice portions and as a result disputes arose between the riparian owners and the intruders as to legal title. Litigation along this line is expected after the spring opening.

The money obtained by the government from the opening will go to the Indian fund.—La-Crosse (Wis.) Leader-Press.

## GREENVILLE SCHOOL AND AGENCY NEWS

Special Correspondence

The superintendent recently visited Walker River Agency, Nevada, and San Francisco on official detail from the Office.

The Greenville school is full to its rated capacity, but we have squeezed in one here and there for good measure. We intend doing our part toward making Commissioner Sell's administration a banner one.

This country is experiencing its winter weather and there is much snow in the mountains. The Greenville school is on the sunny side of the valley and our snow does not stay long with us at a time.

Our new flag pole was cut on our own land and measured 110 feet. Our flag floats high and proudly—whenever we have the necessary breeze. It was some work to get this tall pine up, but we are all proud of it because we put it there.

Our latest acquisition is a new hose cart and a home for it, with new hose and buckets. Engineer Stanley has formed a fire brigade and it is determined to give any serious fire a hard fight, whether it starts in a building or in the timber, by which we are surrounded.

Supervisor Wilson was here for a short visit recently. We were all sorry he could not stay longer for we are frank in admitting that we are always anxious to be helped to better results—and who should be more capable of assisting superintendents and employees than a supervisor who has the real interests of this Great and Good Work at heart?

The printing executed for Greenville by the Chilocco Indian Print Shop is a fine advertisement for the boys of that department and has attracted attention in this community where evidences of good vocational training seems to be scarce. We always point to it with pride when we are urging one of our young men to leave his bad companions, his undesirable environment, and go away to a school where he can, by hard work and diligence, acquire an education that will not only help him to be a desirable citizen, but which will instill into him, if he is made of the right stuff, a desire to aim for better things than those he is bound to pick up loafing, or riding, around doing nothing but having, as he very often designates it, a "good time."

The Employees' Club board at the Greenville Indian School for the month of December was \$11.97. Living expenses in this community are considered high. We have to freight everything in 20 miles, from Keddie on the Western Pacific, and the cost of this freighting is always added to anything we get. Eggs are selling here now for sixty cents a dozen. Taking into consideration these facts we are rather proud of this showing for the most expensive month in the school year.

New metal ceilings are being placed in the main building and recently we added 84 fine, roomy home-made lockers to our equipment. A new clothing room, with lockers, tables, and individual clothes racks for underwear, etc., has been finished up for both the girls' and boys' ends of our dormitory building. New blackboards have also been placed and new reading tables shelving and seats have been made and put into the boys' and girls' reading rooms. We are also painting all parts of the main building.

The superintendent's home was the scene of a very pleasant social gathering on New Year's eve. The evening was merrily spent in social amusements, taking part in a Guessing Contest, and in enjoying dainty refreshments. A surprise was sprung upon the guests by the superintendent announcing the marriage, that evening, of two of the younger members of the employee force, Lillian Padgett, kindergarten teacher, and Mr. Robert Stanley, engineer. The party then turned into a reception for the young married couple.

A census of the Indians of the Greenville Jurisdiction is now under way. No complete census has ever been taken here and it is hoped that when this census is completed it will show every Indian, his, or her, name, the home and industrial conditions of these Indians, their land settlements, what stock and fowl they own, what they are doing to make a living, how many are illiterate, how many Indian children are in the public schools, who are attending Indian schools and the economical and industrial conditions generally throughout this jurisdiction. A complete census is a big undertaking, for the Indians of Butte, Sierra, Yuka and Plumas counties are under this jurisdiction and only those who have gone over and through this mountainous country know what it means to try to reach every Indian "home" within a few months' time.

The students enjoyed a big Christmas tree in the Mission Chapel on Christmas eve. Several presents were provided for each student, thanks to our many good outside friends, Missionary Reader, and the employees. A special program was given before the distribution of the gifts. A special dinner was provided on Christmas day, which added to the enjoyment and contentedness of students and employees.

Now is the time most of our Indians are busy getting in wood for the ranchers, miners, and other residents of this community. Hardly an Indian is idle, and most of them are fine workers at this kind of work, making from three to six dollars a day at it. Most all the wood used for domestic and engine purposes in this country is cut and split by Indians and they do it quicker and better than whites have ever been able to do it.

The pennants made for the Greenville school by the Chilocco Domestic Art department are helping toward a better school spirit. They were used for the first time in helping decorate the big dining room for Christmas, and the school colors being red and green, of which the pennants were made, they added much to the effect. The Greenville dining room, Christmas, put the writer in mind of the magnificent picture usually made by the students' dining room at Chilocco at this time of the year. Who says an inspiration does not last?

Construction work on the new wing of the school hospital has been started. With this addition finished we will have a complete and modern hospital, though small, but one that will answer our purpose very nicely. We are making this improvement in the interest of greater efficiency and so we can better aid in the extension work for healthier conditions among the Indians of this jurisdiction. At present we are handicapped for want of a good dispensary. Our new hospital will give us this, in connection with another ward and a modern kitchen, bath rooms, closets, and other necessities.

#### Old Treaty With Indians May Make Countries Dry.

Ashland, Wis.—All northern Wisconsin may go dry under the ruling which sent part of Minnesota into the dry column, through citation of an ancient treaty with the Chippewa Indians. Such a ruling would make Ashland, Eau Claire, Chippewa Falls, Rhinelander, Wausau and other cities dry.—Milwaukee (Wis.) Leader.

## THE COLVILLE INDIAN FAIR

By W. A. TALBERT, Agency Farmer

OUR first fair was held here on October 19-21, 1915. The date was a little late but in spite of this fact the fair is believed to have accomplished a great deal of good among the Indians. Being unable to erect our fair building this fall we concluded to hold it in the agency implement shed, a building 60x24 feet long and 12 feet high, which, in many respects, makes a good exhibition hall. Shelving was placed on each side for about 20 feet and we had at first believed that this would hold the entire display, however, exhibits were sent in in such quantities that it was necessary to utilize every foot of available space in the entire building. Exhibits of Indian art, bead work, needle work and school work were tacked on the walls until the whole surface was covered. The display of Indian dresses, furs, bead work, etc., were said by some to equal those on display at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

We were particularly interested in vegetables, grains, and the live stock show. Splendid displays of vegetables and grains were made. The display of live stock was not as good as we had hoped for, the Indians feeling that not having especially prepared their stock it should not be shown. It is believed that this feeling can be overcome in the future. The Indians who did bring in stock were rewarded with prizes and there is a desire among them to make the live stock display much better next year.

This being our first fair, and no extensive preparation having been made in advance, we were at a loss at first as to the matter of financing it. However, the merchants in the adjoining towns purchased advertising space in our catalog and thus \$75.00 was raised. \$85.00 more was secured from the concessions on the grounds and with this amount exhibit premiums were paid. The horse races and athletic events were financed by the merchants of Nespelem and the persons attending the fair.

The exhibits made by the day schools were particularly pleasing. The pupils in the schools prepared the displays assisted by their teachers and these displays occupied a prominent part of the exhibit hall. It is believed that a large portion of the success of future fairs can be obtained through the efforts of the school children and that the bene-

fit they receive from the fairs will be of lasting assistance to them.

The baby show created a great deal of interest and was participated in by a dozen babies. This is one step toward creating a desire for better and healthier babies and it is hoped that at next year's fair, we may not only award prizes to the best babies at that time but also to those who have been kept in best condition throughout the year.

#### Education for the Indian.

Ten years from this date, or at the most twenty years from now, the Indians of the United States may far outstrip millions of the white population in the matter of practical education. It may seem a bold and preposterous statement at this time, but the education of the Indian is being accomplished most successfully.

A report on the course of study outlined for the United States Indian schools, as prepared under the direction of Commissioner Cato Sells, shows that vocational training is strongly emphasized—more strongly than in the general school systems of the different states. The training is divided into three stages, the beginning stage, the finding stage and the finishing stage.

Indian boys are required to take practical courses in farming, gardening, dairying, carpentering, blacksmithing, engineering, masonry, shoe and harness repairing, while the girls must take thorough courses in home cooking, sewing, laundering, nursing and kitchen gardening. These courses are uniform throughout all the Indian schools.

During the vocational courses the correct amount of academic work are given and the Indian youth comes out of school fitted for the real struggle of life. That wonderful progress is being made is no longer to be doubted. Visitors to the Oklahoma State Fair and Exposition in this city stood in wonder before the exhibits made by the Indian schools in this State, and doubtless the schools in other states have made the same advancement.

Commissioner Sells had only such material as nature had provided for him when he planned for the education of the Indian, but he has already shown that he has grasped the condition with a mind of broad understanding.  
—The Oklahoman, Oklahoma City.

"Chewing develops the jaws and prevents irregular teeth."

### MODERN METHODS OF GOING AFTER THINGS BEING USED BY FORT BELKNAP INDIANS

Great Falls (Mont.) Tribune

FOR the purpose of appealing to the Great Falls Commercial club for its aid in securing the authorization for the allotment to the Indians of the Fort Belknap reservation, their rights in lands, a delegation of eight Indians came to Great Falls and a special meeting of the board of directors of the commercial club was called by President Louis Newman. The Indians appeared before the directors and stated their case and after hearing the statement the board voted unanimously to do whatever it may in urging upon the Montana members of congress the wisdom of granting the Indians' request and giving them their allotments.

Frank Ereaux, George Cochran, Rufus Warrior, Stephen Bradley, Belknap Fox, Still Arm, William Bigby and Richard King, made up the delegation from the Indian council to the commercial club. They are all comparatively young men and according to those familiar with Belknap affairs, they are all energetic and intelligent Indians who have made progress under the handicap of not knowing where their land finally will lie, but who want to establish improvements of permanent character and need title deeds to land to warrant such.

The case of the Indians was laid before the directors in a statement of fact by one of the delegation. He said the Indians are asking allotment at once and want 40 acres of agricultural land and 320 acres of grazing land for each of the tribe, there being 1205 entitled to such rights, and for such as remains, in timber and brush land in the mountains, they want that to be held in common by the members of the tribe. It appears there will be just enough of the land to allot the amount requested and take up all the land in the reservation. The Indians believe they have made their request a reasonable one and one which they hope will be recognized by the authorities.

The allotment is identical in size and the land comparatively the same quality as that allotted a short time ago to the Fort Peck Indians. The Indians ask that the agricultural lands be allotted first in order that they may have a chance at an early date to start building of homes and establishing their permanent quarters.

As an argument in favor of their allotment, the Indians point with due pride to their advancement, stating that of the 1205 Indians on the reservations there are but 140 now receiving government aid, the others all making their own way by work. Some of them are successful farmers; some are growing stock and some are gaining a livelihood by working for hire. They claim to be a tribe of energetic and ambitious Indians whose past progress warrants belief they will make good if given the opportunity they now ask be given them by allotting their lands.

There are quite a number of the especially ambitious ones who, preferring to have well built homes, have taken a chance of getting the land on which their homes stand when allotment is made and have erected good homes. Some have homes less substantial, though showing a tendency in the upward direction and a few cling to the tepee, rather than chance building a home that someone later might acquire.

The farmers of the Belknap tribe produced between 5,000 and 6,000 tons of hay last year and at seeding time for wheat, they sowed more than twice as much land as they had ever before cultivated. During the last autumn they held two agricultural fairs on the reservation, at both of which the tribesmen showed fine exhibits of all classes of grain, vegetables and grasses. One of the largest winners of prizes at the fairs was Mr. Bigby, a member of the committee before the commercial club.

Each member of the committee from the Indian council addressed the board of directors and while some of them required the the service of the interpreter, some of them made very interesting and clear statements and their appeals were listened to with keen attention by the directors. They told very earnestly and frankly why they wanted the allotment made; what they thought it would mean to the tribe and why they came to Great Falls to ask the aid of the club. They said they recognized their need for the white man's aid in this work and they assured their hearers that if the aid was given they would make their conduct and efforts both of such character as to give none cause for regret of the action.

When the statement of the case had been made by the Indians, some of the directors discussed the subject, all heartily in favor of the club espousing the cause of the Indians and appealing to the congressional delegation to assist in getting the allotment. Finally,

on motion offered by Senator Paris Gibson, the board unanimously voted to take up the cause and land whatever aid possible in bringing about an early allotment of the lands of the reservation.

The members of the Indian committee that came here all paid their own expenses and everyone of them was neatly dressed and apparently well supplied with money. They showed much interest in the First National Bank's big building and were taken to the observatory tower by Secretary A. J. Breitenstein where they got a good view of Great Falls and all declared their pleasure in the opportunity for the view.

#### San Diego Must Care for Indians.

Victory for the city of San Diego in its fight to win reservoir rights on the Capitan Grande Indian reservation will depend upon its ability to convince the representatives of the United States land office and the bureau of Indian affairs that San Diego can and will take care of the Indians who are now on the reservation.

According to Mayor Capps, Register Roche, Receiver Mitchell, Indian Agent McCormick and Attorney Manicha for the bureau of Indian affairs, will come to San Diego New Year's day to make a trip of inspection over the Catapin Grande Indian Reservation. Agent McCormick is the only one of the party who is familiar with the actual conditions on the reservation.

"There are only about thirty Indians on the reservation, and if it were not for the work they get in El Cajon valley they would starve. It would pay the city to bring these Indians down to El Cajon valley and buy them land at \$300 an acre, if necessary. It is probable, however, that we can secure suitable land for them near Ramona, where they will have just as much water and just as good land as they have now, and there is a tract available near Viejas," said Mayor Capps.—San Diego (Cal.) Union.

#### Indians to Have Chapel in Hills.

Clovis, Cal.—A new missionary chapel has just been furnished at Sycamore basin, near Burrough, for the use of the Cold Spring band of Indians. Rev. J. G. Brendel, superintended its construction. The United States Indian Service have built a day school within a mile of the chapel and Thos. Pearce of Porterville will have charge as teacher.—Fresno (Cal.) Republican.

## WHITE ANTELOPE, CHEYENNE, DEAD

From The Daily Oklahoman

WHITE Antelope, Indian chief and warrior, is dead. This does not signify much to any who do not know of the part played in the history of the Cheyenne tribe, but to those who are familiar with the past events of tribal legends and history it means much. In his youth Antelope, made sub-chief of the Southern Cheyenne Indians, located them in the Colorado river country. Antelope's father was at this time chief of all these tribes of Cheyennes.

The Cheyennes were on the war path, killing settlers. The Great white Father at Washington had sent word to the tribes to meet him in the capitol that the white man and red man might bury the war hatchet and become friends. Antelope's father, Touching Cloud, and Little Chief, went to Washington and signed the greatest treaty ever agreed upon by the Cheyennes. Hardly had the three warriors reached their lodges among the tribe when the Sand creek killing took place. This was a killing of the red men by the government troops at the Sand creek crossing in Southern Colorado.

The soldiers did not learn the treaty had been made until after the fight. The young Indians wanted to avenge this act but Antelope's advice prevailed and they returned to their hunting grounds to dwell in peace with the whites.

White Antelope who died here last week, was wounded in the wrist by a bullet from a soldier's rifle.

When the Cheyenne and Arapaho lands were ceded to the government, White Antelope was one of the seven chiefs to sign his name to the agreement.

Standing one day on the Pawnee Rock on the plains of Kansas he saw the distant smoke of a train, similar in many ways to the old signal smoke messages that his people had so often sent up from the same spot. Antelope returned to his people, telling them of what he had seen and that it was time for them to no longer live the life of a nomad but to live like their white brother. He told people that the young men must learn wisdom of white people from the schools. To the old men he said that it was too late in life for them to learn. After the peace treaty was signed Antelope became a strong and loyal supporter of the United States, believing that the white chief was the only one competent to govern the red man.

About a year ago Antelope was asked how long he had been chief of the Cheyennes. He replied "Many moons ago before the white man and his children came to live here, long before buffaloes had vanished from the hunting grounds of the red man."

Antelope would ride into Watonga on a spotted Indian pony, which he would always tie near the postoffice. He would tie the horse at whatever place the office was located. When asked why he would always repeat this act he replied, "Uncle Sam him heap much good man, him lookum after pony, no one stealum while Uncle Sam watchum." Antelope neither used the white man's fire water nor tobacco.

All three of this old man's children were educated in the Indian schools of the country. Deforest Antelope, the eldest son, is a farmer near Watonga. Upon his place can be found modern machinery and the best of stock.

A couple of years ago Deforest Antelope and seven other Indians visited Washington to see the president about having the trust period of the Cheyenne and Arapaho tribes extended for a number of years. Nothing has ever resulted from this visit to Washington. The trust period expires in 1916.

Old White Antelope was buried in the lonely cemetery near the Baptist mission. No fire was built to guide his footsteps along the pass to the happy hunting grounds; no favorite horse was killed and placed upon the Indian warrior's grave with which he might pursue the buffalo shades across the frontier of the lands of the beyond.

### Hinton to Delve Into All Indian Claims.

Ashland, Wis.—Indian Agent Everest today stated that the inheritance inspector, J. H. Hinton, will arrive here Monday morning to begin at once the investigation and settlement of all the remaining inheritance claims of the Indians on the Bad River and Redcliffe reservations.

With Mr. Hinton will come a force of stenographers and assistants to aid him in the work. It is expected that the party will remain here all winter attending to the large number of cases on hand.

It will be the task of Mr. Hinton to delve back into family histories of the tribe for several generations in an effort to ascertain the legality of claims made for shares in tribal funds and lands.—Duluth (Minn.) News Tribune.

# *In and Out of the Indian Service*

THIS DEPARTMENT IS OPEN FOR CONTRIBUTIONS CONCERNING THE INDIAN AND HIS PROGRESS EVERYWHERE

## Name Oshkosh Man in Suit Over Indian Lands.

Washington, D. C.—The supreme court to-day appointed William C. Kimball of Oshkosh, Wis., commissioner to take testimony in Wisconsin's suit against Secretary Lane over the title to a section of land within the Menominee Indian reservation.—Tampa (Fla.) Tribune.

## Prepare to Open Crow Reservation.

Washington.—Senator Myers recently introduced a bill for the opening of all of the Crow Indian reservation except that portion between the forks of the Big Horn river, to white settlement. All Indians on the reservation, however, will first be allowed to file.—Anaconda (Mont.) Standard.

## Test Indian Blood Act.

Minneapolis.—The constitutionality of the Clapp act of 1906, which permitted mixed-blood Indians to sell their lands, was attacked by the Government in the Federal District Court to-day in a test case in which titles to approximately \$15,000,000 in land on the White Earth Indian Reservation in Minnesota are involved. Should the act be held unconstitutional all deeds made by the Indians, including mixed bloods, would be invalid.—New York (N. Y.) Press.

## Would Effect Shawano.

The bureau of Indian affairs will begin an inquiry shortly into the question of whether or not the Indian treaty of 1854 forces the U. S. government to prohibit the sale and use of liquor on large tracts of the northern Wisconsin territory formerly belonging to Indians. A question from a Wisconsin woman, whose name has not been made public as yet, has started the study of the old treaty terms and the geographical limits affected by it. In case the bureau decides that the United States must make that section dry, the department of justice probably will follow vigorous measures in Wisconsin.—Shawano (Wis.) Journal.

## Highest Price for Grazing Lease.

Pierre.—The highest price ever bid in this state for lease of Indian reservation pastures, was by the company which this year secured the range privilege in the eastern half when the bid went at \$2.25 per head year, which will bring the Indians a good sized revenue on that reservation.—Sioux Falls (S. D.) Leader.

## Indians Petition for Lid.

Cloquet, Minn.—Indians on the Fond du Lac reservation, near here, are signing a petition to Cato Sells, commissioner of Indian affairs at Washington, requesting him to clamp the "Indian liquor lid" on all territory embraced within the reservation.

The petition sets forth that saloons at Brookston are within inhabited territory under the treaty of 1854.—St. Paul (Minn.) Dispatch.

## Indian Responds to Teaching.

Indians are responding to educational and moral teaching, according to the Rev. Arthur P. Wedge, a representative of the John Elliott Foundation, who has been at the Oneida Indian reservation for the last few days.

The efforts to make agriculturists of the Indians are showing results, the clergyman says. The Indians realize the whites are sincere in their endeavors to educate them and that they can make the most of their opportunities by application to whatever work they undertake.

Lessons in thrift, sobriety and community actions are taught the Indians by Rev. Mr. Wedge in accordance with the wish of John Elliott, who set aside a fund for improving the condition of the Indians and of educating them. In his lectures, to the Indians the Rev. Mr. Wedge endeavors to show unity, dependence on one another, the passion for service and the spirit of citizenship are essential in the upbuilding of the people. Teaching morals through the eye has proven successful, Mr. Wedge finds, so he uses stereopticon views in his lectures. The minister has been engaged in the work for a number of years.—Green Bay (Wis.) Gazette.

## Crow Indians Buy Wyoming Seed Grain.

Cody, Wyo.—Representatives of the Crow Indians in Southern Montana are contracting Big Horn Basin seed oats, wheat and other grain. The Indians want 225,000 pounds of sacked hard winter wheat, 150,000 pounds of oats and 10,000 pounds of alfalfa seed. The Crows are among the most prosperous tribes in the United States. They own large farms, well stocked with blooded cattle, horses, sheep and hogs, and many are worth from \$100,000 upwards.—Denver (Colo.) Post.

## Poor Lo Deals Tradition a Blow by Going to Sea.

Poor Lo usually is believed to be devoted to his haunts in woods and prairies. Never has been looked on as much of a traveler. The idea of an American Indian as a sailor probably would appear funny to the majority of people, but there are some red men who are sailors in the United States navy.

The annual report of Rear Admiral Victor Blue, chief of the bureau of navigation, just received at the Minneapolis navy recruiting station, shows some interesting statistics.

Of the sailors born outside of the United States, the Philippines furnished the greater number, 1,737 having enlisted from the islands. From other countries there were 540 who were born in Germany; Ireland, 373; Sweden, 251; England, 181; Norway, 165; Italy, 157; Canada, 139, and Russia, 130. Other countries are represented in small numbers.

There are 15 American Indians in the navy, 15 Hawaiians and 43 Porto Ricans.—Minneapolis (Minn.) Tribune.

## Common Fund of Indians is a Vast Sum.

The government holds in trust thirty-one and a half million dollars.

At a recent session of the subcommittee of the house committee on Indian affairs, Congressman Carter inquired as to the attitude of the Indian office concerning a payment from their funds to the Chickasaw and Choctaw Indians of Oklahoma and in response Commissioner Sells authorized the following statement:

The books of the Indian office show that on December 15, 1915, there was in the treasury of the United States to the credit of the Choctaw Nation, Oklahoma, the sum of \$3,360,620.11, and in banks in Oklahoma to the credit of said nation, the sum of \$4,071,733.13, the total Choctaw tribal fund being \$7,432,353.24. The books of the Indian office further show that on said date there was in the treasury of the United

States to the credit of the Chickasaw Nation, Oklahoma, the sum of \$788,471.51, and in banks in Oklahoma, to the credit of said Chickasaw Nation, the sum of \$1,143,638.97, the total Chickasaw tribal fund being \$1,922,110.48, the aggregate fund of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations being \$9,354,463.72. The deferred payments on the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribal lands heretofore sold approximate \$6,000,000 and the estimated value of the unsold land and other property of said nations approximates \$16,149,491.23. Thus the total funds and other property of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations approximates \$31,503,954.95.

20,799 enrolled citizens of the Choctaw are entitled to share in any per capita distribution of the funds of said nation, and 6,304 enrolled citizens of the Chickasaw Nation are entitled to share in any per capita distribution of the tribal funds of that nation.

For the purpose of further carrying out the Atoka agreement with the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes (see act of Congress of June 28, 1898—30 Stat L., 49-5512-513) and the supplemental agreement with said Indian tribes adopted by the act of congress of July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 641-654) and in view of the general needy conditions existing in said Indian Nations, it is recommended that an appropriation be made, out of the Choctaw tribal funds, for a per capita payment to the enrolled members of the Choctaw tribe or to the heirs of deceased enrolled members, and out of the Chickasaw tribal funds, for a per capita payment to the enrolled members of the Chickasaw tribe or to the heirs of deceased enrolled members of said tribe, and that it be provided that such payments shall be made under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the secretary of the interior, and that in cases where the enrolled member of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations or their heirs are Indians who by reason of their degree of Indian blood belong to the restricted class, the secretary of the interior may, in his discretion, withhold such payments and use the same for the benefit of such restricted Indians.

Inasmuch as a \$100 per capita payment was made to the enrolled members of the Chickasaw Nation under the Act of August 1, 1914, at which time no payment was made to the enrolled members of the Choctaw Nation, it is therefore recommended that the enrolled members of the Choctaw Nation should be paid \$100 per capita more than the amount provided for the enrolled members of the Chickasaw Nation. These payments would be made from the tribal funds belonging to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations and would not be a tax on the federal treasury.—Ardmore (Okla.) Ardmoreite.

## Lands of Flathead Reservation Subject of Report.

Washington.—The disposition of lands on the Flathead Indian reservation in Montana is discussed in some detail in the annual report of Land Commissioner Clay Tallman, made public today. He cites the fact that the reservation was thrown open in 1910 and that there has been a heavy demand for lands, suitable for agriculture. There were, however, certain unappraised tracts that were not thrown open in 1910, and these tracts, since found unnecessary for allotment, were appraised in 1913. Settlers who went on these lands in 1910 and 1911 insist that the appraisal was too high, and asked that the lands be sold at the original price fixed in the appraisement of 1909.

At the last session of congress a bill was introduced to grant relief to these settlers, but it failed of passage, and the commissioner states that action on the applications of these settlers is being deferred, to afford them further opportunity to secure legislation this session. Further discussing the Flathead reservation, Commissioner Tallman says:

"A number of settlers located on Flathead lands, classified as timber lands, and there have been numerous homestead application for these timber lands. These applications have all been rejected for the reason that these lands are not subject to homestead entry until after all the timber has been cut and removed. The act of March 3, 1909, provides for the sale of the timber on these lands, and that after the sale and removal of the timber such of the lands as are valuable for agricultural purposes shall be sold and disposed of under regulations to be prescribed by the secretary of the interior. On Aug. 4, 1915, regulations covering the subject were approved by the department. It was provided therein that after the timber has been sold and removed the lands are to be re-examined and the agricultural and grazing lands will be appraised and opened to entry under the homestead laws, the appraised price to be paid as provided in said act of April 23, 1904. No rights are gained by settlement or application until these lands are opened in accordance with the regulations. This office has not been advised by the Indian office, which office has charge of the sale of this timber, that the timber has been sold and removed from any specific tracts.

"Section 13 of said act of April 23, 1904, provides for the sale of lands classified as agricultural lands of the first and second classes and grazing lands undisposed of at the expiration of five years from the taking effect of the act, and pursuant thereto notices issued of the offering

on Aug. 16, 1915, of 15,963 acres in the Kalispell district, and on Aug. 23, 1915, of 62,153 acres in the Missoula district.

"Certain of the lands in the Flathead reservation were classified as barren, burned over, or as containing small timber by the original Flathead appraisement commission. The act of April 23, 1904, made no provision for the disposal of these lands, but their disposal at not less than the appraised price was authorized by section 29 of the act of congress approved June 25, 1910 (36 stat., 863). Under authority of said act regulations were issued on July 3, 1915, for the offering for sale of the lands thus classified; the lands in the Kalispell district, aggregating 5,710 acres, to be offered on Aug. 18, 1915, and the lands in the Missoula district, aggregating 40,925 acres, to be offered on Aug. 25, 1915.

"The act of April 12, 1910, provided for the sale as villa sites of lands around Flathead lake. These lands are situated along the south half of the lake. The lands adjoining the north half of the lake were disposed of many years ago, and numerous homes and fruit orchards have been established thereon.

"Tracts set aside as villa sites were offered for sale at public auction, beginning at Polson July 26. The sale was adjourned to Dayton on Aug. 6 and concluded at Kalispell on Aug. 7, 1915.

"There 889 parcels of land, not less than two nor more than five acres in area, fronting on Flathead lake, and under the regulations could be sold for the minimum of \$10 per acre. All the lands, however, brought far in excess of that amount, except about 65 acres, sold for the benefit of the Grand Army of the Republic at the minimum price.

"Purchases were made by residents of many of the states and by civic and in behalf of patriotic organizations. Not one of the tracts remains unsold.

"The land, having a minimum valuation of less than \$35,000, sold for approximately \$125,000, some tracts bringing about \$300 per acre.

"As population increases the demand for villa sites, summer homes, hotels, sanitariums and health, recreation or pleasure resorts will become more and more urgent, and a general law should be enacted authorizing the entry of public lands for such purposes.

"Approximately 185,000 acres within the former Crow Indian reservation, withheld from settlement since 1910, were restored to homestead entry in 320-acre tracts in October, 1914."—Anacanda (Mont.) Standard.

McCullough Raises \$5,000 for Hospital for Navajo Indians.

Santa Fe, N. M.—The Rev. B. Z. McCullough has raised approximately one-half, or \$5,000, of the needed \$10,000 to start a hospital for the Navajo Indians. The money was raised on a recent trip east, which lasted six weeks. The hospital will be on the reservation, about 40 miles from Shiprock, and will be managed by the Presbyterian home board of missions.—Albuquerque (N. M.) Journal.

Indian Agencies in Good Shape.

Rapid City.—The condition on the Indian reservations in this part of the country are exceptionally good this year is the statement of W. S. Jacob of Denver, inspector of Indian agencies for the district of Dakota, which comprises North and South Dakota, Iowa and Nebraska. Mr. Jacob has just completed a tour of the agencies in this state and is enroute south to visit Nebraska and Iowa.

He states that the various agencies and Indian schools are in the best condition they have ever been at this season of the year.—Aberdeen (S. D.) American.

Indians are Great Jokers.

The Crow Indians are divided into thirteen clans; in former times the number was probably greater. Every individual belongs to his mother's clan and it is considered highly improper to marry a person of one's own clan, since all the marriageable women of that group are reckoned as belonging to the status of either a mother or a sister.

Those individuals whose fathers belong to the same clan stand to each other in a very special relation, which for want of a better name may be called the "joking relationship." They are privileged to play pranks and practical jokes on each other without giving offense, says the Southern Farmer. More particularly is it the function of one of them to administer a stinging rebuke when the other has transgressed some rule of tribal morality or etiquette.

In such a case the "joker" will bide his time until some public occasion arises. Then he will boldly come forward and twit the culprit with his deed in the face of the assembled throng and to his utter discomfiture. Against this punishment, there is no redress, for nothing said by a joking relative can be

resented. The only thing a man can do is to wait for an offense on the part of his de-nouncer and then treat him to a dose of his own medicine.

Another social custom of the Crow, which is often encountered among Indian tribes, and also among the natives of Australia and Africa, is the mother-in-law taboo. A man and his wife's mother never talk with each other, not from any motive of hostility, but rather as a token of mutual respect.—Battle Creek (Mich.) Enquirer.

Indian Youths Set Records in Factory.

Out of the score of nations represented in an automobile factory in Detroit it remained for an Indian, Joseph Gillman, a Chippewa, whose home is in Minnesota and who is at present enrolled at the Carlisle Indian School to set the world's record for assembling a car of that make. He had the machine ready for the road in two hours and fifty minutes after beginning work. The previous record was three hours.

This is the first of the results of a new system of vocational training introduced by the officials of the Carlisle Indian school, who plan to place students in the leading industries of every kind in the country as an enlargement of the work of the school and a means of training the original Americans to become better citizens.

Twenty-five boys are now in the Detroit automobile plant, one is with another motor-car factory in the same city on trial, and four others are with one of the leading manufacturers of electrical appliances in New York.

While separated from the school life the boys are still under the training directions of the school here, and remain so until they have completed a certain number of years of study and work, when they receive diplomas.

A year ago six boys, several of them leading athletes at Carlisle, were sent to the Detroit automobile works. So rapid was their advance, because of their effective training at the school, that others were sent later. These Indians hold their own with the best of the white boys in the school of instruction and are said to have had a potent influence on the entire plant through their willingness to work, ready compliance with disciplinary measures and general character principles inculcated at the school.—Philadelphia (Pa.) Public Ledger.

#### Mr. Charles H. Bates Dies.

Mr. Charles H. Bates, formerly United States Special Allotting Agent at the Pine Ridge Agency, South Dakota, died on December 5th at Iowa City, Iowa.

#### Wisconsin Indians Want Prohibition.

Odanah, Wis.—The burning question is whether or not nearly all of northern Wisconsin and a large portion of the upper peninsula of Michigan are included in Indian treaty territory. Petitions are being circulated among the Indians on the Bad River reservation and the bureau of Indian affairs at Washington has been asked to consider the question in advance of the receipt of the petition.

The stir that has been created can be likened to that which occurred in northern Minnesota when the subject was first broached there two or three years ago. From Hibbing westward and up into Itasca county, none of the residents took the matter seriously, but they overlooked the fact that Uncle Sam was handling the question.

The same agencies that asked the government to enforce the Indian treaty in northern Minnesota are now engaged in similar work in northern Wisconsin and the upper peninsula of Michigan. From Escanaba comes a report that nine full counties and parts of two other counties in the upper peninsula are included in the so-called Indian territory.

That the question of whether northern Wisconsin is affected by the treaty with the Chippewa Indians made in 1854 is now being considered by the department of justice at Washington.

"Delta county, Mich., may be made 'dry' without any action by the voters," said G. A. Young, district superintendent of the anti-saloon league. Continuing, Mr. Young said:

"Delta county and a large part of the upper peninsula is included in the 'dry' limits fixed by the treaty with the Indians. It is the same treaty under which so much territory in Minnesota has already been made 'dry.' A part of Wisconsin is also within the treaty limits, and the 'drys' in that state have requested the federal authorities to make the treaty operative in that state.

"The treaty provides that in territory which includes nine full counties and parts of two other counties in the upper peninsula, the sale of liquor shall forever be prohibited. Edwin Rawden, attorney for the Michigan

anti-saloon league, is making a thorough investigation of this treaty."

Lac du Flambeau is included in the upper peninsula territory and this, say Indians living at Bayfield, will have a marked effect in determining the question.

John W. Dady, superintendent of the Red Cliff reservation and in charge of other Indians in and around Bayfield is quoted as saying:

"If we can procure the enforcement of the old United States treaty with the Chippewas of 1854, for which an agitation is now on, it will mean much in our fight against liquor anywhere in ceded territory.

"We have not had a single case of an Indian introducing liquor on the reservation since Bayfield went dry last July," Dady said. "Last Saturday there was one apprehension for this offense but the accused is a white man, but this was the first of its kind by anyone since July."—Duluth (Minn.) News Tribune.

#### Uncle Sam to Sit on the Lid.

Kelliher, Minn.—Efforts are being made to curb the alleged illegal sale of liquor at Kelliher, and the government has a special squad, how large no one knows, of secret service men to obtain evidence against the liquor dealers and give the evidence to the government agents who in conjunction with the county officials make the arrests.

It is said that the officials at Killiher have never taken kindly to the Indian lid and the sale of liquor has been tolerated under a system of fines to offset the amount of money formerly obtained for licenses. But during the past few weeks it is said that the government has flooded the vicinity of Killiher with secret service men who in various disguises have obtained liquor which ultimately led to the arrest of the law violators.—Duluth (Minn.) News Tribune.

An Oklahoma editor tells of an old Indian that came to his office to subscribe for the paper. The editor took the Indian's money, then the Indian wanted a receipt. After making it the editor asked why he was so persistent in wanting a receipt. He said, "Me die sometime. Go to gate and St. Peter ask if I have been good Indian, I say yes. He say did you pay debts? I say yes. He say, did you pay editor of chieftain for paper? I say yes. He say, where is receipt? I don't have to run all over hell to find and get receipt.—Ashland Clipper.

## Chief Wadena is Dead.

Chief Wadena, noted Chippewa Indian, after whom the city of Wadena was named, is dead in his teepee on the White Earth reservation. He was 85 years of age and his chief peculiarity rested in his refusal to don the garb of the white man as did the other Indians on the reservation. Chief Wadena was not a warrior as was his father who was at war always with the traditional enemy.—*Morris (Minn.) Tribune.*

## Montana at Washington.

Washington.—An area of 113 square miles of land in the old Fort Assiniboine reservation is to be set aside as a permanent reservation for Rocky Boy's band of Chippewa and other homeless Indians in Montana, under a bill introduced in the house by representative Stephens of Texas, chairman of the house committee on Indian affairs. It is also proposed to use the army buildings on the old military reservations for agency buildings for the Indians. The interior department is to allot the lands to the Indians.—*Helena (Mont.) Record.*

## Indians Fight for England.

Baudette Minn.—There are now 1,200 men from the Rainy river district fighting under the banner of England in the European war and several hundred additional recruits have recently enlisted.

H. B. Jackson, who with George Bowle, is conducting recruiting meetings throughout the district, today stated that the response to the call has been splendid. The district across the river is right in the front rank when it comes to supplying soldiers, and patriotism to their country is strong among its citizens.

Dr. Mackenzie of Fort Frances is endeavoring to raise 1,200 men. He will have 400 Indians and many Americans under his command.—*Duluth (Minn.) News-Tribune.*

## Ask Appropriation for Indian Lands.

An appeal has been made to Franklin K. Lane, secretary of the department of the interior, by the Indian board of co-operation, of which Edward Hyatt, state superintendent of public instruction, is a member to provide \$200,000 for the purchase of suitable lands for Indians in California. The communication to Lane declares that the condition of the California Indians is due to no fault of theirs, but with the laxity of the nation in keeping faith with them. The letter calls attention to a tract of land near Hop-

land in Mendocino county purchased in 1909, wherein the nearest spring to the 639 acres is about two miles away, while the land itself cannot be inhabited during the hot summer months.—*Sacramento (Calif.) Record-Union.*

## Farmer Finds Indian Relics.

E. C. Rand is assembling a large collection of Indian relics, all gathered from his ranch south of town. The place appears to have been a rancharia at some time in past years, for on it are being found flint arrow heads of all sizes and shapes, pestles, mortars and other Indian implements and relics of various kinds.

On several occasions employes working on the place have unearthed portions of skeletons of Indians. Several skulls have been found and they are all marked with the same peculiarity, an exceedingly low forehead, sloping back and upward which must have given their owner a strange appearance.

There are a number of places in Sonoma county where similar finds are made. The county exhibit in the court house basement has a large and valuable collection of flint arrow heads, mortars and pestles gathered from a ranch over near the coast. These relics are always of interest to travelers from the east.—*Santa Rosa (Calif.) Press Democrat.*

## Oklahoma Indian Matters Discussed.

Washington.—While Commissioner of Indian Affairs Sells was before the house committee on Indian affairs Tuesday, explaining some matters in the Indian appropriation bill, Congressman Carter interrogated him about transferring the jurisdiction for the removal of restrictions and other matters from Washington to an Oklahoma bureau, in line with the bill introduced by Congressman Hastings. The commissioner did not agree with the Oklahoma congressmen that this would be advisable. After a long colloquy Mr. Carter asked whether "the man in Oklahoma who looked the Indian in the face would not be better qualified to pass upon his capabilities than some one 1,600 miles away who got all his information from the report of the man in the field."

The committee was forced to adjourn at this juncture on account of the house convening and the hearing will be continued Wednesday.—*Daily Oklahoman.*

"Diseased teeth and unclean mouths are the most frequent cause of indigestion. Chew your food well, as the stomach has no teeth."

#### Stienstra Takes Charge of Indian Tribe.

Tomah, Wis.—Beginning with the new year, Samuel J. Stienstra, formerly expert farmer at the government Indian school, will take charge of the affairs of the Wisconsin Winnebago Indians, and continue the disbursement of the trust fund belonging to that tribe.

This work has been carried on by the superintendent of the Tomah school for almost five years and Superintendent Compton has felt for some time that the interests of the Winnebago tribe demanded more careful attention than it was possible to give them while he had charge of the school. This fund amounts to considerable over a half million dollars and that taken with the individual Indian money, this tribe receives from various sources and the homestead and heirship cases that are continually coming up, make so much work that it has been thought advisable to give it to an extra man. Superintendent Compton represented to the Indian office that the Indians should have more personal supervision by a superintendent than he was able to give them and through his earnest solicitation that office has finally consented to relieve him of that work.—LaCrosse (Wis.) Tribune.

#### Our Government and Education.

It is rather unfortunate that in matters of education, where nationalization would certainly do much good, there still remains the lack of uniformity caused by 48 different systems, working without reference to one another, without the slightest attempt at coordination and frequently even at cross-purposes.

The individual States might almost as well deal with their own railroad and corporation problems as to exercise exclusive control over education. Education is the very foundation of national existence. It should be systematized and coordinated with the whole force of the government behind it, so that higher standards of citizenship might result.

As against the loose system of education that prevails in many of the States, the work of the government in the Philippines and among the Indians through the office of Indian affairs might be cited. The schools of the Philippine Islands are models of efficiency and practicability. The course of study recently mapped out for the United States Indian schools shows what the Federal government can do in matters of education at home.

The Indian schools must train Indian youth of both sexes to assume the duties and responsibilities of self-support and citizenship.

The course which strongly emphasizes vocational training is divided into three divisions. The first is the beginning stage, the second the finding stage and the third the finishing stage. During the first and second periods the training in domestic and industrial activities centers around the conditions essential to the improvement and proper maintenance of the home and farm. The course outlined in the prevocational division is unique in the fact that, in addition to regular academic subjects, boys are required to take practical courses in farming, gardening, dairying, farm gardening, farm blacksmithing, farm engineering, farm masonry and shoe and harness repairing, while all the girls are required to take courses in home cooking, sewing, laundering, nursing and kitchen gardening.

These courses not only prepare the Indian youth for industrial efficiency, but at the same time help them to find those activities to which they are best adapted and to which they should apply themselves definitely. During the vocational period the correct amounts of academic work are determined by their relative value in solving the problems of the mechanic, farmer and housewife. This sort of education fits the young for the real struggle in life.

What is being done for the Indian might well be done for other Americans. Certainly there is need for greater coordination of the educational system in the different States and for making book knowledge fit in with practical needs of life.—Washington (D. C.) Post.

#### Yuma Indians and Prohibition.

The following data, furnished by the officials of the Fort Yuma Indian school, was made public for the first time during the Epworth League meeting, Sunday, December 26th.

“Since January 1, 1915, the authorities on the reservation have not known of one Indian drunk or drinking upon the reservation; while during the year ending December 31, 1914, 109 Indians were arrested for being drunk on the reservation and in most cases disturbing the peace in no quiet way. There was no doubt about those arrested being drunk as two or three or as many policemen as was necessary brought them directly to

Superintendent Odie, who was called out at all times of the night.

"Anyone who has lived in Yuma, knows that the number who were drunk in Yuma exceeds the above by doubling but were not molested. It has not been necessary to make a single arrest upon the reservation this year, and there has been no court and the Yuma Indian has been conspicuous by his absence in the Federal court at Los Angeles.

"Reports come from all sides that as laborers they are more steady as some of the best workers were addicted to the use of liquor, and on the reservation the farms show a great difference.

"When rumors were afloat that a saloon was to be opened in California where the dry Arizonians might replenish their liquid supply, the Indians held a council at which most were present and entered a protest as strong as it could be made against any such thing.

"At no distant day, the Yuma Indian, as well as all others, will become citizens and with such records as the Yuma is making, the Indian will not be classed with the undesirable citizens."

Following the recent statement given out by the county attorney's office, that not a single murder case was booked in Yuma county for 1915, the report of the Indian school officials is most interesting, and ought to satisfy every well wisher of Yuma and adjacent territory, which, since time immemorial, has borne a reputation as the most wide-open community on God's footstool.—Yuma (Ariz.) Examiner.

#### OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON

January 12, 1916

The Yumas,  
(Through Superintendent, Fort Yuma.)

My friends:

I have read with pleasure an account in the local papers of the excellent showing made by you in the matter of the nonuse of intoxicating liquors. It appears that during the course of one year there was not one Indian drunk or drinking on the reservation.

I am proud of this record and am sure that you are, and I want to take this opportunity of congratulating you on this splendid showing.

Your friend,

CATO SELLS,  
Commissioner.

"School dental clinics, which protect the main portals of the school childrens' bodies—their mouth, will cost little more than the door mats which protect the school buildings at their portals."

#### Indians Feast on Jackrabbits.

Pendleton, Ore.—The Indians on the reservation will enjoy their annual feast tomorrow and more than 300 jackrabbits will furnish the principal part of the menu. Several of the red men have been hunting the last few days in the west end of the county and returned this morning with eight hackloads of rabbits.—Portland (Ore.) Telegram.

#### Jefferson's Elementary Educational Creed.

Recent discussions among educators and laymen as to the purpose of common school education have recalled attention to the views of Jefferson on the subject.

Vocational training and the teaching of civics were considered by the father of American democracy essential elements in the course of study. His summary of the objects of primary education is as follows:

1. To give to every citizen the information he needs to transact his own business.
2. To enable him to calculate for himself and to express and preserve his ideas, contracts and accounts in writing.
3. To improve, by reading, his faculties and morals.
4. To understand his duties to his neighbors and his country, and to discharge with competence the functions confided to him by either.
5. To know his rights; to exercise with order and justice those he retains; to choose with discretion the fiduciary of those he delegates, and to notice their conduct with diligence, candor and judgement.
6. And, in general, to observe with intelligence and faithfulness all the social relations under which he shall be placed.

It has been said of this statement that it "ought to be written in letters of gold and hung in every public school throughout the land and be known by heart to every teacher and child."—Exchange.

Did you ever notice the ways of a poor workman? He loses his tools; his machine won't work right; his co-workers are not up to standard; this, that, and the other has to be tinkered with; and everything but the workman is wrong. And it is not long, if he is not replaced by a good workman, before all he works with is in bad shape.—The Industrial School Magazine.



## GENERAL PRATT'S IDEA

The foundation of General Pratt's philosophy of Indian education is, "To civilize the Indian, place him in civilization; to keep him civilized, let him stay."

His doctrine, above expressed, does not contemplate the continued existence of reservations to which educated boys and girls can return. Those comparatively inert masses of people would soon pass if deprived of their young blood by education, away from the parental habitat, and the creation by the educated of new homes in other communities. Do you think it can be accomplished? It proved too great a task for the General, loved and revered as he is by practically every student who came under the influence of his teaching. He argued, he pleaded, he stormed, but still each commencement and each June saw the faces of Carlisle's young men and women turned homeward.

His philosophy is sound but before it can be made operative, there must be either no such place as the reservation that, despite its downward pull, holds those to whom the child owes his being; or there must be born a generation of Indian boys and girls of iron who, to hasten the civilizing process, would remain permanently away from the reservation, deaf to the call of kindred, and able to stifle the home yearning in their own breasts until they have made new homes of their own in an adopted environment. That generation will probably not be born. Therefore, it remains to clean up the communities where Indians live, giving them, what they have not now, a wholesome atmosphere. The General's philosophy must now, as conditions exist, be applied in Oklahoma, Arizona and Dakota more largely than in Pennsylvania.

THE LAC DU FLAMBEAU  
PLAN

To the mind of the JOURNAL, modest, quiet but none the less intensely active and persistent, Dr. White, Superintendent at Lac du Flambeau, has come about as near to accomplishing

something for the Returned Student as anyone in charge of a reservation. He has a compact little country inhabited by Chippewas. They farm a little, do a little logging, pick a few berries, fish and hunt some and furnish guides to a few sportsmen and other excursionists. Their favorite diversion for many years has been dancing and getting drunk on Woodruff and other brands of whiskey. A year ago the industrious, sensible Doctor and his talented wife took charge of matters and began to study, among other problems, that of the young men and women who had left school behind.

Without over-confidence as to its efficacy the idea of a "Young peoples' Club," to which none could be too old to be welcomed, was projected. The results of the first meeting were not gratifying and the Whites felt even a little less confident than at first that they had the right plan. The refreshments were cordially received and host and hostess voted good fellows, but the Mutual Improvement idea did not sink deep. However there was, as before mentioned, a persistent man on the job. Other meetings were held, interest was gradually aroused in the real purpose of the organization and now on meeting nights the school auditorium will hardly hold the crowd.

And do you think they are discussing the time honored and time worn subjects of Indian Councils—treaties, or annuities? That is about all I ever heard

Chippewas talk of in any of the many councils attended by me. But at Lac du Flambeau you can hear good music and literary productions from the Returned Students and talks on potato raising, house and barn construction, sanitation—yes, and better babies—participated in by the old as well as young people. Active in all you will find the Doctor and his people, including one of the strongest county demonstrators in the Agricultural Department. You may say talk is cheap. Some is, but that at Lac du Flambeau is not of the cheap variety. It is not gossip. Besides, while this movement may begin in talk, as must always be the case, it does not end there. Members of the club visit the sick, help the needy, and in many ways assist one another in getting over the hard places. There is progress at Lac du Flambeau.

#### EVERY ONE CAN DO SOMETHING

A number of years ago it was my fortune to be placed in charge of affairs at Keshena, Wisconsin, for some eight months. The Indians there—most of them—had firmly fixed the habit of frequent prolonged visits to Shawano that had more saloons in proportion to its population than any other town of similar size in America. If you had visited the town you would have seen scarcely an Indian unless you were hunting for them and knew where to look. They were not on the sidewalks or in the front of the business houses. They were almost universally using the alleys for their streets, the back doors of business houses and saloons to do their shopping and the feed yards as social gathering places. Then the alleys and back doors and feed yards were put on my itinerary in that city and wherever an Indian man, woman or child was found resorting there he was led out to the sidewalk on the main street, drunk or sober, and told to use that street and the sidewalks and entrances to buildings pertaining thereto. If he was sober he then did his errands like other people and went home. If he was drunk he was promptly run out or run in by the police. In either case he found himself in due course of time where he belonged. This procedure persisted in for eight months, together with the sending of a lot of booze venders to prison, made a decided change. Indians coming to town went up and down main streets looking people in the eye, traded in the stores in the manner of other persons and most of them acquired the habit of going home early in the day, sober and with groceries in their wagons.

This incident is recited to indicate that the things that can be done for Returned Students as well as other adults are various, depending upon the special conditions that obtain. It is also meant to make it appear that in every Indian community there is some work at hand for everyone and that doing *nothing* with this vast human problem is not merely inexcusable but is criminal negligence.



One of the most original characters the Indian Service has known, William T. Shelton, has been in charge of San Juan Agency and School for more than ten years. He has recently resigned because the health of his good wife has become so precarious, following a serious operation, that he considers it his duty to take

WILLIAM T. SHELTON

her to their beautiful North Carolina home and give more time to her comfort than is possible while absorbed with the problem of the welfare of several thousand Navajos.

Mr. Shelton, by his genius, made his school a beautiful oasis in the midst of a most forbidding desert. He did more than that. By his optimistic and constructive leadership he showed the Indians what industry with persistence would accomplish and many Navajos were transformed from itinerant gamblers to prosperous and happy farmers and stockmen. With Mr. and Mrs. Shelton go the fervent "God speed" of many warm friends who appreciate their connection with a primitive but virile people marvelously to that people's benefit.



#### MINNESOTA AND KANSAS

The following remarkable statement is quoted from the St. Paul, Minnesota News. It bears upon the sad condition of Northern Minnesota since it has been adjudged "Indian Territory" and therefore "dry."

A canvass just made among business and professional men and farmers, in towns in this section of Minnesota, shows a decided feeling of sentiment against enforcement of the so-called "Indian lid," according to F. S. Lycas, president, Northern Minnesota Development Association.

The general opinion seems to be one of hostility toward the idea of federal interference and that this has caused much harm to the so-called Indian territory, and to the state as a whole because of the effect it has had in checking the immigration movement into Northern Minnesota, says Mr. Lycas.

It appears to the JOURNAL that any immigration that is kept out of a country by reason of its having no saloons is of a class that would be no help. The contention that saloons or distilleries or breweries add to the prosperity of a community was effectively refuted the other day when Kansas, a state that has been dry for forty years, burned the last bonds issued by it. It is now debt free, and not a cent of the money used to bring this condition about was derived from the liquor interests. When will Minnesota be able to offer to the immigrant who really counts, a state free from indebtedness and containing not an open saloon to threaten the safety of his children?

"IT IS our pride that gets us lots of falls as we go through the world, and yet if it were not for pride we would not likely rise high enough to get a fall. So we may safely reason that a fair amount of pride is a good thing to have."

## WHERE INDIANS WORK

By J. T. BRABNER SMITH

On every side in southwestern Colorado there are signs of great activity among the southern Ute Indians. They are building houses, clearing and fencing land, digging irrigation ditches and reservoirs and otherwise preparing, as any other American citizen might prepare, for a life of independence, comfort and usefulness.

Of the southern Utes there are but 370 and they had for years been regarded as among the least progressive of the American Indians. Nineteen years ago each individual was given an allotment of 160 acres of land, most of it lying within the fertile valley of the Pine river. The lands thus allotted are as desirable as any to be found in the west, being extremely fertile and level, with just enough fall to permit of successful irrigation. Nearly every crop which can be raised in the temperate zone can be produced.

There is an abundance of water in the Pine river and the government has constructed an elaborate irrigation system by means of which nearly every tract of Indian land can be watered. There is plenty of fuel, both wood and coal, and forage for animals. The Denver & Rio Grande railroad passes through the Indian land, and Durango, a beautiful city of 6,000 inhabitants, is but twenty miles away.

White settlers have taken as homesteads that part of the land not allotted to the Indians and they have prospered. They have built schools and churches and have constructed roads which are a marvel to the visitor and a delight to the auto tourist. They occupy good, substantial, well built homes and own big red barns. These white settlers have taken the inferior land, that which was left after the Indians were given the choicest tracts.

Meanwhile, the Indian has manifested no desire to take a hand. He has been indifferent to the fact that his own land, though by nature far superior, has lain idle, covered with sage brush, producing nothing. Eighteen months ago the total value of their home property did not exceed \$6,000; they had few good horses, but ponies innumerable; few plows, but many saddles; they spent their substance freely for whisky, but not for milk for their babies. They were consumers, but not producers. Virtually every one of them, male and female, young and old, strong weak, was given rations regularly by the government, upon which they depended for support.

Now it is different. Cato Sells, federal Indian commissioner, had not been long in office when he became conversant with the

southern Ute situation. It was clear to him that these Indians needed a change of treatment. The greatest need of the moment was a local manager for the southern Utes. Walter G. West was selected for the place and his appointment has proved to be a happy one for the Utes.

Mr. Sells' policy is to give every Indian a chance, and this is exactly what has been done at the Southern Ute agency. In order that he might have a means of support while raising a crop and to purchase seed, agricultural implements, teams and other things, there was set aside \$70,000 of the funds of the tribe. This was placed in local banks, drawing interest, to the credit of the Indians, \$200 for each individual. This money is available for expenditure for any good purpose, when approved by the local superintendent.

Another \$10,000 of their tribal money was set aside as a "revolving fund," with which to purchase in the larger markets agricultural implements, household furniture and seed in large quantities, to be sold to the individual Indians as they require, the money paid by them to go back into the revolving fund to be used again for the same purpose. In this way the Indians are able to secure staple articles at a much lower price than they would have to pay in the local markets.

A campaign of education was inaugurated among the Indians. Superintendent West is a trained agriculturist and to assist in this work there was engaged a graduate of the Kansas State Agricultural School, a man who for years taught agriculture and allied subjects in the Agricultural college of Oklahoma, Frank A. Hutto, also a trained teacher of domestic science.

Nor has the health of the Indians been overlooked. A resident physician is employed, who devotes his entire time to the Indians. When not engaged in treating those who are sick he visits their homes, instructing them in proper sanitation, ventilation, diet, personal hygiene and right living in general. By this means the health of the tribe has been gradually improved.

The southern Utes take kindly to the treatment they are receiving at the hands of the government. They are responding with new hope and a determination to become independent, self-supporting, useful citizens.

During the last year and a half thirty-two new homes have been constructed; most of them of adobe with wood floors, having at least three rooms and being well lighted and ventilated. The area of cultivated land has been nearly doubled and thirty miles of new fence has been constructed on individual allotments. Nearly every male adult has provided himself with a good young farm team and the implements necessary for successful farming.

The crops this year were very good and the beginning of winter found the southern Utes in better shape than they have been before since the advent of the white man.

### SUMMER INSTITUTES, 1916

The following Institutes will be held during the coming Summer:

Haskell, Lawrence, Kansas, .....	June 19—July 1.
Santa Fe, Santa Fe, New Mexico, .....	July 3—July 15.
Sherman, Riverside, Cal., .....	July 17—July 29.
Salem, Chemawa, Oregon, .....	July 31—Aug. 12.
Tomah, Tomah, Wisconsin, .....	July 31—Aug. 12.
Rapid City, Rapid City, S. Dak., .....	Aug. 14—Aug. 26.
Carlisle, Carlisle, Pa. ....	Aug. 14—Aug. 26.

It is especially important that the Institutes be well attended this year because of the introduction of the new course of study for Indian schools. Since the law does not grant agency employees educational leave of absence, Superintendents should detail them to attend when they can be spared.

### WHAT IS BEING DONE ON THE POTAWATOMIE RESERVATION

By "One Who Was There."

**A** FORWARD step is inaugurated here which promises results for the farmer of this reservation. Farmer A. Z. Hutto, with a view to closer co-operation, exchange of views in matters of better methods of farming, as well as social betterment in general, arranged for a number of meetings which were carried out as follows:

On the evening of December 3, a meeting was held at the Witchewah school house. The teacher, Miss Josephine Wolverton, entertained with a very nice program, following which Superintendent Snyder gave a short talk to the children. Mr. Hutto then gave us a little treat in the way of a Biopicon picture show which was greatly appreciated by the children especially. Mr. Hutto then took up the matter of corn contests. He was unable at this time to give the conditions or prizes in these contests, promising to do so later, but his remarks brought out three men there who thought they could raise just as good, or a little better, acre of corn than anyone in Kansas. Their names will be sent in for membership in the Corn Club. The attendance was large, the house being filled to capacity, and the meeting was interesting.

The next meeting was held at the Blandin school house December 8, where a nice program was given us by Miss Jessie Yeakley and her students. A talk on hygiene was given by F. J. Scott, chief clerk. Mr. Hutto and his picture slides came in again to amuse the children, after which quite a number of remarks were made on better farming. The house was crowded with an enthusiastic lot of farmers.

On December 13, the third meeting was held at the Miller school house. Here also entertainment was furnished by the rendering of a program by the teacher, Miss Mary Kennedy and her pupils, a speech by F. J. Scott, and Mr. Hutto's picture slides. A large and enthusiastic crowd of farmers were in attendance.

Last but not least, was the meeting at the Kabance school house, December 17th. A splendid program was rendered by the school under the direction of the teacher, Miss Fessie Krumm. The people enjoyed the program and picture slides, but most of all Mr. Scott's talk, as he related some good stories of his boyhood days and his attempts at speech making in school. By this time Mr. Hutto seemed to get warmed up to the occasion and gave a good talk on the need of fertilizing our land, Rotation of crops, selecting of better seed and more intensive farming. The talk was greatly appreciated by the farmers present as shown by their close attention.

The meetings were a success and were attended by the white farmers as well as the Indians. The intention is to form a permanent organization for regular meetings and in other ways of furthering our mutual interest. Mr. Hutto tells us that he purposes to keep pounding away until he gets results, and from our observations of him and his work he not only means what he says but has the energy and ability to carry his undertakings to success. He is always on the go, and both the Indian and white men believe him and believe in him and are ready to listen and help him in his efforts to build up the farm and the farmer.

Other meetings were announced as follows: January 5, 1916, at the Miller school house; January 10, 1916, at the Blandin school house; January 15, 1916, at the Kabance school house;

It is intended at the first of these meetings to take up the question of a permanent association. Mr. Hutto will by this time be able to give the conditions of membership in the Corn Contest Club. It was originally intended to form this organization by allowing membership to Indians only, but after the white farmers came to the meetings and took an interest, it now seems certain that a farmer's organization of both Indian and white farmers will be formed. After the explanation of condition and prizes in the Corn Contest Club is given those who wish may have the opportunity of joining, and the names will be sent in. Following are the names of those who now wish to join the Corn Club: Frank Kabance, Joe Kabance, Joe Nockto-nock, Joe Hale, Frank Blandin, Indians; A. C. Richards, Ross Loughmiller, W. A. Loughmiller, William Tweedy, Charles Batterson, and John Morgan, whites.



## Chilocco News in General



Mrs. Mary LeClair and sister of Ponca City, visited with Metha and Francis Waters during the past month.

Mrs. Jones has been on the "sick list" for the past two weeks. Miss Inez Denny has been in charge of the laundry.

We are glad to hear Lucinda Bushyhead is up and able to be around. She is recovering from an operation for appendicitis

Mr. and Mrs. Hill treated the printer boys to a fine chicken dinner on January 22. The boys appreciate the treat very much.

Mrs. Alice Louthan, teacher, has been transferred. She goes to teach at the Pawnee Indian School, where Mr. Louthan is farmer.

Mr. Cleaver Warden of Carleton, Oklahoma, visited his son, Robert, who has been down with pneumonia. We are glad to hear he is recovering.

Mr. Hugh Chee and family of Mescalero, New Mexico, visited Rufus Sago who is recovering from an attack of pneumonia. Mr. Chee is the step-father of Rufus.

Mr. E. A. Porter, principal teacher, spent several days at Morocco, Indiana. He was called away by the illness and death of his mother. He returned January twenty-first.

Mr. John Blossom and family of Locust Grove, were counted among the visitors this month. They visited with their son Willie, who has been down with pneumonia.

News comes to us that Venie Johnson, who enrolled as a student at Chilocco, September 13, 1912, for a term of three years, died January 1, 1916. She leaves many sorrowing friends who mourn her loss.

Mrs. Nora Hayman of Wyandotte, Oklahoma, mother of Claud and Henrietta, spent several days at Chilocco. She says her greatest pleasure is to visit Chilocco where Indian boys and girls are trained to be of some use in the world.

Miss Corlie F. Dunster who left us last year to recuperate in health and to attend school has just been elected to the attractive position of Supervisor of Rural Schools for Sawyer county, Wisconsin. This is her home county, therefore it seems that this one prophet is not without honor in her own country.

News comes to us that Polly Diamond and Malcolm Longhorn, both former students, were married recently. Polly, a member of the Caddo tribe, enrolled September 12, 1912, for a term of three years, which she completed. Malcolm, a member of the Wichita tribe, enrolled September 12, 1909. He remained for a period of four years. Both were popular among the students and their many friends wish them success.

Miss May Zeigler has resigned as teacher. She goes to reside with her parents at Harrison, Arkansas.

Mr. M. B. Cooper of Washunga, visited his children, Bessie, Medora and Johnnie Cooper, during the past month.

### ITEMS FROM VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS

#### DOMESTIC ART DEPARTMENT

About 4,400 towels have been made recently for the different homes.

The domestic art girls have made fifty party dresses during the month of January.

Two pupils in the domestic art department have begun on a twenty-five piece crochet luncheon set for the domestic science department.

Each girl in domestic art has been quite busy the last few weeks. Some are doing fancy work while others are working on the party dresses.

Several classes of the domestic art girls have begun on their exhibit contest work and a few have their exhibit work finished. All are very much interested in the exhibits.

The sewing department girls have almost finished a very pretty set of uniform dresses for the small girls. They are one-piece blue panama: collars and cuffs finished with red silk ties.

There are quite a few pennants and pillow tops on exhibit in this department, besides a great many pieces of fancy work and various other things. Chilocco pillow tops can be bought for \$2.00 each; pennants, 75 cents each.

#### THE VOCATIONS

The blacksmiths have remodeled the bath at Home Two and rebuilt the iron partitions for the showers; it was a big job but promptly and satisfactorily done.

More upholstery has been recently done by this department and there is no question of their efficiency in transforming a worn out chair or settee into a new and useful article.

If you want to see a product of the carpenters' and painters' just step into our library and see the new book stacks made by the boys of the carpentry departments and finished by the painters.

The masons are going to work somewhat of a transformation in the appearance of our lawns in the spring. There will be a number of concrete benches placed upon the lawns at approved points which will make the ceremonies at commencement much more enjoyed by our visitors and also prove a welcome furnishing at our lawn socials during the summer.

The carpenters will also enter into the job of finishing the school room basement as they will place wood floors in all rooms and halls, which will add materially to the comfort of teachers and pupils who go to school in these rooms.

There has been handed the masonry department a request for 500 standard concrete fence posts, which will be completed as rapidly as possible, for use in the spring. 170 posts for poultry fence will also be manufactured during the winter.

Wagons and implements have received the attention of the blacksmithing department with much better success since the arrival of the hub-boring machine and the tenoning machine recently received.

The harness-making department has the repairs on farm harness about finished. They also are expecting some new machinery which will greatly reduce the time taken on shoes and will also be a great addition to the stitching of heavy work.

Owing to the change of the order of the concrete mixer we are unable to finish the several jobs of concreting that we expected to use this machine upon, as it will not be delivered for several weeks yet. The old machine will have to serve one last time if the weather moderates sufficiently to complete the work.

The printers recently requisitioned the services of the blacksmiths in tying the corners of their building to prevent settling out of the walls. The blacksmiths responded promptly and the result was, some holes drilled by the masons, and some good stout rods made and placed by the blacksmiths and the walls drawn back in place.

The carpenters have just finished placing the new sash that were bought for Home Two, in the basement, and the second and the third floors. The result is a change in the appearance of the windows but it is for the better as the smaller glass, when broken, are not so expensive to replace and the time to replace a small light is not so great as for a larger one.

The painter and his detail have made quite a change at Home Three lately. The play rooms in the basement have all been painted and the woodwork grained. The color scheme seems to be quite popular and has made for cheerfulness all around. The clothing room has been treated to a finish of white and is much lighter than before. At present the force is engaged in refinishing the bathrooms and here again the effect is pronounced. The Home Two bathroom has also come in for attention and is considered well done in white and brown. Now for the School building basement, ceiling and side walls—a room at a time. Flat white will be used on the ceilings and the walls will be finished in watercolors.

#### FARM NOTES.

The farm boys are very busy preparing land for the sowing of oats.

Recent moisture received by the way of snow and rain is of great benefit to the growing wheat.

A part of the Chilocco 1915 wheat crop is being placed on the market at the present writing.

The sixty-two head of three-year old steers which are being fed for the market are doing fine and will be ready for topping the market in a few weeks.

Seventy-three head of hogs were sold on the Oklahoma City market January 14. The average weight being 314 pounds. They topped the market at \$7.35 per 100 lbs. This goes to show that the farmers are a busy force.

#### DAIRY DEPARTMENT.

We have an abundance of feed of all kinds to carry us through till spring.

The cows are producing an average of 100 gallons of milk daily; this is pretty good for this time of year.

32 calves are receiving milk twice daily. 10 gallons of whole milk and 32 gallons of skim milk are used for this purpose.

Everything seems to be working nicely in the dairy department this winter. We have 115 head of stock to care for at present, which means no small task for the boys, but they all seem to be taking more interest in their work than usual.

#### ATHLETIC NEWS NOTES.

The basket-ball season at Chilocco, as in past years, has been a very successful one. Out of ten games played to date, nine have been won, consider too, that four of the hardest games were played away from home. This is an exceptionally creditable record for any school.

The first game on the schedule was with St. John's College from Winfield, Kansas. This team was defeated by the score 49 to 25.

Next the Indians went to Arkansas City, Kansas, where in semi-darkness, they defeated the High school team by the score of 48 to 31.

Friends University of Wichita, Kansas, came third on the list. Their team came full of fight and good team work, but were beaten. The score being 31-22 in favor of the Indians.

The Oklahoma State Technical School five came on January 12th, and in a very one-sided game were beaten by the score of 61 to 15. The same evening the Newkirk High School team played a game with our second team and they also were "romped on".

The Native Sons of California, came January 18, and were defeated. They were sent on their way sadder, but wiser, the score being 29 to 17.

"Chief" Jones and his squad attacked the State Technical School five at Tonkawa on January 14, and in a fierce encounter, completely routed the enemy, winning the game by the score of 34 to 14.

The base of operation was shifted to Weatherford, Oklahoma, where the Southwestern State

Normal quintet was defeated in two games. The first by the score of 43 to 35; and the second 33 to 29.

From Weatherford "The Invincibles" wended their way to the old camping ground at Norman, where the mighty Oklahoma University five awaited them, loaded with the most modern ammunition obtainable. The first game was played on Friday when the Indians were decisively defeated by the score of 17 to 34.

January 29th the second game was played with Oklahoma University still opposed. Chilocco turned the tables as you will see by reading the account as given by the Daily Oklahoman below:

Coupling their same fierce aggressiveness displayed in Friday's game with a better ability to connect with the baskets the swift Chilocco Indian team defeated the Sooner quintet in the University gym here Saturday afternoon by the narrow margin of a single point. The score was 39 to 38.

It was the first defeat for Sooner athletes since the opening of the current school year.

Zuniga and Roach were veritable wizards at long distance shots and the score with a minute to play stood 37 to 39 for the visitors. In the last few seconds of play Captain McCasland for the Sooners had a good opportunity to shoot a short one but it hung on the rim of the basket and dropped outside. A second after there was a foul and McCasland shot the free chance for foul but time ended before the tying score could be made.

Zuniga led both teams in scoring, getting eight goals, some from very difficult angles and making three baskets after fouls.

Roach of the Indians was second with eight field goals and Montgomery and McCasland tied for third, with fourteen points scored each.

Whisenant, Sooner guard, again showed up in the limelight by his aggressive play and succeeded in throwing four beautiful field shots. His nearest competitor in playing hard and fast, was Roach, Chilocco forward.

The lineup:

OKLAHOMA.	Position.	CHILOCCO.
Montgomery	Forward	Roach
Ponder	Forward	Zuniga
McCasland	Center	Kitchcommie
Brewer	Guard	Whitree
Whisenant	Guard	Doshinko

Subs.—Woolworth for Whitree, Brewer for Montgomery, Fields for Brewer.

Field goals.—Zuniga 8, Roach 8, McCasland 7, Montgomery 6, Whisenant 4, Kitchcommie 2. Free throws.—Zuniga 3, Ponder 2, Montgomery 2.

#### Miscellaneous Items.

Dr. Robertson, head of Chicago health department, cautioned teachers to have fresh, moist air in their schoolrooms. "It is useless to sow arithmetic, geography and spelling unless you have fresh air to make them grow."—The Indian News, Genoa, Nebraska.

From the Native American, published by the Phoenix, Arizona, Indian school, we get the news that Miss Esther Davis, until recently assistant seamstress at that school, has been transferred and promoted to the position of seamstress at the Kickapoo school, Horton, Kansas. Miss

Davis is a Chilocco graduate and we are pleased to learn of her promotion.

From the Brule Farmer and Stockman, published by the Indian school at Lower Brule, S. D., we learn that the following supervisors have been in that territory recently: L. F. Michael, R. E. L. Newberne, M. D., W. R. Rosenkrans, Joseph A. Murphy, M. D. They add that no severe criticism was received from any of these efficient inspectors.

Mr. E. J. Peacore writes that educational work on the Fort Peck reservation is progressing very satisfactorily when school closed for Christmas holidays with 430 out of a scholastic population of 470 in attendance. Those out were in nearly all instances excused by the physicians. Since Christmas temperature ranging from twenty to sixty degrees below zero has interfered somewhat with day school attendance.

Mr. E. A. Upton, Official Examiner of Inheritances, left here on December 18th, 1915, after several months work at this Agency, where he practically completed all pending heirship matters. From here he went to the Ponca Agency, and more recently has moved on to the Quapaw Agency at Wyandotte, Oklahoma. Mr. Upton is assisted by Mr. A. B. Cook as stenographer. These men did a large amount of work here at this Agency and did it well.—Shawnee (Okla.) Indian Scout.

From The Indian News, published at the Genoa school, Genoa, Nebraska, we learn that Mrs. Robert Leith of Oakdale, Nebraska, is to again become a teacher at that school. Mr. and Mrs. Leith were, a few years back—seemingly a very few, among Chilocco's employees. We remember Mrs. Leith as an efficient teacher, one who could properly chastise a "Bud Meads" too, if the occasion demanded—that is, in the opinion of the writer, one of her former pupils, she could, although I believe her services have been without a demonstration in this particular line. Mr. Leith will remain at Oakdale where he is running a general merchandise store.

A "Returned Students" association is being organized among the Omahas, which will include pupils from all the non-reservation schools, but will exclude all who ran away from or were expelled from those schools. The gathering place will be in one of the agency buildings at Macy.

The following are the nominating committee: Mrs. Mary Tyndall Mitchell, Mrs. Minnie Hamilton, Mrs. Mary Merrick Walker, Mrs. Francis Walker, Wallace Miller and Parish Sausoci.

Superintendent Axel Johnson of the Omaha agency is very helpful in encouraging and assisting work of this sort. Such associations keep alive the school spirit and foster the growth of the good which every school strives to implant.—The Indian News, Genoa, Nebraska.

#### The Carpenters and Nurserymen Entertain.

On the evening of January twenty-sixth the Chilocco carpenters and nurserymen held their annual reception in the gymnasium, which was beautifully decorated with shavings and pennants.

The program consisted mostly of dancing, and each dance was "ladies' choice." In his address of welcome Mr. Wilson reminded the ladies of the fact that this was a year—leap-year—in which they might choose in all things.

Refreshments were served by the boys almost as gracefully as they could have been by the girls. There were tables provided with various games, and everyone enjoyed the evening.

#### A New Arrival at the Schaal Home.

Miss A. Have you heard the latest?

Miss B. No. What is it?

Miss A. The Schaals have a little baby girl.

Miss B. I don't believe it.

Miss A. All right. It's true though.

Miss B. Where did they get it?

Miss A. They brought it home with them from Winfield last evening. Then questions like these came thick and fast from all who heard the conversation.

How old is it?

What is its name?

What's the color of its hair?

How many teeth does it have?

Can it walk? etc., etc.

The road leading to the Schaal cottage was tramped upon by many feet all day Saturday and Sunday, all anxious to see the Schaal baby. They came away full of praise for the little one. Her friendliness and ready smile won the hearts of all who have seen her, and the result is the following announcement:

#### RUTH MARIAN

HAS COME TO LIVE AT THE HOME OF  
MR. AND MRS. SCHAAL.

A SHOWER IN HER HONOR

WILL DESCEND FEBRUARY 8, 1916,

AT SEVEN O'CLOCK, P. M.

AT THE SCHAAL COTTAGE.

Mr. and Mrs. Schaal have for some time been thinking of adopting a child and the opportunity for doing so came last Friday, January 28, when they went to Winfield and met the agents of the Children's Aid Society, and brought Ruth Marian home with them and she now has the love and attention of fond parents, an excellent home and many admiring aunts and uncles.

#### A New Arrival at the Home of Mr. and Mrs. Holloway.

There is a new arrival at the home of the Holloways, and it's not Mrs. Shroyer either, for on Saturday morning, January 29th, a fine little baby girl arrived to add more sunshine and happiness to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Holloway and Edna.

Mrs. Shroyer of Dawogaic, Michigan, Mr. Holloway's sister, is visiting with them and is assisting Mrs. Holloway as well as occasionally reminding Mr. Holloway that he is an employe and must stay with his work—away from the house—at least a wee bit of the time.

## 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, 8:25 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, 9:20 a. m.; No. 607, 5:37 p. m. Stop on Signal.

NORTHBOUND—No. 608, 10:13 a. m.; No. 612, 6:00 p. m. Stop on Signal.

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

## W. S. PECK The Modern Grocer

Orders Taken and Special  
Delivery for Chilocco

217 S. Summit St., Arkansas City, Kans.

## T. B. Oldroyd & Sons

House Furnishings  
Undertaking

Good Stock; Reasonable Prices  
Square Treatment

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