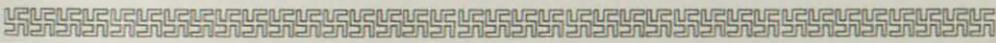


# The Indian School Journal

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



VOLUME SIXTEEN

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## REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RETURNED STUDENTS

*To Conference of Superintendents and Others,  
Held in Washington, January 3 to 8, 1916*



**I**T is the earnest desire of this conference emphatically to endorse the principles and policies recommended for social betterment as set forth under the caption "Community Meetings and Returned Students," pp. 14 and 15 of General Suggestions of the Tentative Course of Study. These fully and aptly set forth many of the possible and really essential betterments that should come therefrom to our Indian people. The work in Civics and Current Events should prepare the student in school for visions of broader and higher social development after school days are over. It should stimulate interest and promote participation in all things that may touch the general community interest and welfare. The students in school and the returned students can give excellent missionary service if they will devote themselves

to the general welfare rather than to self-interest and personal ambition.

The non-reservation schools can materially assist the returning students by sending them back imbued with the resolve not to become "problems" but tactful, sensible, persistent helpers of others—their parents, their neighbors, the pupils in the reservation schools, rather than with the expectation of receiving further solicitous attention on the part of Government employees and the home community.

Students, and particularly girl students, returning to the reservations from the non-reservation schools should be met by the Superintendent of the reservation or by some person designated by him, safely conducted to their homes and turned over to their parents. The latter should previously be counselled by the Superintendent as to their oversight and guidance, and the Superintendent should personally establish relations of confidence and friendship with them. The returned

returned Students," pp. 14 and 15 of General Suggestions of the Tentative Course of Study. These fully and aptly set forth many of the possible and really essential betterments that should come therefrom to our Indian people. The work in Civics and Current Events should prepare the student in school for visions of broader and higher social development after school days are over. It should stimulate interest and promote participation in all things that may touch the general community interest and welfare. The students in school and the returned students can give excellent missionary service if they will devote themselves

students should be expected and if necessary required to report to the Superintendent personally or by letter each fortnight or month for a suitable period. The students records should be sent by the Superintendent of the non-reservation school to the reservation Superintendent at the same time that the latter is informed of the probable time of arrival, together with such comments as will aid the Superintendent and the parents best to understand and aid them. By such procedure the initial difficulties of the newly returned students in the direction of re-adaptation to the reservation life may be made smoother and their safety surer.

In our endeavors to aid young people of this class, it is well to remember that it will easily be possible to go too far in some directions, to place too much emphasis on organizations and meetings, and too little on the necessity on the part of the students of cultivating self-reliance and quietly and cheerfully going about the matter of "making good."

Helping these students is so intimately connected with the general welfare work in the community that the two go hand in hand.

In elaboration of the suggestions made in the Tentative Course of Study (pp. 14 and 15), the following agencies may be employed for raising the moral, intellectual and economic standards of the community:

1. A well-conducted reservation newspaper or bulletin containing, besides selected items of personal and neighborhood news, simply written informative and instructive articles calculated to encourage and stimulate industry, thrift healthful conditions and right conduct.

2. Educational campaigns by means of posters, campaigns similar to those

conducted in some of the eastern cities and towns and on a few reservations, adapted to meet local conditions.

3. Circulating libraries carefully selected to fit the mental age of the Indians to be served.

4. Visual instruction by means of moving pictures selected for their educational value.

5. Educational exhibits at the larger centers of population, such as infant welfare, health and thrift exhibits, arranged according to the plans in vogue elsewhere.

6. Community meetings, singing classes, and other musical organizations, literary clubs, dramatic organizations, debating societies, cooking, sewing and canning clubs and the various kinds of farm clubs provided for by the extension work of the various institutions of the several states.

Newly arrived students should be induced to join the local organization and encouraged to take part in its activities.

Night classes might well be organized for the benefit of those desiring to receive such instruction as can be offered, whether of books or things. Such classes should open new opportunities for the older people and at the same time afford returned students a chance not only to benefit their own race but also to demonstrate the desirability and practical value of education.

It should be borne in mind that there may easily be harmful as well as helpful organizations and meetings,—organizations which become little more than cliques and meetings which occasion neglect of homes and work and cultivate a restless desire for amusement and public attention, without compensating results.

Community associations should not be allowed to develop in this direction

or to interfere with the industry and thrift of their homes and farms, but should lend every aid and encouragement to rational home life. Matters of administration should not be taken up without previous consultation with the reservation superintendent. Meetings should not be held too often and evening sessions should begin early and close early. The programs should be carefully planned in advance. Besides musical, literary and dramatic entertainments for the entire neighborhood, questions relating to the improvement of the home and the farm should be taken up and discussed with the aid, if possible, of suitable instructors. The organizations should include all persons on the reservation who can be induced to attend and take part or listen.

It should be remembered that a great part of the aid given by Superintendents and their employees to returned students should be inconspicuous and personal rather than public and ostentatious.

In the last analysis, much, if indeed not all, will depend upon the personality, enthusiasm and devotion of the persons concerned in this work. Given all of these conditions, there is little limit to the possibilities of achievement.

(Signed.) WM. B. FREER,  
Chairman.

Members:

WM. B. FREER, Chairman.  
L. W. WHITE,  
CHAS. M. BUCHANAN,  
JAMES B. ROYCE,  
JESSE F. HOUSE.



## SMILE AND PUSH

By WARREN E. COMSTOCK

The days of self-effacement  
Are mainly in the past;  
If you would get the "Melon"  
You must keep going fast—  
Smile and Push.

Now specialize your talent,  
And concentrate your will,  
The lines of least resistance  
Oft lead you up a hill—  
Smile and Push.

All things in life worth doing  
Must be done well, you know.  
With Faith and Hope have courage;  
Keep up your Pep and Go!  
Smile and Push.

# UNITED STATES INDIAN EXHIBIT AT SAN DIEGO

SPECIAL JOURNAL CORRESPONDENCE



IN accordance with the requirements of the Kettner resolution, which provided for the transfer of the Government Exhibits at San Francisco to San Diego, to be exhibited at the Panama-California International Exposition at that place. Congress ordered such exhibits sent to San Diego for installation under the supervision of the Government Exhibit Board.

As the space at San Diego was not sufficient to accommodate all the material as shown at San Francisco, only the most important sections were shipped to San Diego. The Exhibits are now being installed at San Diego and will be in place, completed, at the opening of this year's show, March 18.

The Indian Exhibit was one of those selected for installation at the Panama-California Exposition and, with different arrangement of display, will be practically the same as at San Francisco. In some respects it will be a better exhibit; in some respects not so artistic or complete on account of the space at San Diego being too small. Some material had to be left out on this account. Three times the space allotted could have been used to good advantage by the Indian Office exhibit.

The Government, with its exhibits, will occupy several buildings. A number of the departments will exhibit in the Sacramento Building, which will contain nothing but Government Exhibits. The Indian Office exhibit will occupy the east end of this build-

ing. The Nevada State building has been turned over to the United States for use of the Agricultural Department Exhibit. The Smithsonian Institute will occupy a large part of the Science of Man building.

Practically the same men who made the installation at San Francisco are now at work here installing the Government exhibits and so far as the writer is able to judge the exhibits at San Diego will be as prominent a part of the San Diego Exposition as they were of the San Francisco Exposition.

As at San Francisco, the Indian Exhibit at the Panama-California International Exposition will contain work executed by pupils at most every school in the United States Indian Service and, with pictures and examples from the schoolrooms, will be a general exposition, in a modest way, of the work now being carried on in these government institutions for the benefit of Indian Youth. The material has not been assembled because of its superiority, but with an idea to furnish the layman a good idea of the class of work and general results throughout the entire scope of the work in the Indian schools, both on and off the reservation. It is a representative exhibit.

Every visitor who sees the Indian Exhibit at San Diego, I know, will have a more wholesome respect for the ability of the coming Indian generation. The nature of the exhibit will cause this—and if it does, who will dare say the exhibit will not be a pronounced success from every standpoint?

# UNCLE JOSH LINES UP HIS NEPHEW

By C. C. CUSTER,

Chief Engineer, Chilocco School

**G**OOD morning, Bill. What makes you look so glum this morning? Lost your job at the factory? Don't know why they discharged you? Come, Bill I want to have a heart to heart talk with you. I promised your father when he died that I would keep my eye on you and I have been trying to do so.

"Now to begin at the beginning, I know they need men at the factory and that you must have been discharged for 'cause'. Try to be honest with yourself and see if you can't find the reason why it happened. Don't talk to me about 'ill-luck' and 'misfortune,' as these had nothing to do with it.

"Is it not a fact that you often came late to work, that you took no interest in your work, but tried to shirk and cut corners; that you showed yourself unwilling to take pains with details; that you were not accommodating and helpful, and that you got to be an eyesore to the boss? All these things I can guess. I hear very often of men getting promoted at the factory, and I judge your father's son is intelligent enough to figure out why he has not been among that number.

"It gives me pain to observe that you have taken to cigarettes and late hours with boon companions, and the results will be easy to foretell if you don't change your habits.

"How can you expect to hold a good job until you render yourself competent? A young man who intends to succeed in his business should spend

a good part of his spare time in studying the details of his trade. Perfect yourself in your business and preferment will come as a matter of course. Time and tide wait for no man. Fortune knocks at every one's door; take care that she finds you at home and prepared. There is a tide in the affairs of man which taken at its flow leads to fame and fortune.

"How should you begin?

"Get a job in another shop and begin by doing well whatever comes to your hand. Use your brains to further your employer's interests. If you expect to be promoted over your fellow workmen you must show yourself more trustworthy and a better workman. You will find that competition is very close in all lines of business and your first promotion may come slowly, but you will find there is plenty of room at the top. Make yourself so useful to your employer that he can't afford to do without you and your wages will be increased as a matter of course. Don't worry about the other fellow that has a 'pull.' A 'pull' may put a man into a job, but it will not enable him to fill it with credit. Remember that each job you hold must be filled with credit in order that each successive position may be a stepping stone to something better. Success is more a matter of method than the possession of any genius on your part. There is no easy road to success. Nothing can take the place of thorough preparation for your work, application to your work, and patience, politeness and tact in dealing with your fellow men. Keeping everlast-

ingly at it along these lines brings success.

“There is always a scarcity of good competent men, and to such men promotion generally comes about as fast as they take care of it.

“Last, but not least, in order to attain a responsible position in life, your habits must be correct. In a large manufacturing concern one of the foremen had resigned and there was a consultation in the office as to who should be selected to fill the place, the names of the most expert workmen being mentioned in connection therewith. One man passed over because he had a temper which he could not control; another was passed over because he was unpopular with his fellow workmen and could not thus be expected to handle men with success; it was whispered that another man habitually

used liquor and had no moral standing in the community in which he lived. Then another was extravagant in his personal habits, left his debts unpaid, and the opinion was expressed that being unable to correctly look after his private finances, he could not be trusted to administer the company's affairs economically and successfully. And so it went, the principle being emphasized that a company must employ reputable men for all its more responsible positions.

“And so, my dear nephew, you had better sit down and have a good think; scratch yourself and see if there is any manhood left in you, and then get up and take a fresh start.

“Yes, you say it is easy enough for me to say all of this, and so it is, but most of us fail to realize the truth of these things until it is too late to profit thereby.”



## HOW THE SOUL GROWS

BY SUSAN COOLIDGE

How does the soul grow? Not all in a minute!  
 Now it may lose ground and now it may win it;  
 Now it resolves, and again the will faileth;  
 Now it rejoiceth and now it bewaileth;  
 Now its hopes fructify, then they are blighted,  
 Now it walks sunnily, now gropes benighted,  
 Fed by discouragements, taught by disaster,  
 So it goes forward, now slower, now faster,  
 Till, all the pain past, and the failure made whole,  
 It is full grown and the Lord rules the soul.

# INDIAN IMMOM

BY HARRIET M. BEDELL



N Indian camp would be incomplete without the bath lodge or Immom. It is a relic of antiquity—in fact the Indians do not remember a time when it was not used.

The bath is taken with much ceremony and is in nearly all their rites is religious in character.

A semispherical frame of flexible wood is made about four feet high and ten feet in diameter. It is covered with blankets, skins, etc, then a fire is made around the outside pile of stones and when they are hot, a man is appointed to put them inside the lodge and another places them in a hole in the center.

Just outside is placed a buffalo head in which the Great Spirit is supposed to be lodged and the peace pipe filled with tobacco is laid near it.

The first man then asks some one to put med-

icine on top of the lodge. Later it also is placed near the buffalo head.

Covers are then let down and water is poured over the hot stones producing a steam and making a sweat bath possible. The one who owns the lodge prays and four songs are sung. The lodge cover is put up to let in cold air and in a short time put down again and four more songs sung. This is repeated four times after which the bath is completed and they all smoke the peace pipes while sitting just outside around the fire.





## INDIAN SONGS

*Des Moines (Ia.) Leader*



**T**HOROUGHLY in line with the traditional attitude of the white man toward the Indian is the fact that it has been reserved to the present day to get sufficiently into the confidence of the red man to know him intimately.

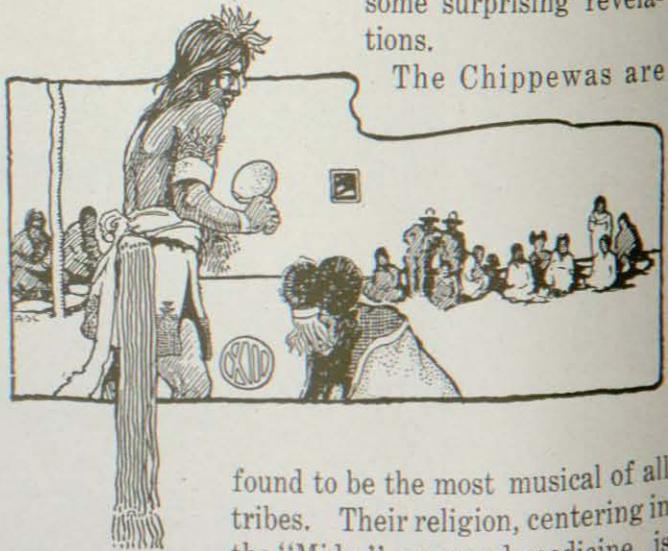
The Smithsonian Institution has for the last few years been studying Indian Music, and in the discoveries which have come with the songs are totally new revelations of Indian character.

It has been discovered that the Indian has song for every action and emotion of his life and for every important event in his history, that some of these songs have been handed down from lip to lip for a thousand years, as were the Norse sagas and the Welsh mabinogi. The existence of these songs was unsuspected for centuries, simply because they were so closely linked with thoughts of the supernatural that no Indian would sing before a white man.

Indian songs in their native version do not conform to our idea of music, but the composer Cadman has recently

shown that they can easily be adapted to a musical rendering suitable for the concert stage. Miss Frances Densmore has conducted the Smithsonian Institution's research, and with the aid of a phonographic recording outfit, she has obtained records of over 1,000 Indian songs. They contain some surprising revelations.

The Chippewas are



found to be the most musical of all tribes. Their religion, centering in the "Mide," or grand medicine, is furnished with a great song cycle. Strangely enough considering our views of the traditional Indian character, there is not one word in the Mide cycle on the subject of war or the enemies of the Chippewa tribe. The songs teach that good men live to old age, that evil deeds bring their own punishment upon the offender, that church membership offers no absolution for evil. Lying, stealing and the use of alcohol are strictly forbidden. The Chippewas have songs relating to

war, love and corn planting, but they do not figure in the inner religious shrine of the tribe.

The American colonists and the people of the United States have never sought to be fair with the Indians, nor tried to understand him. It is possible that practically ever Indian war might have been avoided by giving the red men a fair shake. Most of the frontier massacres, including the trouble in Dakota which lead to the death of Custer, were caused by violation of Indian treaties on the part of white men.

In a few more years all of the American Indians will be ready for citizenship. They will gradually be assimilated by the white race, disappearing as tribes before they are lost as a race. They will forget their songs, their traditions and their tribal history. It is fortunate that this study of the Indian has not been deferred until too late. The songs and legends are preserved now. In two more generations they would have vanished, and the story of the American Indian would have been scarcely more than the account of his retreat.



## THE MAN WHO WINS

CHARLES R. BARRETT

The man who wins is an average man:  
Not built on any peculiar plan,  
Not blessed with any peculiar luck;  
Just steady and earnest and full of pluck.

When asked a question he does not "guess"—  
He knows, and answers "no" or "yes;"  
When set a task that the rest can't do,  
He buckles down till he's put it through.

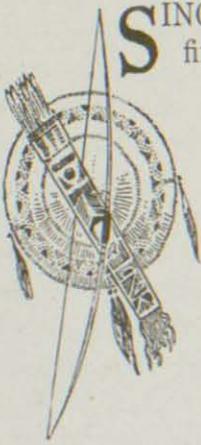
Three things he's learned: that the man who tries  
Finds favor in his employer's eyes;  
That it pays to know more than one thing well;  
That it doesn't pay all he knows to tell.

So he works and waits; till one fine day  
There's a better job with bigger pay,  
And the men who shirked whenever they could  
Are bossed by the man whose work made good.

For the man who wins is the man who works,  
Who neither labor nor trouble shirks,  
Who uses his hands, his head, his eyes:  
The man who wins is the man who tries.

# APPOINTMENT OF INDIAN AGENTS

FROM THE *Dubuque (IOWA) Republican*



**S**INCE the time when the first white settlers landed in America there has been almost constant friction between the aboriginal inhabitants and the new comers. The ever onward march of civilization, the desire for territory and the irresistible expansion of the white race have made this friction one of the mighty problems to be solved. The early colonists found three possible ways of dealing with the Indians: "(1) To recognize the sovereignty of the Indians and their ownership of the land. (2) To recognize their political sovereignty without recognizing their right to the soil. (3) To refuse to treat with them as independent nations in any way." In theory at least some of the early settlers chose the second policy and made treaties but when the Indians refused to give up the right of ownership to the lands the settlers proceeded to take possession by force without regard to prior ownership. The first official treaty was made with the Delawares in 1778 "and maintained the pretense of recognizing the sovereignty of the native tribes until 1871." Since that time the law has prohibited treaties. The Indian has never had a very definite idea just where he stood as regards his citizenship. He has not been allowed to transfer land without consent of the government. Even the supreme court has failed to make the matter any more satisfactory than that

of Associate Justice McLean in 1832, who said: "They (the Indians) do not constitute \* \* \* a foreign state \* \* \* and yet, having the right of self-government, they, in some sense, form a state."

Slowly but surely the red man has seen his hunting grounds pass from his possession and into the hands of his more civilized but often more unjust brother while he has been powerless to better his condition or to demand his rights. Ever since the land was first occupied by the whites there have been attempts, more or less in good faith, to make peace with the slowly retreating tribes. But the story of one failure is the story of all. The white man's greed has urged him on until he has encroached upon unceded lands and then came unavailing protests, massacres, conflicts with the troops, more land ceded and more presents given and peace settled once more upon the country. But the peace was a very unstable affair and because of some tactless pioneer the same thing was to do over again with the same results. And so it has gone on.

From the early settler with all his faults to the modern Indian agent, with his weaknesses none the less present but not so apparent, is a long story and the result was slow in coming. All the different lines of work performed by the Indian agent were to be found in the early dealings with the red man. Some of the early governors met with the Indians and made certain satisfactory agreements with them. Men who had a knowledge of the language of the tribe were often asked to represent the government in some dealings.

New York was the first to formulate a working plan in dealing with the Indians and this was by a board of commissioners appointed by the governor. In 1698 a special secretary was appointed to carry out the wishes of this commission. This secretary, in New York, was one William Johnson in whom the Indians had the greatest confidence since he was a most tactful and hospitable man. He was an "Irish farmer, trader, diplomat and soldier all at once and he succeeded not so much by the position he held as by the power of his personality." Interest in the Indians having waned the New York assembly refused to furnish Johnson with presents for the Indians and so he resigned the office and went among them only as a private trader but their friendship was not lost. After awhile he was reappointed to the office. While there was never any but the kindest feeling between Johnson and the Indians there was considerable friction from the army as some of the officers were jealous of Johnson's popularity.

Some of the missionaries among the different tribes acted as agents and had a great influence. Others of the colonies attempted with more or less success to establish more friendly relations with the Indians.

One of the most successful agents was Col. George Morgan who was appointed in 1776 and who had a multitude of duties to perform. He is described as a man of character and noted for his generosity and strict honesty, —qualities rare among Indian agents and much admired by the Indians.

A multitude of men have held the office since the days of William Johnson and some of them have been men of such character that much of the lawlessness of these misused people is traceable to the shameful treatment received from these agents.

The first agency established within the present boundaries of Iowa was in 1838 when Joseph M. Street was stationed near what is now Agency City. This was the Sac and Fox agency. In speaking of this agency the Iowa Journal of History and Politics says: "The necessary buildings were erected and in 1839 Agent Street moved his family to the new center but died the following year. So beloved was the former agent that when Chief Wapello died in 1842, he requested that he be buried near his white friend. Joseph M. Street was succeeded by his son-in-law, John Beach, a graduate of West Point, and in ability and character a worthy successor of the man who had filled a difficult position with justice to his wards and honor to the United States.

"The total number of Indians in charge of Agent Beach was about 2,300, and these were divided into some six villages. The home of the agent was a two-story frame house; and in its vicinity were the office, the blacksmith shop, and the stables, built at the expense of the government by a contractor from Clarksville, Missouri. Such was the establishment which was expected to teach the Indians industry and obedience to law and at the same time protect them from the white men who were constantly breaking the law. Soon after the establishment of the agency, two mills were built. Both were soon destroyed by floods, but one was rebuilt by Agent John Beach and a saw-mill was also constructed. These two mills were burned in the summer of 1842 and Agent Beach reported that he was sure the incendiaries were men who were angry because they had been driven off the reservation. With men of this sort watching every chance to enter the reservation or to debauch and annoy the Indians,

the agent in charge had no easy post, nor could he hope to arouse much enthusiasm among his charges for improving lands which white men were already staking out as claims.

"The Indians who came in close contact with the whites, were in a pitiable condition. They had lost their former game supply, but were not yet convinced of the necessity of agriculture. Herded into reservations by United States troops, who were also expected to defend them from their enemies, the Sac and Foxes, like other Indian tribes in the same condition, became beggars and drunkards. In spite of the efforts of agents and officers, the example of the lawless and degraded whites on the outskirts of the reservation made any real progress on the part of the Indians impossible.

"A few additional features of agency life are furnished by the Winnebago sub-agency on Turkey river, near Fort Atkinson, in the territory of Iowa. According to a report made in 1846 by J. E. Fletcher, the sub-agent, a carpenter was provided, who was chiefly occupied in making coffins for the Indians. A physician was constantly employed, and a school under Rev. David Lowry with three women and two men teachers attempted to educate the reluctant Indians. Moreover, judging from a report of the secretary of war for that year, this sub-agency employed, in addition to the officers already named, six smiths, a steward, a cook, an overseer, fifteen laborers, and one interpreter. This last employe and one of the laborers were half-breeds, the rest were whites. David Lowry, the superintendent of the school at this time, had been the sub-agent when the agency was first located here, about 1839. His ideas of Indian education are set forth in October of that year in his report to Governor Dodge of Wisconsin territory, in which he said: 'The Indian can only be redeemed from his present degraded state by the protecting policy of

the government removing him where inter-course with the white man can be prohibited, and establishing school farms among them, under the supervision of competent agents.' It was comparatively easy to remove the Indians, but it proved impossible to keep the white men away from them.

"In the meantime an important change had been made by the act of March 3, 1849, which transferred the Indian office to the newly established department of the interior. All powers formerly vested in the secretary of war were henceforth to be exercised by the secretary of the interior, for it was believed that civil administration would be more effective in civilizing and educating the Indians than military supervision had been. The history of the succeeding thirty or forty years, however, failed to confirm this opinion. As has been said, the agents working under the secretary of war were not always military officers, and when men who had had military training, like Joseph M. Street and John Beach were selected they acted as civil officers and did not attempt to serve as Indian agents and army officers at the same time. The spirit of the Indian service under the war department was commercial rather than military and few of the agents at this time escaped charges of being interested in the Indian trade. Although this was contrary to law there does not appear to have been as much actual dishonesty among the agents as there was later, due partly no doubt, to the less extravagant appropriations. Incompetent men were sometimes found among them, but as a class, the Indian agents of this period had the good qualities of the pioneers as well as some of their objectionable characteristics. They may be divided into two classes: one made up of men who represented the refinement of civilization as well as its strength; the second consisted of men who possessed force of character and shrewd business ability, without much regard for the finer things of life."

# INFORMATION CONCERNING WEATHER BUREAUS

FROM *The Daily Oklahoman*

"IS it going to rain?"



How many of us ask that question, or one similar, day after day, and many times a day! And though we poor mortals will never be able to foresee the exact conditions of the weather a single hour in advance, few of us realize or appreciate the enormous steps which Uncle Sam has taken to observe and prophecy the least possible disturbance in the atmosphere and issue warnings to his seamen, stock raisers, farmers and picnickers in the remotest districts of our country. Yet a system has been established, radiating from Washington, D. C., by which the slightest change in temperature or general conditions for every minute of the day and every day of the year over the entire United States is recorded locally and used to foretell a fair or a rainy day.

Such an undertaking, of course, requires a great amount of time, the constant services of more than 800 employes, and an annual disbursement of about \$1,500,000 by the central office at Washington. This equipment maintains over 200 regular observing stations scattered throughout the country, each of which represents about 15,000 square miles of territory covered with smaller co-operative stations that report to the district unit their separate observations.

In the northwest part of Oklahoma City is the station where the weather is "made" daily for the surrounding section of the country. We are indeed fortunate in having an organ of the United States weather bureau so close to our interests here, for it is in the hands of trained observers whose sole employment is to procure and distribute data for the protection of Oklahoma's resources. Mr. J. P.

Slaughter, who has charge of the local station, makes his home at the building so that the work may be superintended with the highest degree of efficiency, and the actual business accomplished requires the assistance of five young men, each of whom must have successfully undergone a civil service examination and a course of instruction in making and interpreting observations. Those who are at present employed under Mr. Slaughter are Harry F. Wahlgren, George E. Lawton, Grady Norton, Claude L. Fassett and Kenneth Morell.

Now the work of the average bureau, of which our own station is one of the finer types, consists of five distinct divisions: First, observations must be taken at stated times during the twenty-four-hour period; certain of these results are telegraphed to Washington and other district points, while in return the local bureau receives information from its co-operative stations and from the district stations mentioned; thirdly, from this data reports and maps are compiled and a forecast is logically drawn; next, the printing of such reports and maps is accomplished; and lastly, the conclusions made must be published throughout the district.

So in order to enable Mr. Slaughter's "meteorologists" to observe the state of the atmosphere, upon which all disturbances depend, the station at the university is equipped with various instruments, most of them exposed to the outside air, but connected electrically with the meteorograph, located within the office and amazing in its mechanical ability. For a continuous record is made for every minute of the day of the wind velocity, wind direction, sunshine or shade, and the amount of rain that has fallen.

In construction the meteorograph is a mounted cylinder, rotating by clock mech-

anism once in 24 hours, upon which is placed every noon an indicator card graduated into minutes. Once every 60 seconds a lever closes the circuit with a platinum point, advancing the card one space; at the same instant a stylus, or pen, makes a transverse line on the card if the sun is shining. Another pen is automatically put into use in a similar manner to indicate the amount of rainfall to the hundredth of an inch; still another drops on the line of wind direction; and a fourth traces the time consumed by the wind in traveling ten miles, whence by arithmetic its average velocity may be calculated. In addition to the meteorograph there is in the office a tele-ther-moscope which receives from a thermometer outside a telegraphic record of the temperature in the shade. Also the pressure, which is the same within as without, is measured by barometers and a barograph continuously for a week without attention.

Let us now examine the several devices to which Mother Nature imparts this information about her changing moods. High above obstructions, on the roof of the building, is the anemometer, an instrument that revolves on a spindle under the force of the wind filling its four protruding cups. By a system of gears and electric wires a mark is recorded for a certain distance traveled on the meteorograph, leaving a simple calculation to obtain the wind's velocity. The reading of the weathervane is familiar to all, but the electric impulses sent to the meteorograph render the accurate and speedy determination of the direction of the wind a simple matter. When the sun is shining a column of mercury rises in the sunshine recorder from the heat diffused and makes electrical contact with another conductor, thus sending the silent message to the meteorograph. And if it rains a self-recording rain gauge in the rear of the building sends its report for each one-hundredth of an inch precipitated to the mighty meteorograph within. This gauge operates by the principle of overbalancing weights; moisture falls into a vessel and is allowed to drop through an aperture in

the bottom into one or two balanced cups so that when one-hundredth of an inch has been collected it is discharged below, the other cup coming into use and the fact being telegraphed to the meteorograph automatically.

But how, it is asked, are the hourly temperatures recorded, and always in the shade? A high, box-like structure called the shelter, houses several thermometers and a thermograph, which draws a line showing the least change in degree of heat throughout the day, and with an accuracy surpassed only by the tested mercury-bulb thermometers also in use. Of these there are four; one which retains its maximum reading until readjusted, one which in like manner records the minimum temperature for the day, and two that are capable of being whirled in order to obtain the dew-point.

None of the instruments at the station are patented but are built for the government by manufacturers, with improvements invented by experts in the service. It is only after years of tedious experimenting and the expenditure of millions of dollars that the modern meteorologist is enabled to accomplish so much in the way of protecting crops and commerce.

All communication by telegraph between the stations over the country is carried on in a simple code, not for the purpose of keeping the information secret, but to minimize the chance for errors, as weather reports are usually in a condensed, formal language; and to economize. For instance, in a single line of meaningless combinations of letters a paragraph of useful information may be transferred—statements about temperature, wind, pressure, rainfall, sunshine and attending conditions.

Perhaps the most interesting task about the office is the making of maps and forecasts. It is safe to say that the bureau is best known to the public by its daily statements of expected weather conditions. In the first place, certain indubitable facts are known to the trained weather observer. All storms, except hurricanes, travel over the continent from west to east, no matter

where they originate. A hurricane usually starts off the south Atlantic coast and goes westward past the gulf when it turns about and comes back over the continent. An area of low pressure is invariably having rain at the southeastern part, and the storm moves spirally inward to the center, while a high pressure area means that rain from the condensing moisture will move outward from the center counterclockwise. Now having this knowledge and his telegraphic reports, the meteorologist indicates on a map of the country each disturbance at the place where it is occurring, and knowing the course of such a disturbance and its average speed it is the simplest thing in the world for him to state generally where and when it will be felt next. A great many people believe that the prophecy is entirely guesswork, and influenced by such silly signs as a cat eating grass or a cross on the moon, but in actual fact the coming weather is foretold by applied scientific knowledge, the only chance to go wrong lying in a sudden local disturbance, which is controlled by no law whatever. There is also a popular fallacy that if the "weather man" predicts rain it is sure to be clear weather and vice versa. However, a careful comparison of forecasts with the weather for the periods covered shows an approximate verification of 90 per cent.

Before the conclusions so deduced can be presented to the public they must be put into form for easy distribution. For this purpose the station is supplied with a

complete outfit for doing its own printing. The conditions which may affect the weather are charted in chalk mats from which a casting is made and the so-called weather maps are printed. Likewise a great many bulletins are composed daily, which are relative to the conditions in the surrounding district and of great value to the farmer and stock-raiser.

Within two hours after the morning observations have been taken the forecasts are telegraphed from the forecast centers of the entire country to about 1,600 principal distributing points, whence they are further disseminated by telegraph, telephone, wireless telegraphy and mail, reaching nearly 90,000 addresses a day and remaining available to over five million telephone subscribers. This system of distribution is wholly under the supervision and mainly at the expense of the government, and is distinct from the distribution effected through the daily newspapers, for the forecasts that are published by the local press are made for the benefit of the general public and are within reach of everyone.

"Is it going to rain?" Never will the eye of man be able to foresee the precise variations of nature's erratic maneuvers nor can we fashion the weather to suit our own fancies, but a "word to the wise is sufficient" and with such a wonderful system at our immediate disposal, even the most skeptical should take heed to the warnings of the weather man and prepare for a "rainy day."

**H**OW easy it is for one benevolent being to diffuse pleasure around him; and how truly is a kind heart a fountain of gladness, making everything in its vicinity to freshen into smiles.—*W. Irving.*



## INJURY FROM ATHLETICS

From *Mother's Magazine*.

THE following is professor O'Shea's answer to an inquiry as to rowing, but is applicable to many forms of athletics.

If you want your boy to develop enlarged heart, give him your permission to row in racing contests. The majority of men on racing crews go to pieces when they break training. In the University of Wisconsin abundant evidence has been secured showing that a large proportion of men who row develop their hearts to such an extent that when training ceases, fatty degeneration is likely to set in. I am safe in saying that more than one-half of the number of men who engage in hard training contests develop heart diseases which will tell on them sooner or later.

Rowing contests are more disastrous to the heart than any other sort of athletic contest, probably, unless it be sprinting. In football, basket ball, and the like, there are little periods of rest as the game proceeds, so that a player may catch his breath, but in a rowing race every man must do his best, even if he drops in the bottom of the boat. Sprinting contests, unless they be very short, are just as damaging to health as rowing. When a boy drops on the ground in a faint at the end of a race, the chances are that he is injured, and that he will not fully recover.

We must put the brakes on athletics. The proper purpose of athletics is to develop strength and health. But we are not accomplishing this purpose because we are carrying the thing too far. We have exalted too much the idea of contest. We need to reduce the desire to win, and indulge in athletics for pleasure, relaxation, and the building of the body.

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Saving Indian Babies.

Missouri, though it borders upon the State that was the Indian Territory only a few years ago, has not enough Indians to hold a respectable pow-wow, but we think Missouri will be glad to hear that Cato Sells, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has started a movement to save the Indian babies.

Three-fifths of the Indian babies born in the United States die in infancy; and civilization is pressing hard upon their elders, who do not resist the incursions of tuberculosis much better than the little ones meet the diseases of childhood. Race extinction would seem to be the

probable result of the processes at work — and what a pity the extinction for the Indians of the United States would be!

The Indian in his savage state was a remarkable savage. What he would have developed into no one can say, but he exhibited a capacity to organize, to fight, to work and to govern himself which might have resulted in an American civilization quite apart from the civilization of Europe if Europe had not discovered America. The achievements of the American Indian in Mexico ought to convince anyone on this point.

But Europe came, and the thoroughness with which the European put a stop to American self-development is a matter of sorry history. For a long while the white American has been trying in a blundering way to atone for the work of his ancestors; but there can be no hope of reparation if the Indian is compelled to live under conditions which are assigning the race to an early grave.

By all means let us save the Indian babies and see what they can come to when they have a fair show.—St. Louis (Mo.) Republic.

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Indian Treaties Termed Obsolete.

Washington.—Declaring that many treaties between the United States and Indian tribes are ill-adapted to present needs, the federal board of Indian commissioners in its annual report Friday announced that the board would continue systematic investigations of conditions on reservations where perpetual benefit treaties are in effect with the view of recommending new agreements for commuting annuities or making other treaty changes.

Among the reservations and tribes affected are: Fort Hall and Coeur D'Alene, Idaho; Sac and Fox, Missouri and Iowa; Chippewa, Mississippi, Crow, Northern Cheyenne, Montana; Seneca and Six Nations, New York; Pawnees, Quapaws Choctaws, Oklahoma, and the Sioux tribes.

The board asserted that many weaknesses exist in the administrations of Indian affairs, most of which, it is pointed out, are due to defects in the policy of dealing with Indian property.

In recommending that congress make definite provision for old and destitute Indians, the board says:

"The present ration system is seriously defective and many cases of hunger and destitution found have been among Indians owning valuable allotments of land or timber."—Daily Oklahoman.

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"If you have bad teeth and you cannot chew your food properly indigestion results and your health suffers."

## THE NEW COURSE AT RAINY MOUNTAIN

Rainy Mountain School,  
Gotebo, Oklahoma.  
February 16, 1916.

## TO ALL EMPLOYEES:

Study carefully the part of this detail that applies to you. Make out your outlines and hand to me before Saturday noon, if possible, for one week and each succeeding week. If not in by noon Saturday, hand it in by Saturday evening. Do not consider yourself off duty Saturday afternoon until this is handed me.

Any time to-morrow, or any other time that I can assist you in making out your outlines, I shall be glad to do so.

Classroom outlines are not affected by this. They should be handed in two months ahead.

## RAINY MOUNTAIN SCHOOL.

Detail for Industrial Instruction, Physical Training, Literary Instruction, Eye Treatment, Etc:

Vocation	Weeks	Lessons each wk.	Instructor	Minutes Daily
<b>GIRLS</b>				
Home Training	10	5	Matron	30
Cooking	40	5	Baker	30
Poultry Rais'g	5	5	Matron	30
Sewing	30	5	Seamstress	30
Laundering	20	5	Laundress	30
Nursing	10	5	Physician.	30
Gardening and Miscellaneous Instruction	5	5	Assisted by Miss Cloud. Matron	30
<b>BOYS</b>				
Gardening	10	5	Ind. Teacher	30
Dairying	10	5	"	30
Hog Raising	3	5	"	30
Farm Carp'try	15	5	"	30
Stock Raising	7	5	Farmer	30
Engineering	10	5	Engineer	30
Farm Blacksmithing	5	5	"	30
Masonry	5	5	"	30
Painting	5	5	Ind. Teacher	30
Harness Mending and Repairing	2	5	Farmer	30
Shoe Repairing	3	5	Disciplinarian	30
Miscellaneous Instruction	20	5	Engineer	30

Physical Training, 40 weeks, 6 hours each, Disciplinarian 60 minutes daily; Matron 60 minutes daily; Assistant Matron, for Boys, 60 minutes daily.

Classroom Instruction, 40 weeks, 8:45 to 11:30, A. M., 5 days a week; 1:15 to 4:00, P. M., 5 days a week; 7:15 to 8:15, P. M., 3 days a week.

Religious Instruction: Sunday morning, Sunday school, 1 hour; Sunday afternoon, preaching, 1 hour, every first Wednesday evening, 1 hour.

General Assembly of Pupils and Employees three Wednesday evenings each month.

Socials: Every Friday, alternately by Companies.

Make your outlines full and complete. Example: Under cooking—kitchen equipment, stove. (1) Name parts of stove; as, fire box, damper ash pan, oven, stove pipe, lids, damper, warmer, and so on. (2) Spell these names. (3) Point them out. (4) Give use of each. (5) Give care of each. (6) Tell what the stove is made of and where the metal comes from. (7) Tell some other thing at the school, made of iron. (8) What effect upon the stove does it have to overheat it. (9) What is the cost of the stove. (10) How long does a stove last.

Something like this will be your outline. You will enlarge upon this in your class by conversation as much as possible instead of lecturing.

While all pupils are detailed for industrial instruction, those whose physical condition will not permit hard work, are to be used only as they are able to stand work.

Industrial details are to rotate each eight weeks. Pupils of first grade are not detailed for industrial instruction, but shall be every one detailed by matron and assistant matron for boys, to some work and changed each four weeks.

From class for instruction, detailed to engineer, boys will be detailed for office work, laundry, bread baking and chores. First grade children are to be used in these departments as much as possible.

Arrangement of detail for chores for boys and for girls is left with disciplinarian and matron.

Eye treatment: 6:00 to 6:30, P. M., Boys, Monday, Wednesday, Friday. Girls: Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.

Any other arrangement that may appear to be necessary, will be arranged by the principal, on request by physician.

I bespeak every employees' hearty, loyal and enthusiastic support in giving this a thorough trial and continued support in working the plan out.

## TEST OF INSTRUCTION.

All instructors are to give test questions each week. At the end of the four week period give written questions, and have written answers, copy of questions and answers to be furnished the Principal. All instruction is to be oral in Industrial Department and all tests oral, except those for keeping as a record. A pupils standing is to be gauged by his daily instructions, and by the test at the end of eight weeks, and at the completion of a subject. When a sub-

ject is completed, a written test is to be given, and copies of questions and answers furnished the Principal. If in the opinion of the instructor and the Principal, the pupil has grasped the instruction given, the Instructor shall give the pupil a certificate of proficiency, signed by himself, and the Principal. Instructors shall keep a standing of each pupil, showing that part of the course he has covered.

#### TIME FOR INSTRUCTION.

7:30 to 8 o'clock each morning. Both divisions are to be instructed at a time, to begin with. If you find your classes are larger than you can manage, or that you can do better by having 30 minutes at 7:30 to 9:00 and 30 minutes from 1:00 to 1:30, this can be arranged for.

Those employees having more than 40 weeks and others, may have to arrange to have their classes on Saturdays a part of the time, in order to cover the subjects.

Risingbell for Children and Barn Men 5:30. Other employees, such as Matrons, Disciplinarian, Cook, and Baker, will not need a bell. They should be at their places, to receive children at 5:30, or be getting breakfast for the children. Bell for breakfast at 6:30; for instruction at 7:00; for work at 8:00. Other bells will be the same as usual, except that bells for classroom work and eye treatment will need to be changed to meet the changed times.

#### New Indian Policy.

For the first time since the government assumed the guardianship of Indians and their property, a definite Indian policy has been announced in Secretary Lane's declaration that the purpose of the Indian Bureau must be to equip all Indians for full citizenship and self-government as fast as possible. To this end, first steps have already been taken towards turning loose those of the Indian wards who are now capable of administering their own affairs, and towards placing upon a preparatory list those others who may be considered competent within the near future.

In the education of the Indians, the new aim is towards such academic and vocational instruction as will fit the Indian boys and girls for the parts they must play in life, rather than to overtrain and over-educate them, unfitting them for useful work among their native environment.—Ardmore (Okla.) Ardmoreite.

## §—————§ *Letters From Our Ex-Students* §—————§

The following is a part of a letter written to an employe and we take the liberty of printing it, knowing it contains news that will be welcomed by many.

Lac Du Flambeau, Wis.  
Jan. 24, 1916.

Chilocco, Okla.

Dear Friend:

Received your letter a few days ago and was sure glad to hear from you. I am always glad to hear from my old schoolmates. I often think of the good times we have had at Chilocco.

I left Chilocco in 1911. I went home and stayed until Nov. 1912. Then I was offered a job here as night engineer. I stayed here until 1913. Then I went to my wife's home in Odanah, about 75 miles north of here. That same fall we bought a nice home at that place. I worked there until last May, when Dr. White wrote and asked me if I would accept this position as Disciplinarian, so I did. I came here May 7, 1915. I have 66 boys enrolled at present. There are about 65 girls. My wife is here with me. We have three children, two girls and one boy and are getting along fine. I married a Chippewa girl. She is a graduate of Chilocco—1910 class. Her name is Delia Cadotte. This is all for the present. My regards to all I know. I am,

Your Friend,  
C. W. BUTLER.

Read This, Former Students.

Skiatook, Okla.  
Jan. 28, 1916.

C. I. A. S.,  
Chilocco, Oklahoma.

Gentlemen:

I enclose herewith \$1.00 for which please continue sending me the good old INDIAN SCHOOL JOURNAL to Skiatook, Oklahoma.

I wish the former Chilocco students would make themselves known by subscribing for and communicating with the JOURNAL, thereby communicating, indirectly, with all of us.

My wife and I are living out on our farm, and we enjoy reading our JOURNAL, which we receive every month.

Trusting that you all may meet with success, I am,

Respectfully Yours,  
HUGH P. SETIMA.

Ex-Students: Why not write us a few lines about yourself for publication? There are many who would like to know something about you.

## A CONFERENCE OF MISSIONARIES

MRS. M. J. FREEMAN,  
Field Matron.

THE second annual conference of the Cheyenne and Arapaho Missionary Union was held in Geary, Oklahoma, Jan. 25-26, at the Mennonite church, Rev. J. S. Krehbiel, pastor.

The coming together of all these missionaries of the different denominations, to discuss methods and plans for their work among the Indians on their respective fields has been exceedingly beneficial to the members, and an inspiration to those attending the sessions.

Those taking part in the discussions not on the program were Bishop F. K. Brooke of Oklahoma City, Rev. Mr. Harper of Lawton, Rev. J. B. Ediger of Clinton, Miss Jansen of Colony.

The central thought of the meeting was the spiritual uplift of the Indian: a united effort to bring him to a higher standard of living.

The papers and lectures were most interesting and instructive, and perfect harmony prevailed throughout the conference. A reception was held at the close at Stahlheber's Cafe. Rev. H. A. Vruwink was chosen toastmaster, and many responded with witty speeches or stories. Light refreshments were served, and a social hour enjoyed by the Missionaries and friends in town.

Following is the program:

## TUESDAY, JANUARY 25TH, 7:45 P. M.

Presiding Officer.....Rev. J. H. Kliever (Mennonite).  
Address of Welcome.....Rev. J. S. Krehbiel (Mennonite).  
Address—"Our Responsibility to the Indian"  
Rev. G. L. Gibbs (Baptist).

## WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26TH, 9 A. M.

Presiding Officer.....Rev. F. L. King (Baptist).  
Paper—"Why Are We Not Getting Our Young People"  
Rev. H. A. Vruwink (Reformed).  
Paper—"Ways by Which We May Win Our Indians to Christ."  
Harriet M. Bedell (Episcopal).  
Discussion on above papers.

## WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26TH, 2 P. M.

Presiding Officer.....Mr. C. E. Beach (Episcopal).  
Paper—"How Can Our Indians Be Made More Spiritual?"  
Rev. G. W. Hicks (Baptist).  
Paper—"The Southwestern Conference with a Tentative Plan for a Conference in Western Oklahoma."  
Rev. Albert Claasen (Mennonite).

Discussion on above papers.

Business:  
Old Business.  
New Business.  
Election of Officers.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26TH, 7 P. M.

Presiding Officer.....President of the Union.  
Closing Address.....Mrs. Walter C. Roe (Reformed).

## Indians to Cut Timber.

Klamath Falls, Ore.—Five million feet of lumber will be cut from the Klamath Indian reservation this year under the supervision of the Federal Forest Service. One million feet of logs already have been cut and ready to be driven down Wood river and across Klamath Lake to this city.

The work will be completed next winter, almost wholly by Indian labor.—Portland (Ore.) Oregonian.

## Cows for the Farmer.

Now is an excellent time for the man of small means and limited accommodation for handling cattle, to go in the cattle business. If you are a small land owner and have not the means for the purchase of cattle, you can afford to go in debt in the purchase of good breeding cows. If your feed and pasture accommodations exceed your stock on hand, figure upon safe basis the number of cattle your land will carry safely in both winter and summer.

The dairy cow or the breeding cow cannot be wrongly placed at the present time, especially in those districts that are well adapted for grazing and the cultivation of forage crops. The present need is for more cattle, and where calves can be produced and developed into mature animals most cheaply, there is room and need for the effort.

The farmers of South Dakota, and especially this part of South Dakota, cannot engage in a more profitable live stock enterprise than the growing of cattle. This applies to the man of a few cows, as well as the man of large holdings. Get cows and hold onto them; breed and stick closely to the test. Provide carefully against storm and a shortage of roughage for winter. Keep more feed than cattle; this is the way to be on the right side of the cow proposition.

The live stock man whose efforts are confined to stock raising cannot afford to lose a calf from neglect or carelessness. A calf lost is one mature animal cancelled from the prospects of breeding industry, one less in count of possibilities. It is the possibilities that we are basing an estimate upon. This is the stimulous that encourages the greatest effort.—Brule (S. D.) Farmer and Stockman.

## ALASKAN INDIANS

Hampton Institute (Va.) Press Service

At a recent Citizenship Day Celebration at Hampton Institute Thomas Reed, of the Middle or Beaver tribe, Anvick, Alaska, was the main attraction of the evening. He entertained the audience with a wonderful dance of the Medicine Man, and also gave a talk on the customs and superstitions of his people. The discerning smile with which he accompanied some of his statements plainly indicated that his Indian sense of humor is very keen. In substance his remarks follow:

"My home is in Alaska, about 400 miles up the Yukon river and about 125 miles inland. The Indians in that part of the country are very timid and backward. They still believe in and stick to their old customs and ways of living. Formerly they lived in huts hollowed out of the ground. The entrance was so low that the people had to go in on their hands and knees, nor could they stand erect when inside. The people have now moved to log cabins which they call the "white man's house." In these houses there is usually one room about 18 by 20 feet, and some times three or four families live in the same cabin. In many of these houses the floor serves as table and chairs at meal time, and as beds at night.

"The main food is meat and fish. In the winter a good many people do not cook the fish at all. In the summer berries, fruit, and roots are added to the diet. It is easy for these people to have ice cream at any time. There is no cream about it, but tallow and berries are mixed with snow, sometimes fish is added, and when it is frozen it makes a fine dish.

"In Alaska the people have all kinds of superstitious beliefs. They must not throw away or burn any old clothing, for that would be the same as destroying a part of themselves. All fish bones must be taken out into the middle of the river or stream and poured overboard. Every bone will turn to a fish and thus is the supply kept up. When a child is born the father must put away all tools made of iron or steel and not use them for twenty days. And he must not go outside to work or hunt. If he does any of these things the child will surely die. When a child dies it is not buried but is wrapped in a bundle and placed at the foot of a spruce sapling. If the tree dies within a year the spirit of the child dies also.

"I could tell you more of these superstitious beliefs, but I am afraid the Great Crow, who is the father of all the Indians in my tribe, will get mad at me and cause my death," said Reed in conclusion, but the smile with which he left the platform gave one the impression he was not afraid of Great Crow.

Big Crops are Predicted by Aged Snake Indian.

Kusa, Okla.—"Look out for big crops this year," says Walliford Starr, an old Snake Indian, who is said to be the only member of the entire band who ever tilled the soil.

"This cold weather which will last until late in March is proof positive that good old Mother Earth will produce abundantly. The squirrels knew it would be a cold winter and a long one, for every tree where they 'denned up' is filled with nuts.

"Before snow flies next winter the warring nations will lay down arms, never again to pick them up, and with peace and big crops in this country even poor Indians will feel the effect of better times. I don't often make prophecies but this one is more than a prophecy. It is the gospel truth.

"When peace is declared across the waters this country will experience a great religious revival; men who scoffed will become staunch believers in His word. Old things will pass away, white men will learn as never before that the Indian is one of God's own children, and even the humblest among us will be recognized as a brother. I am nearly 80 years old and have lived in this part of the country for many years and expect to live to be 100 years of age.

They call me a prophet of evil but I deny the charge. I have always told my people to obey the laws of the white men and follow their example, but many of my fullblood brethren say I am trying to deceive them. They don't understand me."—Daily Oklahoman.

Things to Remember.

"Three things to govern—temper, tongue and conduct. Three things to fight for—honor, country and home. Three things to hate—cruelty, arrogance and ingratitude. Three things to love—courage, gentleness and affection. Three things to delight in—frankness, freedom and beauty. Three things to wish for—health, friends and a cheerful spirit. Three things to avoid—idleness, loquacity and flippant jesting. Three things to admire—intellectual power, dignity and gracefulness. Three things to think about—life, death and eternity, and the love of God."

## UNCLE SAM'S PENSIONERS

From the Chicago Herald.

THERE is no country which carries so large a pension list in proportion to the size of its army as the United States. The pension system was started early in the life of our nation and was enlarged tremendously by the Civil war and the late Spanish-American war.

In the year 1866, immediately following the close of the Civil war, the appropriation by congress for the payment of pensions amounted to a little more than \$15,000,000. In 1911, or forty-five years later, the amount paid out on account was \$157,325,160.35. Annual pension payments on account of the Civil war has increased ten fold fifty years after the close of the war and continue on an ascending scale. Since the close of the war in 1865 pension payments on account of service in that war aggregate upward of \$4,000,000,000.

When pensions were first provided for in this country they were supposed to reach the real veterans who were disabled through wounds or disease. As years went by the resourcefulness of the pension list was increased to include the deserters, so long as he did not leave his command while in the presence of the enemy.

The short Spanish-American war swelled our pension list greatly. The report of the commissioner of pensions shows that between July, 1861, and June 13, 1900, invalid pensions were allowed under the general law to 556,255 volunteers, and under the act of June 27, 1890, to 451,531, a total of 1,007,786. During the period from July 1, 1861, to Jan. 1, 1901, pensions were allowed to 30,266 regulars, including the wounded and invalided men of more than thirty years of almost constant Indian warfare.

To make the comparison intelligible, the total number of volunteers who enlisted in the Civil war, reduced to a basis of three years' service, is 2,324,516 men. The total number of men on the rolls of the regular army during the whole period from 1861 to 1901 is 577,000, including re-enlistments.

Up to June 30, 1900, 1,007,786 volunteers out of 2,324,516 were in receipt of pensions, while only 30,266 regulars out of 577,000 were recipients of such bounty. This shows that the regulars have been singularly free from pension seeking, and the volunteers have not.

The increase of expense for short-term volunteers arises not only from pensions but from waste and injury of public property.

Washington observed such conditions at the very beginning of the Revolutionary war, when he wrote from Harlem Heights on Sept. 24, 1776 the following:

"It becomes more evident to me that as this contest is not likely to be the work of a day, as the war must be carried on systematically, and to do it you must have good officers, there is no possible means to obtain them but by establishing your army upon a permanent footing, and giving your officers good pay."

In spite of these words of George Washington the voluntary system with a small regular army has been up to the present the popular way of rallying an army in time of danger—the argument against compulsory service being that it put an unnecessary burden on the people and the government.—Chicago Herald.

### 10,404 WAR VETERANS IN OKLAHOMA.

The following is a statement by Colonel Gaylord M. Saltzgaber, United States pension commissioner, which appeared in The Daily Oklahoman.

"There are 10,404 war pensioners in the state of Oklahoma and during the year of 1915 a total of \$2,308,815.21 was distributed to old soldiers in the state.

"Just because Oklahoma is located 1,400 miles from the national capital and because it is the youngest state in the union and rather sparsely settled in some places, many people are inclined to think that the state doesn't get very much of the \$165,50,000 which was distributed last year," said the pension commissioner.

"Civil war veterans are answering the roll call at the rate of 33,000 a year and at the present death rate there will be few if any civil war veteran living ten years from today. Of the 2,213,00 enlistments on the union side during the war 2,000,000 have died.

Colonel Saltzgaber is a veteran of the civil war and is one of the few to still possess a remarkably strong physique and clear, keen intellect, and despite his advancing years he is able to appreciate the ever changing and more progressive spirit of the times.

"More civil war veterans died during the year just closed than were killed on both sides at the bloody battle of Antietam," Colonel Saltzgaber said. "Few realize the terrible death rate among the old boys. I did not un-

til I took charge of the pension office in 1913. When I took charge it was necessary to employ 1,900 clerks while now only 1,200 are required to take care of the business. Of these 800 are men and 400 are women. The cutting down of office force has been partly due to the economy plan of President Wilson.

"I doubt if half the people realize the vast amount of money that comes into Oklahoma through the pension department. While this is a southern state, the veterans are scattered to all parts of the country and a large portion of the pension appropriation goes south of the Mason and Dixon line.

"The amount paid out in pensions is decreasing at the rate of approximately \$4,000,000 a year. The total number of pensioners on the rolls on December 1st was 736,228. Of this number only 386,942 were civil war veterans. The Spanish war veterans draw \$5,000,000 annually and there are approximately 28,000 of these as the result of the war with Spain in Cuba and the Philippines.

"I enlisted in company I, Third Ohio cavalry, when I was 17 years old. I am now 70, so you can see how old some of the civil war veterans are getting.

"Oklahoma has two splendid representatives in the senate," said Colonel Saltzgaber. "I think Senator Owen is one of the most brilliant men in the entire body. I know him personally and his honesty and integrity have impressed me very much. Senator Gore, while handicapped by blindness, has, I think, one of the ablest minds in the United States. He keeps in close touch with all the activities of the nation and I do not believe he has a peer as a debater in the entire senate."

Colonel Saltzgaber is a native of Van Wert, Ohio, where he was a successful practitioner of law until he was called at the beginning of the democratic administration to assume charge of the pension department.

The Indian affairs bureau recently ruled that northern Wisconsin will not have to go dry because of Indian treaties and in a letter to Representative Lenroot gives a detailed explanation of the bureau view of a question which has been agitating many lawyers and others in the state. The bureau declares that the territory in question was ceded to the United States from Indians in 1842, although the reservation in the vicinity of Bayfield, which was the cause of the original investigation by Lenroot, was set apart by the treaty of 1854.—Marshall (Wis.) News.

## WHITE SPOON, CHEYENNE, DEAD

MRS. M. J. FREEMAN,  
Field Matron.

CHIEF White Spoon died at his home near Geary, Okla., January 7, 1916, age 60 years. His father was killed during the Sand Creek troubles in Colorado. Whiteman, his father, had, with two others, just returned from Washington where they had signed a treaty with the "Great White Father" to bury the hatchet and make peace. They had just reached the camp when they saw the white soldiers coming. The young warriors thought they must fight, but he said no, I will go out to them and make friends, and we will fight no more. He walked out into the open with his credentials in his pocket and making signs of friendship. One of his young men in examining his gun to make sure it was all right accidentally discharged it. The enemy supposing it was a signal to charge opened fire, and Whiteman was the first to fall.

White Spoon grew to manhood in the north, and was among the first Cheyennes to come to Oklahoma. He married Scabby Woman who was a daughter of Dead Man's Foot, a noted chief in his day, who died recently near Watonga.

White Spoon was elected chief by his tribe about 22 years ago, when the old chiefs called their people together to elect younger men to take their places.

He made two trips to Washington in behalf of his people. He was a of kind, happy disposition and made many friends. He encouraged education and right living among his people, was a friend and helper to Government employees, and was one of the inspectors of the Indian school at Concho at the time of his death. He built a nice home on his allotment, which was comfortably furnished, and has lived there many years. He is survived by his wife, Scabby Woman, one daughter, wife of Henry Black, and one grand-son, Amiel Curtis.

He was laid to rest in the Geary cemetery at noon Sunday, after funeral services held at his home, followed by a host of white and Indian friends.

Prohibition went into effect in Colorado on January 1, 1916. This closed eleven breweries and sixteen hundred saloons.

Senator Sheppard introduced into the United States Senate on December 7 a bill for national Constitutional prohibition of the liquor traffic.

## HOW TO CUT DOWN FURNACE TROUBLE

From the Manhattan (Kans.) Industrialist.

**D**OES your furnace give you trouble? Does it fairly eat up coal? Then here are some timely suggestions by Jacob Lund, superintendent of the heat and power plant at the Kansas State Agricultural college.

"The question of fuel is of utmost importance," says Mr. Lund. "In the west soft coal is generally used and this requires large air passages in the furnace. This coal deposits much soot, but the air passage must be kept clean, or at least fairly so.

"To give coal the proper amount of air requires some judgment and experience. The ashes should always be kept out of the pit, for otherwise the grates are apt to be destroyed by becoming too hot. When the pit is full of ashes, free access of air to the fuel is hindered. The dampers in the air passage way should check the burning of the coal when the furnace becomes too hot.

"It is also economical to charge the furnace frequently with comparatively small amounts of coal, as otherwise the fuel bed will become too thick and a large amount of coal will be driven off in the form of unconsumed gases.

"The condition probably has been experienced by nearly every one who has fired a furnace. Gas accumulates and sometimes even causes small explosions.

"Cover the fire with one and a half to two inches of fresh coal, or put a thin layer on one side and make more on the other, so that the air passing through the hot coals will mingle with the gases that are distilled from the green coal. This will make the gas hot enough to burn.

"At this point the question to decide is whether it is more economical to burn a little more coal or go down oftener and charge the furnace. The proper regulation of the damper has much to do with the economical way of burning coal. This regulation must be studied for each individual furnace because no two furnaces have the same amount of draft.

"The theory of burning coal rests on the fact that coal, which is mostly carbon, must combine with the oxygen of the air in burning. The gases formed by burning coal may be of two kinds. The carbon may be completely burned or it may be partly burned.

"When the carbon unites with an equal part of oxygen it is only partly burned. It requires twice as much oxygen as carbon for complete burning.

"When the burning of these gases is complete there is nearly three times as much heat given off by a pound of coal as when the consumption is incomplete or when carbon is united only with an equal amount of oxygen.

"Under ordinary conditions nut coal gives most satisfaction in the furnace. Screening or fine coal packs too closely. Lump coal usually forms a fire that is too open for the best results. Much, however, depends on how well the chimney draws. If the chimney draws rather strongly for the nut coal, mix fine coal with it, and vice versa.

"Hot air furnaces sometimes fail to give satisfaction because the hot air flues are not tight and allow the cold air to go into the flues, thus causing poor circulation of air. Though the furnace may be hot, the heat is not distributed. Sometimes there are cracks in the furnace itself and the gases of combustion may enter the hot air chamber and be carried to the rooms. Again, the hot air may leak into the furnace above the fire and go out of the chimney. Occasionally the fresh air intake is not of sufficient size or is poorly situated. All of these should be looked after by an experienced man.

"The hot water furnace in dwelling houses probably is the most satisfactory way of heating because the water will keep on circulating so long as it is hotter than the surrounding atmosphere. The amount of heat can be easily regulated. This type of furnace can be left to take care of itself for a considerable length of time because water will take up a large amount of heat from the burning fuel and radiation will keep on and give off heat so long as water circulates."

The steam heating system, Mr. Lund states, does not cost so much for installation. You do not need so much radiation in a room because your radiator can be made hotter. A slight leak in any place will not throw a large quantity of water into a house and the damage will be small from it. It can be carried farther in a practical working system for less cost than a hot water system. On the other hand, as soon as the pressure goes down in the boiler, the radiator cools off quickly. The radiation is either hot or cold and it cannot be graded to any intermediate point as can the hot water system.

"The grinding power of sound natural teeth is about two hundred and fifty pounds; artificial teeth about twenty five pounds. Why don't you save your teeth?"

## RESOLUTION BY THE CROW INDIANS'

**B**E IT RESOLVED by the Crow tribe of Indians of Montana in council held at Crow Agency, Montana, which was duly called by the Superintendent of the Crow Agency, under the direction of the Honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, that the members of said council in attendance from each district on the Crow Reservation, representing the Crow tribe of Indians and speaking for themselves and on behalf of all of the members of the Crow tribe of Indians, respectfully request and petition the President of the United States, the Congress of the United States, the Honorable Secretary of the Interior and the Honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs to use all honorable means within their power to prevent the throwing open of the Crow Indian Reservation in Montana, or any portion thereof for purchase and settlement by the white people.

We have been informed and have reason to believe that it is the purpose and intention of certain white men residing at Hardin and Billings, Montana, Sheridan, Wyoming, and other places adjacent to the Crow Indian Reservation to make an effort through the Congress of the United States to have thrown open our said Crow Reservation to settlement and purchase by the white people, and we earnestly and vigorously protest against same and desire you to know that this resolution is a protest on the part of the tribe of Crow Indians of Montana against such opening of their reservation and voices the wishes and sentiments of practically the entire tribe of Crow Indians.

We, the Crow Indians, represent that about two years ago we were furnished with a tribal herd of cattle of upwards of 9,000 head. This herd has increased until at the present time we have about 12,500 head in said tribal herd. The individual cattle held by Crow Indians amount to at least another 3,000, so that we have at the present time between 15,000 and 16,000 head of cattle belonging to us Crow Indians. We also have several thousand horses for the intelligent propagation of which we have purchased a large number of fine registered stallions, and we need for our own use a very large portion of our range and reservation for the grazing of our herds of cattle and horses which will increase steadily in numbers from now on until we hope, within the next few years, to use all of our range for the grazing of our own cattle and other livestock, as we have large sums in the Treasury available for the additional purchase of more cattle.

We further represent that we have on the Crow Indian Reservation, irrigation works which have cost the Crow tribe of Indians, not the Government, about \$1,250,000 which irrigates large tracts of land in the valleys, and large amounts of these lands are being farmed by the members of the Crow tribe of Indians and they are increasing their farming and agricultural operations each year. This year, the acreage which was in crops and the amounts of crops raised have far exceeded that of any previous year. We intend to increase our farming and agricultural pursuits and want our lands and reservation to remain undisturbed. We would ask in this connection that it is nothing more than fair to permit us time enough to adapt ourselves to the new conditions forced upon us, to the new mode of living, and the new competitive methods of gaining a livelihood, the new line of reasoning, and all of these new conditions which the white man with his knowledge of things handed down from ages, and which it has taken him this length of time to master, and which he now asks us to assimilate in a fortnight.

We further represent that on the ceded portion of the Crow Reservation heretofore thrown open, lying north of our present reservation, there is still a large amount of those lands in said ceded strip which still remain unsold and undisposed of to the white people, approximately 280,000 acres still remaining unsold; that on the portion that has been sold a great many delinquencies have occurred, delaying, in many cases, payment on said lands for as long a period as two and three years. This in affect shows that most of the lands that have been ceded are not occupied by bona fide settlers but are bought by large interests and individuals for purely speculative purposes and as a result of this nature of buying, we, the Crow Indians, who ceded this territory in good faith, suffer because of the delay in payments for same, and we firmly believe that if the portion now intended to be open by the people of Hardin, Billings and Sheridan were considered, the above conditions would still exist, only upon a much larger scale, as the character of the lands to be opened are such that it is a question that bona fide settlers can make their living therefrom. The records of the Land Office show that there is approximately 600,000 acres of vacant public domain unsold and undisposed of lying adjacent to the Crow Indian Reservation, and 19,000,000 in Montana, which further shows that there is no necessity for the opening of the Crow Reservation at the present time. And we are reliably informed and know that a large amount of our ceded

lands have gone into the hands of large stockmen and speculators instead of going into the hands of the homesteaders and the homebuilder as was the intention when said ceded strip was thrown open.

We further state that the grazing lands of our Crow Reservation, other than those which we are using for our own tribal herds and stock at the present time, has been leased for grazing purposes for a period of five years from February 1, 1916, the revenues derived from such leases being valuable to our tribe and which, aside from furnishing us Crow Indians with certain moneys, furnishes funds with which to properly conduct and administer the affairs of our reservation. The fact should not be overlooked that the Crow Reservation is one of the very few reservations of the country that is maintained absolutely upon its own resources. Congress each year provides only \$6,000 by treaty for the pay of five positions upon this reservation. Aside from this every penny that goes to defray the operative expenses of our reservation is derived from revenues that are received in the way of lease moneys, etc. In the event the opening is considered, the great amount necessary to defray these expenses, which amounts to something over \$100,000 each year, must necessarily come from Congress.

We further represent that many of our children, all of whom were born since the allotments were made on the Crow Reservation, are still to be allotted lands on said Crow Reservation, and that a large amount of other lands on said reservation will be needed for allotting children still to be born to the Crow tribe of Indians, and still another great amount will be needed to allot those 400 eligible under Allotting Agent Hatchett. Thus it can be seen that when we have all received our allotments the best of our lands will have passed into the hands of Crows leaving only a few high and barren ridges for settlement; that we need to provide for our future as to our lands, our homes, our cattle and stock, our agricultural lands and grazing lands, our irrigation, and to protect our fences about our present reservation and division fences which have been constructed at a large expense to the Crow tribe of Indians, all of which would become a total loss in case our reservation was thrown open to settlement.

We further respectfully represent that the present is no time to dispose of our lands and reservation and would not be to the best interest of the Crow tribe of Indians, for the reason that our lands would not bring but a very small amount of money at the present time, nor the

value thereof, but such lands will be much more valuable and bring us a much larger revenue in years to come if it then be found necessary to open our Crow Reservation.

We further state in this connection that it has been shown us here that the time has not arrived when the two peoples are ready to intermingle as one, each recognizing the other as his equal, but on the other hand, a chasm exists between the two people, evidently because of racial feeling, the white man feeling much superior to the Indian, therefore unfit for his association, as evidenced by the fact that "Jim Crow" tables are in existence in both Hardin, Montana, and Crow Agency, Montana; that the public schools of Wyola and Lodge Grass have refused to admit Indian children who were eligible by reason of their legal status, and were shown the greatest of racial hatred. In some instances this feeling grew to such an extent that parents of these white children removed their children to public schools at other places where there were no Indians.

Surely it cannot be contended from any point of reasoning that the Government, in justice to us, should longer entertain the diabolical intention of these designing politicians and land sharks and stockmen, who, while patting us on the back with one hand conceal in the other a dagger with which they intend to bleed us.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that for the reasons herein set forth, and others that will be advanced by our delegates, the Crow tribe of Indians in council assembled this 22nd day of November, A. D. 1915, vigorously protest against the throwing open of their Crow Indian Reservation in Montana or any part or portion thereof, and that we represent the Crow tribe of Indians and each district on the Crow Reservation and speak for and on behalf of ourselves and the entire tribe of Crow Indians.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that we empower our chairman to select such men, as has shown themselves qualified by their progressiveness, to act in the capacity of representatives to speak for and on behalf of the tribe before the Honorable Secretary of the Interior and the Honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs and before the different Committees of Congress, and that after such selection is made, we hereby agree that they and only they shall be our representatives in Washington; that if any others than those elected by this council appear in Washington or individuals through letters protest against the proceedings of this council, we respectfully ask that the Commissioner or Secretary and the Honorable Congress of the United States refuse to ac-

cept same as being the wishes of the Crow Indians.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT A COPY of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, to the Congress of the United States and the presiding officer of each body thereof, to the Honorable Secretary of the Interior and the Honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and we ask you and each of you to use all means within your power to prevent the throwing open of our reservation or any part thereof.

\*The above resolution is the more remarkable in that its author is a member of the tribe in whose behalf it is written.—EDITOR.

#### Travelette—Indian Town.

Twenty-four miles to the east of Richmond winds the sleepy Pamunkey river, snakily coiling itself around a bit of land which contains about 800 acres.

On this land dwell 110 Indians, descendants of the tribe of the great Powhatan who was sire to Pocahontas, most famous Indian princess in the annals of America.

So lost to the world are these Indians that some year ago the congressman from the district in which they dwell denied their existence. For 200 years they have been forgotten.

Indian Town is the center of this settlement. It is but a group of such dwellings as might house any rural American village in such a isolation. Strangely, this tribe of pure-bred Pamunkey Indians speak but one language, that is English. The native tongue is lost. The few words that survive have been taken into the language of the conqueror. Among these are "moccasin" and "tomahawk."

Indian Town is nominally under the control of the state of Virginia, but no authority has ever been exercised and no taxes are paid. Each year the tribe sends to the governor a deer or a brace of wild turkey as a testimonial of friendship.

In the springtime a Forefathers' Festival is held at Indian Town. The tribe goes into the woods and re-enacts the story of Pocahontas and Captain John Smith. Some maiden of the tribe, probably today much like the princess of old, plays the leading part.

Along the banks of the James far up the Potomac, sometime even into Chesapeake Bay, at the season of the year when the shad are running, may be seen the swift canoes of the expert fishermen—dark and swarthy and silent. They pull in their nets and sell their catches at all the wharves of the region. Few notice the peculiarities of these men or learn that they are from Indian Town, that

quite, lonely little place where a handful of true Americans still live on the land their fathers held before the white man came.—Cedar Rapids (Ia.) Gazette.

#### Save the Indian Babies.

One of the most encouraging developments of later day civilization has been the decrease of infant mortality. Medical science, by improving the milk supply and instituting measures for guarding it from contamination, by preaching the gospel of fresh air and conducting a campaign of education for mothers in the care of baby, has given the little strangers a new lease of life. Today we hear comparatively little about "the fatal second summer" and other bugaboos of a former generation. But the benefits of the "save the babies" crusade, it seems, have not extended to all. Apparently the little Indians have been overlooked. Cato Sells, Indian Commissioner, has been aroused to the necessity of doing something for the papoose and doing it without delay. He makes the startling announcement that three-fifths of the Indian infants die before reaching the age of five years. He calls upon every employee of the Bureau, doctors, nurses, teachers and matrons to assist in reducing this frightful percentage of mortality.

It would seem that more important than any system of education for the older one, or other enlightened measures for the uplift of the red man, is this problem of saving the babies. The abnormally high death rate is significant of widespread unsanitary conditions in the homes of the Indians and of deep-seated ignorance of ordinary hygiene. There must be instruction on these points. Commissioner Sells should receive the hearty cooperation not only of his associates, but of other branches of the government, notably the public health service, in the campaign upon which he has entered.—Pittsburg (Pa.) Chronicle Telegraph.

#### Chickasaws Meet.

Ardmore, Okla.—Gov. D. H. Johnston of Emet, Dr. T. P. Howell of Davis and other prominent Chickasaw tribesmen, assembled here Monday to discuss tribal matters prior to Governor Johnston's leaving for Washington, where he will represent the Chickasaw Indians before congress. Governor Johnston will be joined in Washington by Dr. Howell, president of the Treaty Rights association, and by Walter Colbert of Ardmore.—Daily Oklahoman.

## ALFALFA EXPERIENCE

By FRANK SHERWIN.

Brookings, S. D.

HAVING been asked by several farm journals for my experience in raising alfalfa I am going to give it for the benefit of the farmer readers of this magazine.

First, I am a firm believer that alfalfa is the greatest forage friend of the farmer and that it can be successfully grown in almost any state, in fact in any state in the Union. I am fully satisfied that the great handicap thus far has been in getting a stand, and I, like the rest, have been experimenting along this line for the past ten or more years with various results. Although, while I have never failed to get a fairly good stand, I have never felt sure of my methods till the present time.

In 1905 I sowed 20 acres in corn stalks with one bushel of early oats as a nurse crop on highly manured land. The season was wet and about one-fourth of the oat crop lodged in spots, and wherever the oats were lodged the alfalfa was almost an entire failure, while on the balance of the field the stand was good. However, there was a sandy knoll in this field which drifted badly in the early summer and this part was a total failure as far as the alfalfa was concerned, so in June I plowed up this knoll and filled it nicely and broadcasted and harrowed in the alfalfa seed without any nurse crop. I used 20 pounds of alfalfa seed per acre in both seedings for that was what was recommended at that time.

Well, that sandy knoll was a perfect stand only it was doubly too thick and it is doing business today and has been cut two and three times each year since seeded. The balance of the twenty acres was plowed up after a year or two because the stand was too spotted.

Four years ago I seeded two acres in May on last year's corn ground. I doubled disced the land then sowed 10 pounds per acre broadcast, by hand, without a nurse crop, harrowing in the seed. Result, a beautiful stand of alfalfa and a still better stand of pigeon grass. I really believe that pigeon grass grew two inches every day. But so did the alfalfa. I clipped this field twice during the summer and still the pigeon grass grew so one could hardly tell which was the main crop, alfalfa or pigeon grass. I felt a little shaky about that field all winter but in the spring that alfalfa came on splendid, only the stand was pretty thick to suit me and I have cut that field three times each year since, and the stand is perfect today. However, I always

begruddged the loss of the crop crowded out the year the alfalfa was seeded without a nurse crop, and my experience teaches me that alfalfa sown with a nurse crop, unless the nurse crop is clipped at the proper time, is only about 50 per cent reliable and in that case the land makes no return that year.

In 1912 I seeded two separate pieces to alfalfa both with a garden drill, both at the same time, one piece was headland in a corn field of drilled corn, the other piece was in the same corn field, the seed being drilled in between the corn rows. The headland piece was kept clean the same as the field itself, but no corn was allowed to grow on this headland so it was a fine seed bed for alfalfa. I drilled both pieces just after the last cultivating of the corn, or about July 15th. My object was to see whether the corn field and in the standing corn was a good place to seed alfalfa and also to see which piece stood the winter the best. Both pieces stood the winter perfectly and the stand was perfect and still is at this time.

In the summer of 1913 I seeded broadcast, by hand, a piece of drilled corn to alfalfa, using 10 pounds per acre. This I seeded just before the last cultivation, and cultivated the seed into the ground with the corn plow and let it go at that. This was an enigma all summer for the rainfall was shy and the little alfalfa plants would come up and the hot sun and wind would wither them and they would die. I think every seed died that was not covered at least one inch deep. All that which was covered three inches deep never came up at all. I thought the crop was gone sure. However, the next spring a plant came here and there so that I should judge maybe 2 pounds per acre of the seed took root and I let it stand for hay. And I was very glad I did, for at cutting time I took off nearly two tons per acre the first cutting.

Again in 1914 I seeded 20 acres broadcast, 10 pounds per acre in the corn field. After the last cultivation of the corn I covered this seed by hauling a slab of a log over the field between the rows with one horse, a sort of a "King road drag." This leveled and packed the soil. We had a good rain and that alfalfa came along splendid and was doubly too thick on most of the field. We cut and shocked the corn on this field leaving only the stubble for winter snow catching. The alfalfa was from six inches to a foot high in October, and went through the winter without winter-killing at all. However, this way of seeding I find leaves the stand patchy for in seeding broadcast the standing corn wards off lots of the seed and right close to the corn hills the stand is too thin.

After all these experiments I arrived at the conclusion that the alfalfa sown with the garden drill between the rows of corn about July 10th was the best method I had tried for these reasons:

1st.—I could get the seed at any required depth in moist dirt.

2nd.—The drill pressed the soil about the seed, hence quick and sure germination.

3rd.—The growing corn protects the tender alfalfa plant from hot sun and scorching wind.

4th.—The condition of the corn field soil after the last cultivation is a model seed bed for alfalfa.

5th.—The corn stalks make a snow catcher which makes a perfect winter protection for the alfalfa plant and furnishes an extra supply of moisture for early spring growth.

6th.—And most important—the corn field is the nurse crop and a full crop is raised with the alfalfa.

After having convinced myself that I was on the right road and that the corn field was the only real "sure thing" place in which to seed alfalfa and still get a 100 per cent nurse crop I procured for my 1915 seeding a press drill made especially for drilling alfalfa and clover seed into the standing corn. It drills the rows about 7 inches apart and at any required depth and also levels the ground at the same time.

About July 10th this year, (1915), I drilled in seven acres using 8 pounds per acre and 6 pounds per acre on a part. The plants stood 3-4 to 1-2 inch apart on the 8 pound seeding and about 3-4 inch apart on the 6 pound seeding. Some of this planting came up and showed two leaves in 72 hours.

I have a beautiful stand going into winter, only it will be rather thick, and next year I shall cut down the amount per acre to 5 pounds.

#### Fresh Air in Winter.

A textbook on physiology used some years ago in many public schools stated that sufficient ventilation for a sleeping room was provided by a single window opened one inch for each person. Most people would choke in such a room now. Children today are taught, even in cold climates, to sleep with windows wide open. Office and factory workers find the night the one chance when they can have access to invigorating air.

An illustration of the modern feeling about fresh air was given the past week in Chicago. Fresh air coaches were run on the elevated trains, with windows wide open, to meet protests

against stuffy cars. The fresh air cars were reported very popular.

Still there are a lot of people left who are fussy about fresh air. Even with temperature up to 70, they fear the least stirring of air and live in terror of drafts. They begin to shiver the moment the thermometer gets down around 72. They look around crossly to see if someone has left a window open by a small crack. This is often the case with women workers in offices. They wear flimsy summer waists through the cool weather, and expect the rooms to be heated to fit their flimsy raiment.

The people who are most fearful of catching cold from fresh air are the very ones who suffer most from this cause. Arctic explorers never have this ailment. Outdoor workers in cold climates are commonly free from it. It is the hot-house life of unventilated stores and shops that inflames sensitive nasal passages. A room where a number of people work together usually has to be heated to suit the chilliest and thinnest blooded person of the whole lot.

If school children are sluggish, let the teacher throw the windows open and declare a recess. Then see how the youngsters brighten up. It would pay business people to air out their offices every other hour just to wake their clerks up.—Jefferson (Mo.) Democrat and Tribune.

#### Protest Indian Treaty Repeal.

Resolutions protesting against the repeal of the treaty of 1855 which prohibits the sale of liquor in ceded Indian lands in the northern Minnesota were unanimously adopted last night by the delegates of the Laymen's Missionary convention in Duluth.

The treaty was explained by some of the members of the convention and several spoke of the great advantage in retaining the treaty intact. Following the passage of the resolution a great wave of applause and shouting of "Amens" swept over the hall, and the entire assemblage arose and sang America.

The resolution which was adopted was as follows: "Resolved that the Laymen's Missionary convention, comprising 1,100 men, citizens of Duluth, Superior and other surrounding towns, hereby protest against the proposed repeal of the Indian Treaty of 1855 which prohibits the sale and traffic in intoxicating liquors in certain territory in northern Minnesota, and that copies of the resolution be forwarded to our representatives in the senate and house of representatives at Washington."—Superior (Wis.) Telegram.

"Clean teeth do not decay."

## ORIGIN OF OKLAHOMA

SEVERAL of the biographical sketches of the late Col. Robert T. Van Horn, who introduced a bill for organization of a territory called Oklahoma as early as 1868, give misleading information as to the origin of the name of the forty-sixth state. It is stated that Col. Van Horn ascribed the proposal of the name to Col. E. C. Boudinot, a Cherokee, who told him that "Oklahoma was a Creek word, meaning Red Man's Land or Red Land." Col. Boudinot may have honestly believed this, since he did not profess to know either Creek or Choctaw. But he was in error, both as to language and the meaning. Oklahoma comes from two Choctaw words, "Okla" meaning a "collection of people" and "homa" meaning "red."

The tradition that the name was first suggested by Allen Wright, for some time principal chief of the Choctaw nation, is corroborated by government records. Following the civil war, the opportunity to make new treaties with the Five Civilized Tribes, on the ground that they had broken the old one by joining the confederacy. There were several tentative proposals. Among them was a scheme for the organization of a special Indian territory, with a full complement of officers. This scheme was drafted and agreed to, and, although it never became effective, it is found in the compilation of "Indian Treaties and Laws", made under the direction of the senate committee on Indian affairs some twelve years ago. Allen Wright was one of the Choctaw commissioners in drafting this plan, and the name Oklahoma was given the proposed territory. This was two years before Col. Van Horn introduced his bill. There has been much talk about the project and the proposed name. It is not unlikely that Col. Boudinot got the mistaken notion that it was Creek and the confused interpretation during the general discussion of this plan. The name was kept alive for over twenty years and was applied to the comparatively small part of the present state opened to white settlement in 1889. A subsequent effort to call the new state Jefferson came to naught. —St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Dr. Alexis Carrel, famous for his work in surgery, recently discovered a "perfect antiseptic" for use in the treatment of wounds. He is to be made a member of the Legion of Honor by the French government.

There Must be Something Rotten Somewhere.

Philadelphia, Pa.—A campaign for the purification of the college and school athletics was launched here today at a meeting of the Association of College Presidents of Pennsylvania. The association, which includes in its membership the heads of all the prominent educational institutions in this state, decided to adopt a one year's residence rule for students coming from other colleges, and to frown upon the practice of granting scholarship for athletic ability.

Dr. William A. Granville, of Gettysburg, bitterly denounced college athletics as at present conducted. "I know this is perilous ground for college presidents to explore, but I am willing to become an ex-president if necessary, to fight this thing through," he said. "Our institutions were endowed with private and public moneys intended to provide education for the youth, not sporting amusement for the public."

Improvements at Tomah, Wisconsin, Indian School.

Uncle Sam is as particular of the housing of his employees as he is of his wards at the Government Indian school. Another new building has just been completed, west of the Superintendent's home, which is to accommodate ten, and also contains the club kitchen and diningroom. The dormitories have been over-crowded and this building will be occupied by some of the teachers and such employees as are not in charge of buildings.

The boys' building is in charge of W. B. Charles, disciplinarian, Mrs. Jennie M. Devlin, matron, and Miss Nell Olson. This building also includes the sewing room and employees' rooms. There are 135 boys housed there. By building the new house, the officers in charge are enabled to work out a merit system—those of the older boys deserving it are given a room by themselves—this system being impossible under the over-crowded condition of the dormitories.

The building for the older girls, those over 12 years of age, is in charge of Miss Emma Beeler and her officers, and will accommodate probably 70.

The smaller girls, those under 12 years, have a dormitory of their own, in charge of Miss Louise Dodge.

The hospital, with Mrs. Elizabeth Lane as nurse, is commodious, and includes a sleeping porch which will accommodate about 18 pupils.—Tomah (Wis.) Herald.

## *In and Out of the Indian Service*

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

### Describes Indian History.

Dr. Louis Falge, Manitowoc, is the author of a book describing early Indian history and antiquities of Manitowoc county. The book is now being published by the Wisconsin Archeological society. The work embodies long research.—Milwaukee (Wis.) News.

### Kickapoo Payment.

The lease money has been coming in rapidly of late and arrangements are being made by Superintendent Green for payment to the Indians in Old Mexico of the money due them.

These payments will be made in Douglas, Arizona, and in Eagle Pass, Texas, early in February.—The Shawnee, (Okla.) Indian Scout.

### Indian Squaw, 150 Years Old, Dies.

Bakersfield, Cal.—Mary Tecuyas, an Indian squaw, said to be 150 years old, died from natural causes according to the report issued by the authorities following an inquest here today. She was the oldest member of an almost extinct tribe known as the Tejons, living in a canyon near here. The tribe is said to include between fifteen and twenty persons more than 100 years old.—K. C. (Kans.) Journal.

### Protect Indians on Land Purchase.

An idea of the manner in which the United States government interests itself in the welfare of its Indian charges became evident here today when there were recorded at the court house two deeds transferring land in the town of Holland to redskins.

The instruments bear the proviso that the lands cannot be transferred by the Indians except with the consent of the secretary of the interior at Washington, D. C., or his successors.

Harvey Blackcoon, Lucy Littlebear, Dora Littlebear and Lena Littlebear have purchased land from John Brady of Trempealeau for \$1095 and Charley Winneshiek has bought from the same man a parcel of land for \$405.—La Crosse (Wis.) Leader-Press.

### Talking of Indian Fair.

Watonga, Okla.—The members of both the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indian tribes are considering the propositions and bids made them by Oklahoma towns on the 1916 Indian fair. Several towns have made flattering offers to obtain the fair, which will be held some time in September.—Daily Oklahoman.

### Roseburg Keeps Agency.

Roseburg, Ore.—A telegram was received here today from Commissioner of Indian Affairs Sells at Washington, D. C., to the effect that the offices of the local Indian agency are to be maintained in this city. The telegram was received in response to a protest of the Roseburg Commercial Club against abolishment of the local agency.

Commissioner Sells also said that the forces of the Indian offices would be enlarged soon by the appointment of a supervisor in addition to an agent.—Portland (Ore.) Oregonian.

### Government Wins Indian Land Case.

Sioux Falls. — Decrees in favor of the Government have been filed with the clerk of the United States district court here, following their signature by Judge J. D. Elliott, in the famous Debell case involving title to the Indian lands. There were three cases brought by the federal government, including that of the United States vs. E. J. Debell and W. C. Curtis; the United States vs. E. J. Debell, William H. Lynn and the Mutual Life Insurance company, and that of the United States vs. E. J. Debell and W. H. Butterfield. The prosecution was in charge of the Assistant United States District Attorney E. W. Fisk of this city.

Land bought from Indians was involved. The government contended that there had been fraud in securing the patents, bringing the action to set aside the patents and deeds to person after the first grant to the Indians. The district court held for the defendants, but was reserved by the circuit court of appeals.—Aberdeen (S. D.) American.

#### To Determine Indian Claims.

Washington.—Senator Walsh has introduced a bill to confer jurisdiction on the court of claims to determine the claims of the Blackfeet, Blood, Piegan, Gros Ventre, River Crow and Assinibione Indians on the Blackfeet, Fort Belknap and Fort Peck reservations against the United States.—Great Falls (Mont.) Tribune.

#### Indian Appointed to Capitol Police.

Winner, S. D.—Frank Janis, a well known Sioux Indian, who lives a few miles north of Winner, was notified this week that he had been appointed a member of the police force guarding the United States capitol and office building of the House of Representatives at Washington, D. C. The position pays a good salary and lasts during the entire season of Congress.—Sioux Falls (S. D.) Press.

#### Committee Votes Tribal Payments.

Washington.—The house committee on Indian affairs voted unanimously Thursday for a per capita payment of \$200 to the Chickasaw Indians and \$200 to the Choctaws. If the bill passes in this form it will mean a distribution of \$7,500,000 to these two Indian tribes. This is the first time a Choctaw payment has received the unanimous approval of the Indian committee and the amount now in the bill is double what has been previously asked. The item for the orphanage at Tahlequah has been increased to \$40,000 at the request of Representative Hasting. The completed bill probably will be favorably reported to the house Friday.

The Oklahoma delegation is effectively organizing for the expected fight on the floor, but with the reinforcement of a unanimous report, they are more than ever sanguine of success.—Daily Oklahoman.

#### Indians' Timber is Sold for Million.

Ashland, Wis.—Indian Agent Everest this morning received a wire from the government office at Washington signifying the acceptance of the two bids presented by the Stearns Lumber company and the Bell Lumber company, on the 100,000,000 feet of timber remaining on the reservation. These bids were presented last month, and were favorably acted upon by the Chippewa council meeting at Odanah. The Bell Lumber company bid covered the cedar, while the Stearns bid

covered all the remaining timber. The deal involves over \$1,000,000.

The Stearns Lumber company will at once open three new camps, employing 500 men, and the work of getting the timber out will proceed without delay. This will insure the continuous operation of the mill at Odanah for several years to come. While the bidders have until 1924 in which to get the timber out, it is expected that they will be able to clear up the Indian timber in about five years. Other acquisitions of timber are expected to keep the mill going for five additional years.

The transaction is also important in that it marks the last of the money to be paid over by the government to the Chippewa Indians. The \$1,000,000 will be divided up among the 545 allotments under the last Wooster roll, giving each about \$1,800 as his share, besides his allotment of land.—Duluth (Minn.) News-Tribune.

#### Italian Artist to Start Academy for Indians at Isleta.

It became known yesterday that A. Del Vecchio, a noted Italian artist who has been in Albuquerque for some time past, will in the near future establish a unique institution in the form of an art academy at Isleta for the benefit of the Indians of New Mexico. The school will be known as the Indian Art Academy, and instruction will be given in oil and water color landscape, oil landscape and animals, classic figures, tapestry, oil portraits, miniature portraits in ivory, commercial portraits in pastel, decoration for residences, theaters and churches, painting silk pillow tops and leather pillow tops and china engraving.

It is the plan of Mr. Del Vecchio to sell the work done by the Indians, prorating the amount received among the directors, the students and the expenses of maintaining the academy. He has contributed \$700 of his own money and will raise an additional \$500 by raffing a historical picture which he has painted. Charles Melini, Italian consul at Albuquerque, will have charge of the funds.

Mr. Del Vecchio has appealed to all art lovers and all public-spirited citizens to aid in a movement which he believes is of the greatest importance to this city and section.—Albuquerque (N. M.) Journal.

“Do you visit a dentist twice a year, or do you wait till your teeth drive you to him?”

## Indian to Protest

Bemidji, Minn.—John Morrison and party of Indians from the reservation will go to Washington to protest against the forestry bill providing for a forest reserve on the highlands of the reservation where Indians are living. Cut-off timber is subject to reserve regulations and any proceeds are to go to the reserve board. There is no provision for the Indians.—Duluth (Minn.) Herald.

## Clapp Act Will Stand.

C. C. Daniels, agent of the department of justice in the Indian affairs, has withdrawn objections to the Clapp Act as being unconstitutional. The act empowered mixed blood Indians to sell their lands, and was to be attacked in connection with the government suit to annul certain transfers. Mr. Daniels took such action because to overthrow the act would jeopardize many legitimate land titles.—Minneapolis (Minn.) Tribune.

## Indians in Potlatch.

Indians from all the tribes on Puget Sound will gather at the Tulalip reservation Saturday to celebrate "Treaty Day." This is an annual celebration commemorating the treaty signed at Mukilteo sixty years ago January 22, which established friendly relations between the whites and Indians. Representatives from the Lummi, Swinomish, the Puyallup, the Yakima and other tribes will join with the Tulalip tribe at the great potlatch house to engage in their old time methods of celebrating, with a pageant depicting the life and customs of the old days.—Seattle (Wash.) Times.

## Alcohol Not a Medicine.

One of the officials of the great sanatorium at Battle Creek, Mich., declares that while they treat 800 patients a day they have never used an ounce of alcohol during the 48 years of the history of the institution. He says:

"Forty per cent of our arterio sclerosis is produced by alcohol and is not curable. Sixty-two per cent of Bright's disease is produced by alcohol and incurable. Ninety-two per cent of cancer of the stomach is due to alcohol.

"You think a man pays for his glass of beer when he passes his nickle over the bar. He does not. His baby pays. The law of inheritance is inexorable. The baby is what his father was. If a man destroys his brain

by alcohol, if his body wastes and degenerates through drink, his children and his children's children will have dwarfed minds and degenerate bodies. Kill the saloon and save the babies."—The St. Edward Sun.

## State Penalty for Selling to Indians.

Ashland, Wis.—A conviction in the first case to be brought in the state courts for selling liquor to allotted Indians, instituted under a state law passed in 1849, on Saturday brought about the conviction of Gust DeFoe and W. A. Potter. The conviction simplifies for the federal authorities the problem of how to keep liquor away from allotted Indians.

The men were found guilty and fined \$1 and costs, or 10 days in jail. Sentence was suspended with the understanding that if the offense was repeated they would be given the limit allowed by law.

Since the decision of the United State supreme court that an allotted Indian is a citizen of the state in which he resides and subject to state laws only, the federal officers have been unable to successfully prosecute persons for selling to allotted Indians until this old law was recalled.—Superior (Wis.) Telegram.

## Whose Mistake?

A Farmer in the Indian Service was out in his district last Spring and came to the home of one of his charges, an old man who could not speak English and did not understand farming. The old gentleman had heard much about farming and decided to try it. When the Farmer drove up to his house that morning, he found the old gentleman and his aged wife preparing to plant potatoes. He could not talk to them so made them understand by signs that they were to give him some of the potatoes and he would show them how to plant them. The farmer drove along the fence throwing the potatoes over the fence into the furrow; he explained by signs that potatoes were to be planted that way, meaning, of course, the distance apart they were to be dropped. He then left the old couple and returned the following day to see how his charges were getting along with the potato planting. He found the old gentlemen in his wagon with a bag of potatoes, his wife sitting on the spring seat driving along the outside of the fence, while he was throwing the potatoes into the furrow just the same as the Farmer had done. Moral: Two races erred.—Brule (S. D.) Farmer and Stockman.

## Oil Wells Made this Indian Girl Wealthy.

Sara Rector, a full blooded Indian girl, owns outright a greater number of oil wells than any other person in this country, and from them has the largest income enjoyed by any resident of the state of Oklahoma.—Cleveland (Ohio) Leader.

## Indians Begin Logging.

Klamath Falls, Ore.—Logging operations on the Klamath Indian reservation under the supervision of J. M. Bedford, deputy supervisor of forests, are progressing very nicely at the government camp north of Klamath Agency on Wood river.

One million feet of logs have been decked and are ready for hauling to the Wood river. They will be driven to the mouth of Wood river and there they will be towed across Upper Klamath lake to Klamath Falls for delivery to the Klamath Manufacturing company. This concern has contracted for five million feet on the reservation.

It is planned to accomplish the work in two winters; one and a half to two million feet this winter and the balance next winter. New logging equipment including three large sleighs arrived recently for this work. The logging camp will be kept in operation this winter until the depth of snow prevents further work.

Indian teams are used exclusively and Indian labor wherever it is found practicable. Sacramento (Calif.) Record-Union.

## Haskell Boys Win.

In a list of prize winners recently issued by the Douglas County (Kans.) Fair Association appears the names of two Haskell pupils, Frank Matt, a Flathead, and Antoine Ladeaux, a Sioux. Last fall prizes were offered in a stock-judging contest, the competitors to be under 18 years of age and residents of Douglas County. Three of the Haskellites entered and Frank Matt was awarded second prize, \$12.50, and Antoine Ladeaux, \$10, third prize.

Both of these boys are on the dairy detail and the fact they were successful competitors is a source of much satisfaction to all, not only to those at Haskell interested in Indian progress but to thinking men and women everywhere. A few years since the idea of an Indian boy being interested in a contest of this kind would have been cause for much comment.

Winning prizes in a competition of this kind indicates three qualifications, all very

necessary to the pupil who is to advance, viz, the ability and desire to learn, to apply the knowledge gained in a practical manner, and the power of observation and comparison. A boy winning a prize in this manner is entitled to much more credit than is the one who chances to raise a big pumpkin or a turnip unusual in size only, or exhibits a few head of beef cattle, something which required but the physical ability to sow the seed or carry feed to the cattle.

We, who are in the work to-day know how the average Indian in school is trying to make headway—he is earnest, sensible, and industrious—but it is only in events of this kind that we are enabled to bring the results of his efforts—progress—forcibly to the minds of the people.—Indian Leader, Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kans.

## Lawrence D. Kitchell Will Describe Black-foot Indians.

Glacier National Park is located in north-western Montana, and has an area of over 1,400 square miles. It was created in 1910, and is so named from the fact that within its borders are over sixty glaciers and 250 lakes. The largest glacier covers over five square miles.

Adjoining the park is the Blackfoot Indian Reservation, part of which was taken to create the park. The Blackfeet are a wonderful tribe, maintaining many of the curious customs, ceremonies and habits of the dim past. Mr. Lawrence D. Kitchell who will appear here January 19th under the auspices of the Knights of Columbus devotes a large share of his travelogue to describing these Indians and their habits, illustrating his talk with many still views and moving pictures.

Mr. Kitchell's travels have taken him to many strange parts of the world, but he claims that learning the ways of these Indians is the most interesting study he has undertaken. In fact, for many years, he was located in Pittsburgh, but changed his residence to Wenatchee, Washington, where he is engaged in fruit raising, thus not only getting "Back to the soil," a movement he is much interested in, but also having more opportunity to visit Glacier National Park, and his friends the Blackfeet, who welcome him as a brother, which he really is, having been adopted by the tribe, and renamed Nish-Ma-Ta after a noted tribal orator of long ago.—Wheeling (W. Va.) Intelligencer.

## The Bismarck School Asks for New Dormitory.

A bill carrying an appropriation of \$35,000 for a dormitory for the Bismarck Indian school has been introduced in the lower house of congress and the commercial club advised that there is a good prospect that the appropriation will be made. Representative Norton of the committee on Indian affairs is working with Congressman Young to procure the passage of the bill.

This appropriation would enable the Bismarck school to double its capacity. There are now accommodated 93 students and the institution is overcrowded. The dormitory will make it possible to increase the enrollment to 190 or 200 with only a slight addition in the present staff of fourteen. There is no question as to the ability of the school to enroll 200 or double that number of students.

The Bismarck institution has won the confidence of the Turtle Lake, Standing Rock and Fort Berthold tribes, and there are hundreds of children of school age on these reservations who would be glad to attend the school were provision made for them. Discussing this subject, a friend of the school says:

"The report of the commissioner of Indian affairs for the fiscal year 1914 shows that there are 2,287 eligible Indian children of school age in the state of North Dakota.

(This eliminates all sickly, crippled, feeble-minded and married children of school age); that the reservation schools of the state have a combined rated capacity of 1,283. Consequently more than 1,000 of these children must go to non-reservation schools or stay at home. The two non-reservation schools of the state (Bismarck and Wahpeton) have a combined rated capacity of 260, still leaving 744 children who must go outside the state or go to no school. This number is actually larger than the figures indicate, for there is an unusable surplus capacity in the day schools on the reservations.

"The same report shows that 557 of these children did stay at home—did not go to any school—last year, simply living the idle life on the reservation. No class of children in the state need education so much as do these Indian children. If not in school they not only grow up in ignorance and idleness, doing little for themselves, but they must necessarily retard the advancement of those who have been to school and want something different from the reservation life. The educated Indian, as we all know, has an uphill climb when he goes back to the reservation and

tries to make good; but when he is met by large numbers who have never been to school and who retain all the tribal prejudices, it makes the climb harder and longer. Here is one of the great leaks in Indian education—it moves too slow; before those who have been educated can make good they are overwhelmed by the ignorant and prejudiced. Once get all the Indian children in school so that there would be none of the old superstitious class of their age at home when they return and the problem would be solved.

"The Bismarck school is the logical school for these children, though there are many times more than can be accommodated by both of the non-reservation schools of the state, even were their capacity doubled many times.

"It is not expected that this school will be enlarged very soon to accommodate a large fraction of these 550 children, but the North Dakota delegation in congress should insist that the capacity of the school be doubled at once, which it can be by the addition of a dormitory.

"This school is now overcrowded—the most overcrowded school in the Indian service. Many children who seek admission are annually turned away for want of room. Many others would seek admission, but know that it is useless. Were the word to go out that a new dormitory is to be built, the superintendent would be flooded by applications for reservation next year. The school is popular with the Indians. They feel that it is their school because they have seen it and know it. They have an intimate, visiting acquaintance with it, while the distant schools they know only by hearsay and photographs.

"The present commissioner of Indian affairs is very much opposed to sending pupils a long way from their homes if they can be accommodated nearer, so it seems that now is the time to strike. Commissioner Sells, I believe, has never visited the Bismarck school, but he doubtless can be shown just what the school is, what it might be, what it needs, and what it should have. There can be no reason given for not building up this school. Every word that can be said in favor of any Indian school is an argument for the Bismarck school.

We need to get the truth—the rockbottom facts—before the Indian office and the congressional committees and we will get what we want. There need be and should be no deception or exaggeration in this matter, but none the less should the truth be fully and forcibly presented."—Bismarck (N. D.) Tribune.

## Senate Committee Favors Payments.

Washington, D. C.—The senate Indian committee Monday passed by a vote of six to two the Choctaw-Chickasaw per capita payment of \$300 to Choctaws and \$200 to Chickasaws. Friends of the per capita payment are sanguine of its passing in the senate without much trouble.

Wind River Reservation Gets \$75,000  
for Irrigation and Bridges.

The Indian appropriation bill which has passed the house carried an item of \$50,000 for the continuation of work and construction of irrigation systems on the Wind River reservation.

It also contained an item for \$25,000 for road and bridge work on the reservation.—Sheridan (Wyo.) Interpreter.

## Lane Would Oust the Indian Bureau.

Washington.—Senator Lane Monday introduced a bill to abolish the present Indian bureau and replace it with a commission of three men selected from five nominees chosen by a council of Indian committeemen under a board of directors and instructions to close up the nation's supervision over Indian matters at an early date.—Daily Oklahoman.

## Special Indian Attorney.

McAlester.—W. S. Rogers, McAlester attorney, has just been appointed special deputy in the district attorney's office to take charge of the government's thirty thousand suits to quiet title to Indian lands in eastern Oklahoma. The legal business of the Seminole natives, which is now without a tribal attorney, will also be in his hands.—Tulsa (Okla.) World.

## Reservation May be Named for Sells.

The new Papago Indian reservation may be called the "Cato Sells reservation" as a compliment to the United States commissioner of Indian affairs.

There is a movement being started by the Papago Indians themselves to have the reservation named after Mr. Sells in recognition of his hard fight to secure the setting apart of the new Indian reservation, which is the largest in the United States.

The reservation was set apart and the boundaries fixed on the recommendations of a committee of eight appointed by Commis-

sioner Sells, as follows: Superintendent Frank A. Thackery; Superintendent Henry J. McQuigg, of Tucson; Superintendent of Irrigation Charles R. Olberg, of Los Angeles; John R. T. Reeves, of the Indian office; Father Bonbentura Oblassar; Rev. F. S. Herndon, Jose Xavier Pablo and Hugh Norris.—Tucson (Ariz.) Star.

## Danger of Uprising of Indians Averted.

Phoenix.—The danger of a Navajo uprising in northeastern Arizona was averted by an exchange of promises between the Indians and government officials at a recent peace parley, according to United States Marshall Dillon, who returned to Flagstaff from Tuba.

The conference was held near Tuba. The Indians, had threatened an uprising because of the recent killing of "Taddy Tin," a Navajo, by police. The Indian was declared to have resisted arrest. Members of the tribe contended that the shooting was unprovoked. The officers were arrested pending an investigation. Dillon said "Tadd Tin" was accused of stealing horses from the Hopis and also refusing to send his children to school.—Tucson (Ariz.) Star.

## New Curriculum in Indian Schools.

Anadarko, Okla.—Supt. Edgar A. Allen of the United States Agricultural Indian school at Chilocco is establishing a new curriculum in the Kiowa agency schools at Fort Sill, Riverside, Rainy Mountain and the Anadarko boarding school, replacing the curriculum which has been in vogue for thirty-five years. All federal schools for Indian children will adopt this course which the department of the interior has planned to be taken up in February.

The work is divided into three stages, the first to the third inclusive being the primary stage, the fourth to sixth inclusive the pre-vocational, this taking the pupils as far as the reservation schools instruct, and the seventh to twelfth inclusive belonging to the non-reservation schools where the industries are taught.

Indian Commissioner Cato Sells has circulated 3,500 copies of the new course and divided the schools into twenty-one districts, the southwestern Oklahoma district being the fourth district, embracing all the Cheyenne and Arapaho schools, Cantonment, Darlington, Seger and Red Moon, also Ponca and Otoe and the four schools, Kiowa, Riverside, Anadarko boarding school, Rainy Mountain and Fort Sill.—Daily Oklahoman.



### INDIANS ROBBING UNSOPHISTICATED WHITES

The Tucson Arizona "Citizen" tells in great anguish of the establishment of a new Indian reservation in Pima County. This was public land and never was occupied by any but Indians except as free range. That the President through the efforts of Commissioner Sells and Superintendent Thackery should withdraw from entry this land that no one ever wanted to enter for a home and give it to the Indians who have lost about all the land of value in Arizona that they believed once belonged to them, though not fully occupied, is looked upon by the livestock barons and their friends as rank injustice.

From the viewpoint of the JOURNAL the President was correctly advised and gave to these struggling Indian people nothing more than was already theirs by moral right.



### GO WHERE

Too much credit cannot be given Dr. Montezuma for the courage displayed by him connected with his transformation from an Apache baby on the San Carlos reservation to a physician with an excellent practice in the City of Chicago where competition is so keen that only the strong survive. His success is entirely sufficient proof of his worth and every friend of the Indian race rejoices that in his life and achievement we have one to whom all who deny or doubt the ability of the Indian to meet the conditions of our civilization may be referred with confidence.

But his success proves more than his ability. It demonstrates that in the entire country, as in the City of Chicago, the Indian will be accorded the same consideration as the Caucasian; that if he can do anything well his services will have a market. What Dr. Montezuma has done can be done by any Indian student if he has the mentality, the courage and the persistence. Then why should go up from him the wail that appears in the "Catholic Register" under the title "Let My People Go!" What one of the Doctor's people is being restrained? It is surely none at Chilocco where every student knows that nothing impedes his progress but his own inertia. It can be in none other of the hundreds of Indian schools that are ever pointing the way onward and are called upon so often to grieve because so many of their boys and girls endowed with capable minds and many times with abundant financial resources decline to enter the endurance test of our civilization.

The Indian Bureau restrains no Indian's progress. More than that, it is constantly reaching out to aid any person of the race who is manifesting any disposition to advance. It is true that it does endeavor to keep the bootlegger and the grafter from devouring the weak ones; but the Doctor could hardly call the protection of the weak a restraint. Only the man who covets the Indian's possessions does that.

Any allotted Indian who has the capacity to manage his affairs, as well as many who have not such ability but seem so endowed before being tried, can get control of every part of his segregated property and get the Bureau's "God Speed," with every opportunity that is enjoyed or abused by any other person.

We like the Doctor; we glory in all his achievements, but his appeal is not apt. America is no Egypt and his people are



At this meeting Dr. W. P. H. Habel, agency physician, talked on the care of children, discussing their diseases and methods of treatment. Miss C. W. Paulding, field matron, presented the care of food in the home and why it should receive particular care and how to do it. Mrs. Theodore Sharp explained the proper methods of canning vegetables and meats.

This is said to be the first time in the northwest that lecturers of the university extension courses have appeared before farmers' meetings composed entirely of Indians. Professors Robb and Hickman expressed themselves as surprised and much gratified at the interest shown by the Nez Percés.

Is not much encouragement to be derived from this account of an aggressive civilization existing among a people some of whose ancestors less than forty years ago were on the war path? Does it not pay to educate?



#### HAVE A VOCATION

Not very long ago a man came up from one of our reservations to visit his son, and to interview the Superintendent about the son's welfare. He did not think it at all necessary or desirable, he said, for his boy to have any part in our industrial program because oil had been struck on an allotment belonging to the family and receiving royalty and spending it would be about as strenuous business as they would likely engage in. The boy is still in school and the oil wells are already showing diminishing production. It is about certain that by the time he is of age both oil and the money derived from it will be but a memory of idle days, soft clothes, countless joy rides and "big eats," with perhaps a heritage of deranged digestion, an indisposition to work and many expensive appetites and desires that can no longer be gratified.

No person can safely place his sole dependence for sustenance in accumulated property; more emphatically is this true if the accumulation is the result of the efforts of another than himself. Such possessions are too strong of wing to be held by the hand made weak through idleness or dissipation.

Everyone needs a vocation as insurance against poverty, as a means of securing that happiness that comes from being a part of the world's productive force and as an efficient weapon with which to fight the evils that attack the unemployed mind and hand.

Let every one of our boys take stock of his mental powers and of his material resources; then choose and faithfully pursue a vocation suited to his abilities and needs.



#### FIVE YEARS WITH THE JOURNAL

With this issue the JOURNAL has been five years under the editorial management of the present Superintendent of Chilocco. The only excuse for publishing it all this time was to teach a few Chilocco boys how to print, and to boost for the Indian wherever he is and whatever he is doing—provided he is doing something.

There is a good deal of fun along with considerable hard work in seeing that every little while is issued a good magazine fit for any one to read, filled with those things that are true and are helpful to a race still partly in the wilderness, interesting and encouraging to those who like Indians, convincing to those who are indifferent and confusing to those who are plotting against them. If the JOURNAL has succeeded to any appreciable degree in accomplishing its purpose, to help, interest, encourage, convince and confuse those different classes its publication has been worth while.

## FROM THE BULLETIN ISSUED BY THE OKLAHOMA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

DR. JOHN W. DUKE, Commissioner

### SAVING THE COUNTRY'S BABIES

Everybody in Oklahoma should be interested in baby week, which will be observed throughout the United States during the first seven days of next March, in response to the efforts of the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, assisted by state health officials and the various national organizations interested in public health and child welfare. In the United States 300,000 babies die every year before they are twelve months old. As years pass this becomes an enormous loss to the vital resources of the nation. Baby week will be devoted to the encouragement of a nationwide movement for the saving of babies. A bulletin covering the subject in detail has been prepared by the United States Department of Labor and may be had free upon application by any person. The address of the Department is Washington, D. C. This bulletin should be of value and importance in every household.

### THE DEATH RATE DECREASING

In the United States the increasing protection of human life against the ravages of disease is showing constantly better results. For example, in what is called the registration area, the death rate in 1914 was 13.6 per 1,000 estimated population. This is the lowest on record. The figures were compiled by the United States Census Bureau. This registration area embraces 25 States, and contains two-thirds of the total population of the country. In other States, the absence or laxity of laws for the compilation of mortality statistics, has made it impossible to gather accurate figures for the entire country. Southern States are making excellent records in the keeping of mortality statistics. For the first time Kansas was included in those statistics for 1914.

### VALUABLE INFORMATION ABOUT CANCER

Shortly after the first of the year, the United States Census Bureau will issue a special report on cancer in the United States. This report is now nearing completion. This disease will be reported under numerous headings and in a greater number of details than have heretofore been attempted. In gathering this data, the director of the census has sent more than 35,000 letters of inquiry to physicians who certified deaths from cancer in 1914. It is believed that

this report will bring out new and useful information as to the prevalence of cancer, and contribute to the better understanding of its controllable features. The report is regarded as the most important on the subject of cancer ever made in the United States.

### PUNISHED FOR CAUSING TYPHOID

Punishment of persons responsible for preventable diseases is imposed in New Jersey, where a jury found that the Mt. Holly Water Company caused an outbreak of typhoid fever in 1912 that resulted in the serious illness of the daughter of William S. Fryer. The latter was awarded damages in the sum of \$500.00. This was the second successful suit against this company.

### Two Indians to Address Order.

Two full-blooded Indians, the Rev. Phillip Gordon, a Chippewa and Dr. Carlos Montezuma, an apache spoke here. They address Kansas City council, No. 527, Knights of Columbus, Tuesday night. The club house is at 3200 Main street.

The Rev. Mr. Gordon, who is from Washington, will speak on "Catholic Indian Mission." Dr. Montezuma's subject will be. "Let my people go."

The Rev. Mr. Gordon was reared on the Wisconsin reservation and educated in the American Catholic schools. Later he attended universities in Innsbruck and Rome. He is connected with the Catholic Bureau of Indian Missions Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kan.

Dr. Montezuma began his career as a Chicago newsboy. Later he worked on a farm. He was graduated from the University of Illinois in 1884, and from the medical college of Northwest university five years later.

Until 1896 he was in the Indian service as a physician. He is a practicing physician in Chicago now.—Kansas City (Mo.) Journal.

### Windup of Indian Affairs is Sought.

Washington, D. C. —Congressman Thompson introduced a bill Friday providing for the final disposition of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribal affairs by directing the secretary of the interior to make immediate payment of \$300 to each Choctaw and \$200 to each Chickasaw. The bill further provides that the secretary of the interior shall hereafter pay to the Choctaws and Chickasaws all funds coming into his possession as rapidly as they accumulate and that within five years all property still belonging to said tribes shall be disposed of and the proceeds distributed per capita to the Indians.—Daily Oklahoman.

## Praises Indian Schools.

Dr. Samuel A. Eliot of Boston, president of the American Unitarian association, member of the United States Board of Indian commissioners and a son of Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, was a guest at an informal dinner in Kansas City last night.

Doctor Eliot recently visited Haskell. Last night he said, "I wish I might send my children to an Indian school. There are no finer in the country, public or private. That may be too broad a statement as to instruction, but in educational theory and, in the larger schools, in equipment, none surpasses and few equal them."—Lawrence (Kans.) Gazette.

## Indian Land Sale Bill to be Pushed

At a meeting of the Oklahoma delegation Tuesday afternoon, Senator Owen, Congressman Carter, Capt. A. S. Kennon and two tribal representatives were selected to draw up a bill for the sale of the coal, asphalt and mineral lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.

The committee Wednesday will introduce into the house a bill covering needed legislation. The bill will be presented to Secretary Lane for his approval and it is believed it will have his hearty co-operation with perhaps a few suggestions or amendments.

J. Roy Williams, Warden Dick and A. S. Kennon of McAlester, were present at the meeting, having been appointed special representatives to come to Washington and assist the delegation to push the sale of these lands.—Daily Oklahoman.

## Trachoma a Menace Among the Indians.

For the past ten days Dr. Ralph H. Ross, special physician in the employ of the Indian bureau, has been at the Bismarck Indian boarding school investigating eye conditions among Indian pupils at the institution. Dr. Ross is employed by the bureau of Indian affairs, Washington, D. C., principally for the purposes of investigating, operating and treating cases of trachoma among the Indians of Nebraska, Wyoming, North and South Dakota.

The educational propaganda regarding trachoma among Indian tribes of the United States has, under the efficient administration of the present commissioner of Indian affairs, Hon. Cato Sells, received new life and impetus. Mr. Sells believes the Indian "should

march side by side with the white man during all the years to come" and, as the ability to do this depends to a great extent upon his health, so everything possible is now being done to improve his health and sanitary conditions under which he has been living.

A few years ago it was seen that trachoma was one of the most prevalent diseases the Indian had to contend with; that, although not fatal to life like tuberculosis, still as it caused blindness in over one-half of the untreated cases, it not only diminished the Indians efficiency, but made him a non-earner, helpless ward of the government. But the health campaign that is now being relentlessly waged by Commissioner Sells, through the special physicians, among all the Indian tribes is bound to bring good results and eventually exterminate this menace to the American Indian.—Bismarck. (N. D.) Daily Tribune.

## Farmers' Short Course for Cheyenne Indians.

Forest City, S. D.—A farmers' short course for Indians will be held at the Cheyenne Agency near here on April 8 to 10, inclusive. At the short course the following subjects will be discussed: Seed testing, Lon S. Tolliver; corn growing, Henry Le Beau; potato growing, Henry Swimmer; alfalfa growing, Basil Claymore; miscellaneous garden crops, Edward Write Face; cattle, Isaac Gilbert, horses, Harry Kingman; sheep, Albert Le Beau; hogs, Frank Kinney; poultry, Mrs. Julia A. Smith; root houses, T. J. Sheppard; preparation of soil, Peter Three Legs; fertilizing, Henry Hodgkiss; cultivating, George Larrabee; harvesting, Harry F. C. Woods; shelter for stock, William Nichols.

All the speakers on the program are Indians except Messrs Tolliver and Kinney, and the program indicates that the redskins of the Cheyenne reservation are making rapid progress in agriculture.—Sioux Falls (S. D.) Leader.

## Captain Wilbur F. Starr Drowned.

Captain Wilbur F. Starr who, with Mrs. Starr, entertained us in the Auditorium here on December 8th, last, was drowned near Stockport, Ohio, January 29th.

Mrs. Starr narrowly escaped being drowned. They were going to a small town to fill an engagement and were compelled to go overland in a livery rig. In attempting to cross a swollen stream their rig was upset and Captain Starr and Mr. Chester Boal, driver were drowned. Mrs. Starr caught a limb of a willow tree and succeeded in getting out.

## Indians In Public Schools.

Anadarko, Okla.—Twenty-four Indian pupils are enrolled in the local public schools. A tuition fee of \$2 a month is charged. The Government schools—Riverside and Anadarko boarding school, better known as the father Isadore mission—are filled to their capacity with Indian pupils.—Daily Oklahoman.

## Indian School Courses Made Uniform.

Carlisle, Pa.—A new course of vocational study was this month introduced at Carlisle Indian School. One of the chief virtues of the new plan is that it establishes uniformity of teaching in all schools in the Indian service, so that when, for any reason, a pupil is transferred from one school to another the officials of the school to which he is transferred know exactly how much work he has done and exactly where to place him.—Harrisburg (Pa.) Independent.

## Let Competent Go His Own Way.

Supt. Gabe E. Parker of the Five Civilized Tribes is gratified over success attending the recent sale of segregated and unallotted lands in the Five Civilized Tribes, just having figured out that 425 out of 440 tracts offered for sale in January have brought in \$900,000. Out of over 200,000 acres of land in the segregated mineral belt of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, all but 80,000 acres has been sold. There is yet remaining to be sold about 800,000 acres of Choctaw timber land. Arrangements are now being made to get authority from the Indian office to lease the unsold land for the balance of the present year, as it is not expected that any additional land sale will be held until next winter.

Superintendent Parker, during his first year's services as superintendent of the Five Civilized Tribes, has given his personal attention to the affairs of 101,000 Indians in eastern Oklahoma, practically two-thirds of whom have had their restrictions removed.

There is considerable agitation in Washington at the present time, and congress itself is coming around to the idea that the only solution of the Indian problem is to turn the competent loose and clamp down the lid on the incompetent, while at the same time teaching him to work. A suggestion has recently been made that an individual investigation be made of the members of the Five Civilized Tribes to separate the competent Indians from incompetents, and remove restrictions of competents; turn them loose; distribute all lands or tribal moneys due them and have the department devote its time exclusively to the Indians unable to handle their own affairs.—Muskogee (Okla.) Phoenix.

From Our Indian School  
**EXCHANGES**

Supt. Charles E. Coe has been transferred from the Salt River Agency, Ariz., to Roseburg, Ore. Supt. A. H. Symons, who has been in charge of the Western Shoshone Agency, Nev., succeeds Mr. Coe at Salt River.—Haskell Indian Leader.

Jim Inkinish, an educated Indian of Caddo county, Oklahoma, raised an average of 70 bushels of corn to the acre on 90 acres last year. His son Joe is a member of the Caddo County Boys' Corn Club and expects to beat his father.—The Flandreau Review.

Mr. Leon R. Laverty, formerly in charge of day school No. 21 on Pine Ridge reservation and later at the day school Neah Bay, Washington, has been transferred to the principalship of the Prio rCreek boarding school on the Crow Creek reservation, Montana.—The Flandreau Review.

We are reliably informed that our veteran day school inspector, J. J. Duncan, is to be transferred to Cheyenne River Agency as principal at the boarding School. Mr. Duncan has been day school inspector about 13 years at Pine Ridge and has a host of friends.—Indian News, Genoa, Nebraska.

Assistant Supervisor W. W. Coon completed a ten days stay with us and left for the Genoa School on the 19th of the month. Mr. Coon has the new course of study thoroughly in hand and his suggestions on the subject are a great aid to employees in constructing outlines for their future work and to pupils in understanding what is expected of them in the future. An address to the pupils' assembly on Sunday afternoon February 13th on "Preparedness" was especially comprehensive and helpful to pupils and contained many things from which employees took valuable suggestions.—The Flandreau Review.

Dr. Samuel A. Eliot, of Boston, member of the United States Board of Indian Commissioners, was the guest of honor at a dinner given at the All Souls Unitarian Church in Kansas City, Mo., on the evening of February 23. In the Kansas City Star of February 24, was the following item about Dr. Eliot: "Dr. Eliot is in the West superintending the introduction of vocational training in the Federal Indian Schools. At the Hotel Muehlebach last night he said, 'I wish I might send my children to an Indian school. There are no finer in the country, public or private. That may be too broad a statement as to instruction, but in educational theory and, in the larger schools, in equipment, none surpasses and few equal them.'"—Haskell Indian Leader.



# Chilocco News in General



Mr. R. K. Warren, of Hugo, Oklahoma, was a visitor at Chilocco, during the past month.

Filario Tafoya was called home on March 6th on account of the illness of his father. His home is at Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Christabel Iliff, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Iliff, has been on the "sick list" the past month. She is now up and around.

Mr. N. B. Johnson, property clerk, spent a few days in Claremore, Oklahoma. He was called away on business.

Mrs. B. S. Rader, spent two weeks in Winfield, Kansas, during the past month. She was caring for her mother who has been on the "sick list."

Miss Mary Johnson, a member of last year's graduating class, has enrolled in Park College, Parkville, Missouri. She is the sister of N. B. Johnson.

Early in February Mr. Allen spent a week visiting the schools under the Kiowa Agency in the interest of the new course of study which is being introduced there.

Four large classes in physical culture have been organized, two classes of girls and two of boys. The exercises consist of work with Indian clubs, and in calisthenics.

There has been four very serious cases of pneumonia during the past month. We are glad to say that the patients are rapidly recovering and will soon be able to be about.

Jaunita Shunatona, a Chilocco pupil, is in the Mercy Hospital, Arkansas City, Kansas, where she has undergone an operation for appendicitis. Her many friends wish her a speedy recovery.

Mrs. Wind, Home One matron, visited her daughter Mrs. Hugh Wind of Miami, Oklahoma. She returned March first. The large boys, especially, are glad to have her back with them.

The Junior Y. M. C. A. has been reorganized and now hold their meetings in the Home One reading room. A most cordial invitation is extended to those who wish to attend their meetings.

Dr. Samuel A. Elliott, of Boston, Mass., a member of the Board of Indian Commissioners, made Chilocco a short visit during the past month. He spoke to the student body on the evening of February 18.

On February 9th Misses Hill and Comstock, agents of the Children's Aid Society of New York, spent the day at Chilocco as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Shaal. They visited the various departments and were much interested in the work they saw.

Miss Maguerite Dunlap, contralto, and Miss Emilio Goatz, her accompanist, paid Chilocco a visit on February 7th. They gave a recital at the Methodist church in Arkansas City that evening. Miss Dunlap can be heard on the Victrola.

Mr. J. E. Bruin of Sapulpa, Oklahoma, visited Joseph Folsom recently. Mr. Bruin is Joseph's guardian and county treasurer of Creek County. He was much pleased with Joseph's progress at Chilocco and somewhat surprised to see Joseph printing the JOURNAL.

Mr. Totten, magician, entertained us in the auditorium on the evening of February 22nd. He did many seemingly wonderful things. Among his assistants (victims) were Mr. Porter, Mr. Johnson, George Sheyahshe, William McKane and Chester Hummingbird.

Mrs. J. E. Jones went to Oklahoma City recently for an operation which was performed at the Wesley Hospital, February 22nd. The physician said if all went well she would be up in about three weeks, although she would not be able to assume her work for some time.

The JOURNAL reporter recently visited the mechanical drawing room where several boys were very busy making mechanical drawings. The boys expect to enter the competitive exhibits which will be held here in May. The best exhibits will be sent to Washington, D. C.

Coach Jones has started baseball and track work with the arrival of spring weather. Harry Perico was elected captain of the baseball team and Vidal Zuniga was elected captain of the track team. We have some fine material and if they work hard there will be little danger of our losing our high standing of the past seasons. Manager Martinez assures us we will have a good baseball schedule but says it is not ready for publication just now.

## ITEMS FROM VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS

### DOMESTIC SCIENCE

First year girls are studying and cooking vegetables.

Second year girls, formerly called eighth grade, are making a detailed study of meat. As an occasional variation in the work two girls plan and serve a meal to the class without asking any questions in regard to their work.

The subject matter for the third year class is home expenditures. They soon will take up division of income and the making of budgets for different incomes. For practice work they are serving meals using the English style of serving. The menus for the meals are brought in by the class.

The fourth year class is studying cost of food and figuring the cost of meals served. The caloric value of different priced meals will be figured later.

Some of the sixth grade girls taking domestic science have been dropped from the classes since beginning the new course of study requiring four hours time each week in this department.

The cakes for the parties this month have been made by domestic science girls. Also about 90 cakes have been sold to the Y. M. C. A. store.

#### DOMESTIC ART NEWS

The girls of the first and second year are now working on their model books.

The third and fourth year girls have been working on special orders.

Several of the girls have begun on their exhibit work, each expecting to get the prize.

The sewing room girls are making new work dresses.

The Domestic Art girls made about 50 dresses, all different patterns, during February.

The mending room girls are again under Miss Eddy's charge while their instructor, Miss Denny, is in charge of the laundry.

A few days ago both Domestic Art and Sewing rooms girls cleared up their departments ready for the coming spring.

A very good electric iron has just been put up in the Domestic Art Department.

The girls are very proud to know that they have an electric iron of their own now and expect to take good care of it.

The Domestic Art girls have been working steadily on dresses for several weeks and have now most of them finished. They are now making models for their books.

The sewing room girls have finished the small girls' uniforms and are now working on the "every day" dresses for the large girls.

#### NURSERY DEPARTMENT

The nursery boys have just finished trimming the apple orchard and also grading the lawns and drives about the grounds.

The boys are constructing a number of propagating beds in which cuttings will be planted. A new berry patch has also been planted.

The boys of the nursery department are taking great interest in their work.

#### DAIRY DEPARTMENT

We have been very busy in this department and the boys find their work very interesting.

For the month of February we have received from fifty cows 22,950 pounds or 2,675 gallons of milk, which is excellent for this time of the year. From this 2,675 gallons of milk we made 564 pounds of butter. There were 232 gallons of milk used at the students' dining room, and 200 gallons were used by employees, domestic sci-

ence and hospital. You can see by above figures how much of our time has been spent.

#### FARMING AND STOCK-RAISING

Five weeks have passed on the new course of study. The farm boys are an interested bunch in stock raising.

The vast number of live stock in the Chilocco farm department keeps the farm boys busy caring for them. Much of their feed is hauled three and four miles.

The farm boys are sowing oats when the weather will permit.

The first of March found us with many acres already sown. All seed oats are carefully fanned and graded before sowing.

#### Y. M. and Y. W. C. A. Entertain.

The Annual Party of the Y. M. and Y. W. C. A. was held on Monday evening, February 14. The amusements of the evening consisted of Competitive Games.

The gymnasium was divided into six sections representing the countries, Holland, China, Italy, Sweden, United States and Ireland. The People of China won the first place in the contest.

Light refreshments were served and the guests retired to their respective homes.

#### Farmers' Annual Reception.

On the evening of February 24th the boys of the farm, garden and hostler departments gave their annual reception in the gymnasium.

Most all of them looked like farmers too—that is, they wore overalls.

William Realrider made the address of welcome and Robert Brown sang a solo. Games and dancing, with an intermission for refreshments, occupied the rest of the evening. Mrs. Van Zant and Mrs. Johnson, wearing their farm togs, had charge of the serving of refreshments, the serving being gracefully done by several girls.

#### The Print Shop Force Entertain.

On the evening of February 12th the printers tried to entertain a few of their Chilocco friends (this word friend may not suffice for all the printers) in the "gym," which was decorated with magazines, etc. This being Lincoln's birthday we honored him by hanging his picture in a prominent place and draped it with "Old Glory." We also had a picture of President Wilson, who is a living hero.

Joseph Shunatona made the address of welcome which was followed by a vocal solo by Grover Doshinko. The rest of the evening was spent at games and dancing. Of course refreshments were served and four small boys were hired to perform the duties of waiters, as none of the printers thought they could find time for this part of the entertainment. We believe everyone enjoyed the evening, and of course they said they did.

The Minnehaha Open Session.

On the evening of January 14th the girls of the Minnehaha Literary Society had their annual open session in the auditorium. The decorations were tasteful and the program was excellently rendered throughout. Most of us are aware of the fact that girls and women can argue—well, these Minnehaha debaters handled their question in a way that emphasizes this fact.

Following is the program:

Call to Order and Appointment of Critic.....	President
Society Song.....	Society
Address of Welcome.....	President
Minutes of Previous Meeting.....	Secretary
Three-part Song—"Minnehaha"—Loring Minnehaha Chorus	
Piano Solo.....	Clare Sears
a—"Little Dearest," Gavotte, Bohm	
b—"Butterfly Dance," Schafer	
Dialogue—"A Slight Misunderstanding".....	Louisa Downing Tessie Mills
Recitation—"Old King Cole".....	Fannie Hawkins
Song—"We Take Our Hats Off to You, Mr. Wilson"—Merril Minnehaha Junior Chorus	
A Story—"Epaminondas".....	Ruth Lazelle
Debate: "Resolved, That Indian Girls and Boys Should Get their Education at their Home Schools Instead of Non- Reservation Schools"	
Affirmative	Negative
Minnie Watts	Bessie Yellowfish
Rosalind Sears	Viola Johnson
Piano Solo—"Anitra's Dance"—Grieg.....	Salina Carr
Minnehaha Starr.....	Agnes Riley
Judge's Report	
Report of the Critic	
Adjournment	

The above item was crowded out last month.

Chilocco Girls Visit Wichita.

Monday morning, February 26th, four of the members of the Y. W. C. A. went to Wichita, Kansas, for a short visit. The names of those who went are: Bertha Shipley, Gwendolyn Johnson, Bessie Yellowfish and Mary Edge. A short story of the trip was given by Gwendolyn Johnson as follows:

They have a splendid college there. Most of the students are from Wichita. Those who live in nearby towns stay at the dormitories.

We went through the buildings and were shown the places of most interest. We visited two recitation rooms. One was a literature recitation. The other was Mr. Lindquist's class of Indian boys. The literature class was studying Bacon's essay on friendship. Their recitation was very interesting. Mr. Lindquist's class takes much interest in the study of the Bible and are making great success.

We heard the girl's glee club practice. The boy's club was away on a trip.

After supper we had vespers. Later we were entertained in the girl's dormitory, where we sang, danced, and made candy.

Tuesday we went to their Y. W. C. A. meeting. The subject was, "A college girl's obligation." Different girls talked on the subjects, "A college girl's obligation to her home, her college, and her community."

After the Y. W. C. A. meeting the members of the cabinet met. They made a few plans and talked on Bible study. Both meetings were interesting and we were anxious to put some of the new things we had heard into practice.

We had lunch at the Y. W. C. A. hall in Wichita. After lunch we walked around the city for a while. We then took a car and visited the most interesting parts of the city.

We went through the public library and a few other large buildings.

We didn't have very long to stay and we had to travel faster than we wished.

We reached the depot at exactly train time but luckily the train was a few minutes late.

We had a delightful time and made many friends among the Fairmount girls.

The Soangetaha Open Session.

On the evening of February 18th the Soangetaha Literary Society gave their annual open session. The program was an excellent one and the boys deserve much credit for the way in which the program was carried out.

Probably the most notable feature of the program was the debate. The question was, "Resolved, That Military Tactics Should be Taught in the Common Schools." The negative speakers being announced the winners.

Following we print the program:

Song.....	Society
Address.....	President
Unfinished and New Business.....	President
Appointment of Critic.....	President
Oration—"The Cherokees".....	Benj. McKenzie
Saxophone Quartette—"Lustspiel".....	Kelar-Belar
Messrs. Addington, Hollycoma, Jeannette, Johnson	
Recitation—"The Birthday of Washington".....	
Joshua Downing	
Debate: "Resolved, That Military Tactics Should be Taught in the Common Schools."	
Affirmative Speakers:	Negative Speakers:
David Mills	George Hunt
Felix Garcia	Ora Hardy
Dialogue—"Mike Gets a Job" Jaun Chacon, David Wright	
Judges' Report	
Song—"Carry Me Back to Old Virginny".....	Bland
Soangetaha Glee Club	
Soangetaha Clipper.....	Eli Bunch
Selection—"High Jinks".....	Clark
Soangetaha Band	
Critic's Report—Adjournment	

## ROSTER OF EMPLOYEES, UNITED STATES INDIAN SCHOOL, CHILOCCO.

Edgar A. Allen	Superintendent
Arthur E. Schaal	Clerk
Mrs. Rosa B. La Flesche	Asst. Clerk
Miss Vinnie R. Underwood	Asst. Clerk
Napoleon B. Johnson	Property Clerk
Dr. George H. Phillips	Physician
Miss Agnes Deery	Nurse
Mrs. Cora V. Carruthers	Hospital Cook
Homer H. Hill	Printer
Edward A. Porter	Prin. and Tr. of Agriculture
Mrs. Jessie W. Cook	Senior Teacher
Miss Katherine Krebs	Teacher
Miss Louise Wallace	Teacher
Miss Emma Tooker	Teacher
Mrs. Bess A. Porter	Teacher
Miss Mabel M. Berry	Teacher
Miss Gertrude Tyer	Teacher
Miss Annie Marsh	Teacher
Miss May Zeigler	Teacher
Miss Katharine A. Egan	Teacher
Miss Lizzie H. McCormick	Matron
Miss Rose Dougherty	Asst. Matron
Mrs. Matilda Wind	Asst. Matron
Mrs. Josephine J. Sears	Asst. Matron
Miss Alma McRae	Domestic Science Teacher
Miss Florence Slaughter	Assistant
Miss Daisy B. Hylton	Seamstress
Miss Nellie Eddy	Assistant
Miss Inez Denney	Assistant
Miss Kate Miller	Cook
Miss Mary McCormick	Dining Room Matron
Ignacio Roche	Baker
Mrs. Julia Jones	Laundress
John W. Van Zant	Farmer
	Assistant Farmer
Mack Johnson	Gardener
John T. Rogers	Nurseryman
Milton R. Holloway	Dairyman
Peter C. Martinez	Disciplinarian
James Jones	Assistant Disciplinarian
Blass Jaloma	Assistant Disciplinarian
Joseph Iliff	Supt. of Industries
Clifton C. Wilson	Carpenter
Charles Wesley	Assistant
Charles P. Addington	Shoe and Harnessmaker
Isaac Seneca	Blacksmith
Bertes S. Rader	Mason
Clarence C. Custer	Engineer
Gilbert H. Romine	Asst. Engineer
Carlos H. Talamontes	Asst. Engineer
Jose Antone	Asst. Engineer
Amos W. Beezley	Painter
H. Keton	Hostler
John H. Smith	Night Watchman

## Chilocco R.R. Time Table

Some trains on this division do not stop at our stations, but those here given stop daily. The Santa Fe station is 1½ miles east of the Administration Building; the Frisco station is about the same distance 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

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Delivery for Chilocco

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