



Hon. Cato Sells.

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FACTS ABOUT INDIANS IN OKLAHOMA

By *Cato Sells*,

U. S. Commissioner of Indian Affairs

In Harlow's Weekly

A very readable and highly instructive article written by Commissioner Cato Sells on the administration of Indian affairs in Oklahoma and published in Harlow's Weekly of Oklahoma City is reproduced in this issue of The Record.

Few people realize the extent or comprehensiveness of the financial and business affairs of the Indians of America handled by the United States government. This article on Oklahoma Indian affairs covers only a very small part but is representative of the whole. In his administration of this, the greatest estate in the world, Cato Sells has shown remarkable ability and wonderful business capacity and has earned the everlasting gratitude of America's Indian wards.

—Editorial Comment from the Fort Worth (Texas) Record of September 26, 1920.



THE CHOCTAW word "Oklahoma" is destined to hold a prominent, permanent and honored place among the many Indian terms that are written into the annals of every state in the union. Its meaning is at once suggestive of the large Indian population within the prosperous commonwealth of that name, now considerably more than double that of any other state, and of which the Five Civilized Tribes are an important local factor, since they embrace more than five-sixths of their

race in Oklahoma.

Prior to 1830, these tribes, composed of the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Cherokee, Creek and Seminole Indians, occupied sections of the Southern states east of the Mississippi river. They are of the old Iroquoian and Muskogean families who in earlier times produced many valiant leaders in war, besides others of notable inventive and literary genius, and today they fill with credit various important places of trust and furnish men of distinction in the highest councils of the nation.

These Indians had made considerable progress in communal activities before accepting, under treaties, lands west of the Mississippi and, after removal, re-established their tribal governments, held and owned in common the land within their respective nations, and controlled their own affairs largely independent of the federal government. But their productive acres were attractive, and their practice of leasing them admitted large numbers of whites, many of whom were desirable settlers, but among them were adventurers and fortune-hunters who introduced conditions beyond the control of tribal government and made it necessary for congress to take steps for the correction of lawless tendencies. In 1893, therefore, the Dawes commission was appointed, having in view a gradual transition from tribal government and communal estates to the allotment of land in severalty, the development of individual competency as a basis for citizenship, and the establishment of law and order as an essential to statehood. To this end the securing of agreements with the Five Tribes, the preparation of a complete roll of their numbers, the survey and allotment of their extensive real property and the adjustment of some 10,000 contests between claimants, became an immense task covering practically one-third of all the Indians in the United States.

The passage of over two hundred laws by congress relating to these Indians is suggestive of the scope of their large interests and the difficulty of administering them.

On the final rolls of these tribes were 101,506 persons, of whom 26,774 were classified as full-bloods. They had a little less than 20,000,000 acres of land, of which nearly 16,000,000

acres were allotted to enrolled members, and about 150,000 acres reserved for townsites, schools, churches and other purposes. Sales of town lots have been made from more than 300 townsites for approximately \$5,000,000.00. The sales of unallotted tribal land have occurred entirely within the last decade and largely within my administration. These have been held each year and are now practically completed covering over three and a half million acres for considerably more than \$20,000,000.00. In addition the sale of Choctaw and Chickasaw lands containing coal and asphalt deposits has brought nearly two millions, and leases and royalties for the mining of these deposits about five million dollars more.

During the last several years nearly 2,000,000 acres of unallotted tribal lands have been sold, the tribal affairs of the Cherokee and Seminole nations practically closed, and the Creek, Chickasaw and Choctaw tribal relations are fast approaching dissolution. Following the disposition of tribal property and the termination of tribal affairs our administrative work in eastern Oklahoma relates chiefly to restricted Indians who by my order of August 6, 1919, removing unconditionally restrictions on all allottees of one-half Indian blood, now number only 21,213. Their allotments comprising 2,683,819 acres are restricted as to alienation and subject to governmental supervision. The distribution of tribal funds, including payments in equalization of allotments made to the Five Civilized Tribes, now exceeds \$26,000,000.00.

REVENUE FROM OIL AND GAS

These Indians have also shared in the recent marvelous returns from oil and gas in the great Oklahoma districts, and up to 1919 there had been

collected for the benefit of their individual members from leases and royalties approximately \$32,000,000.00. Income from other sources to that date swells their receipts of individual moneys to \$60,000,000.00.

More than 40,000 oil and gas mining leases of restricted Indian lands have been made, and the production of oil alone on such lands from July 1913 to July 1919, inclusive, amounting to 157,000,000 barrels returned a revenue of approximately \$20,000,000.00. Since only about 15 percent of their allotments is now restricted, the mineral returns from all allotted lands are much greater than these figures indicate.

PROTECTION OF INDIAN MINORS.

There are about 27,000 full-blood Indians in the Five Civilized Tribes, a large number of whom, with others of the restricted class, will need governmental direction for some time in the management of their affairs, and it is my policy to give the property rights of such Indians as these adequate protection, for I long ago discovered that wherever there are incompetent Indians there will be found the unscrupulous ready to dispoil them of their possessions.

Early in my official term it became apparent that some of the county judges in whose courts were administered guardianships of minors and estates of deceased Indians were not always mindful of this trust. Many guardians were appointed without regard to their fitness; insolvent bondsmen were accepted; lands of minor Indians were sold on appraisements influenced by prospective purchasers or for inadequate prices; guardians were excessively compensated; unreasonably large fees were paid to attorneys, and the property of Indian children and estates of decedents were

being wasted under corrupting influences.

I immediately took steps to reform this condition. Numerous conferences were held with county judges and others interested. They recognized the debasing practices connected with this important branch of Indian administration and earnestly co-operated with all my efforts to effect a system of probate procedure that would adequately protect our Indian wards. Suggested rules adopted by the county judges were approved by the president of the state county judges association and afterwards officially adopted and promulgated by the justices of the supreme court of Oklahoma.

Under these rules the United States could appear in the probate courts only by its attorneys, which necessitated the establishing of a corps of legal representatives known as probate attorneys, each assigned to a particular probate district. There are twenty of these probate attorneys, one of them being a woman. They have many difficult problems with which to cope, especially as to having proper disposition made of funds belonging to individual Indians, as in the oil districts, where large incomes are not infrequent. They have been the means of preventing much wasteful extravagance and incompetence by their supervision of probate cases, by checking reports of guardians, requiring new bonds, and in preventing losses to dependent Indian estates worth millions of dollars. There is no more important function of the work of the commissioner of Indian affairs than that involved in the protection of the estates of minor Indian children and in seeing that the property of decedents is conserved and descends to those who are justly entitled.

CITIZENSHIP FOR THESE INDIANS

To become a citizen and voter is a laudable ambition upon the part of the Indian and a condition much desired by his wellwishers among the white people. As a race the Indians in Oklahoma are much more entitled to the privileges of citizenship than are the numberless immigrants thronging our ports and seeking admission into our American body politic. I have deeply sympathized with this aspiration of the Indians in Oklahoma and elsewhere throughout the country and at every justifiable opportunity have given them fullest support for emancipation from governmental control.

The act of March 3, 1901, made all Indians of the Five Tribes citizens of the United States, and the act of February 8, 1887, known as the Dawes Act or the General Allotment Act, provided a way for conferring citizenship upon Indians of other tribes within the boundaries of what is now the State of Oklahoma.

The tribal or communal interests of the Indians in their lands were being gradually broken up into allotments of land in severalty, by transferring tribal title into individual holdings with restrictions imposed on the allottee's right to sell or otherwise dispose of his land unless with the approval of the government. In some cases the allottees received fee patents with restrictions against alienation for twenty-five years and in others, patents with a period of trust for that time.

Here we had in a sovereign state thousands of Indians who had received full United States citizenship, but whose lands and other property were still held under the protecting arm of the government. We had American citizenship and restrictions against the full personal control of

lands. This impressed me as a condition that should not continue indefinitely, and a more liberal practice was begun with reference to Indians who were qualified to look after their business affairs.

This tentative plan brought encouraging results and largely decided me in announcing the "Declaration of Policy" of April 17, 1917, which provides that a broad, liberal policy shall henceforth prevail to the end that every Indian of twenty-one years or over, as soon as ascertained to be as competent to transact his own business as the average white man, shall be given full control of his lands and funds and thus cease to be a ward of the government. This policy was further greatly enlarged by the subsequent declaration to give a fee patents to, or release from United States control in other ways, every allottee who has at least one-half white blood.

Under these broader policies, the total number of Indians released from government supervision has reached nearly 21,000; Oklahoma sharing a large percentage.

In the years prior to 1913 somewhat over 6,000 fee patents had been issued, and from that year to the date of the new policy about 3,542 fee patents were issued, approximately 9,500. It will be seen that under this liberal procedure many more Indians have been released from government control since 1917 than were released in all prior years.

Under various acts of congress the restrictions on the control of lands of many of the Five Tribes allottees were absolutely removed and the Indians and inter-married whites given full responsibilities of citizenship. As rapidly as conditions will properly permit, we hope to place in the hands

of every Indian who is competent the full control of all his trust property; and I venture to suggest that it would be in the interest of all the good citizens of Oklahoma, not only as a business proposition but for other high considerations, to give encouragement to every Indian released from government control, to the end that his property may be kept intact and that he may be shielded from those who might seek to involve him in transactions that would result in the loss of his lands or money.

I have held to the principle of protecting the Indian in his property rights until he shows a reasonable capacity for taking care of himself in competition with the white man, believing that this is scarcely a greater service to the one than to the other. No state can thrive on the pauperism of any considerable element of its population. There is something wrong with the social, civic and economic standards of any state where there is a large improvident class of citizens.

THE WEALTHY OSAGES.

In the northeast corner of Oklahoma is the Osage Indian reservation, belonging to about 2,100 Indians who have been called the richest people, per capita, in the world. This section of the great state of Oklahoma is one of the wonderful oil-producing fields of the country, and its wells daily pour great wealth upon these Indians. From their oil and gas royalties each Osage was paid during the past year more than \$7,000.00.

The prodigious increase in this source of wealth has been developed during the last three or four years. Under the original lease on the Osage reservation the royalty was one-tenth of the oil and \$50.00 per annum for each gas well. The present royalty paid by operators is one-sixth of the

value of the oil and gas produced. These two are now leased separately, the gas leases being in large tracts and covering practically all of the reservation. The leasing of large tracts under gas leases permits the lessee to develop the gas deposits systematically as they are needed to supply the consumer. Formerly, when the oil and gas deposits were covered in the same lease, large quantities of gas were wasted because the operators, as a rule, desired oil and premitted the gas to escape so that drilling for oil could be continued. Recently, the waste of gas has been practically eliminated on the Osage reservation, to the great advantage of the Indians, the gas lessees, and the public.

Oil leases are made in 160-acre tracts, which are sold at public auction, bidding on the bonus above the royalty, about 200 quarter sections being advertised for oil leases every three or four months. Since the adoption of the regulations in August, 1915, oil leases have been sold covering over 300,000 acres at a bonus in excess of \$29,000,000.00, and gas leases covering more than 500,000 acres at a bonus of more than \$1,000,000.00. In addition to the amounts paid as bonus, the tribe has received as royalties on oil and gas since 1901 nearly \$20,000,000.00, of which all but about \$2,000,000.00, has been received since July 1, 1911. During the same period of time approximately 114,500,000 barrels of oil have been produced from the Osage reservation.

The twenty-five year period during which the mineral rights are reserved to this tribe will expire in 1931. The Osage Indians maintain that the minerals belong to all the members of the tribe, share and share alike, and have repeatedly and justly requested that action be taken to extend the

trust period for a term sufficiently long to remove the minerals. A bill which I believe is fair to all concerned, is now pending before congress to extend the trust period twenty-five years. This bill further provides that the Osage Indians shall pay three per cent on the royalty received by them for the purpose of constructing and maintaining roads and bridges in Osage county, and that the lessees' share of the production shall be subject to the present gross production tax of the state of Oklahoma. Since the present annual value of oil and gas being produced on the Osage reservation is in excess of \$50,000,000.00 it would mean, should the legislation be enacted, that Osage county would receive several hundred thousand dollars and the state approximately \$1,000,000.00 annually not now collectible, and the lessees would have their leases extended accordingly.

Osage county would in this way, and not otherwise, soon become one of the best road and bridge improved counties in the southwest; the whole public, including the surface purchasers, who bought for surface prices and who bear none of this expense, would profit from the use of improved road and bridge facilities and the consequent largely enhanced land values; oil and gas lessees would have unequaled highway transportation conditions for development purposes; the Indians an extension of the trust period, and Oklahoma would recover into the treasury of the state a million dollars annually for more than a quarter of a century.

OTHER OIL WELLS OF OKLAHOMA

Along the southern border of the Kiowa Indian reservation and in the bed of the Red river, which divides Oklahoma from Texas, there is being developed an oil field of vast impor-

tance. An extraordinary legal controversy affecting many millions is pending which involves the southern border line of the reservation.

The proximity of these oil properties to the famous Burk-Burnett fields has caused Indian allotments in that vicinity to be keenly sought by oil operators, and, while this industry is practically in its infancy, the Indians are receiving handsome cash bonuses and in all probability their future revenues will approximate their more wealthy neighbors.

THE ZINC MINING INDUSTRY

In the northeastern part of the state, and bordering the great mineral fields of Joplin, Missouri, is the Quapaw agency. Here the mining of zinc has been developed to an enormous degree.

The members of the different bands under the Quapaw agency were, under various acts of congress, allotted their lands in severalty, for which trust patents were issued to some of the bands and to others, patents in fee with restrictions as to alienation, etc. Congress in 1897 authorized these Indians to lease their lands without supervision for agricultural and grazing purposes for three years and for mining and business purposes for ten years. Certain conditions, however, were imposed denying this privilege in some instances. Practically all of the allotted lands within the mining districts of this reservation were leased by the allottees some time ago without supervision. Many of these Indian lessors were in fact incompetent to protect their own interests.

Decided improvement has followed the new regulations promulgated on April 17, 1917, under which a number of leases covering valuable Indian lands have been entered into by or on behalf of the Indian allottees, or heirs,

with the operating companies, the results of which will probably lead to greater mining operations, larger production of lead and zinc ore, and increased royalties to the Indian owners. This rapid development of mining interests has been reflected in the growth of greater mining camps on the reservation. It is not difficult to believe that the mining and townsite properties in the Quapaw agency involve millions of dollars in invested capital and thousands of dollars of income to the Indians.

Under these circumstances, it was not strange that designing persons of the white race were ready to take advantage of conditions, with the result that we have several suits now being prosecuted in an effort to undo some of the gross wrongs that have been committed.

GENERAL AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS

The limits of this article will hardly permit extended reference to the tribes in the western part of the state numbering approximately 17,000, and embracing the Kiowa and Comanche, Cheyenne and Arapaho, Shawnee, Iowa, Kaw, Kickapoo, Otoe, Pawnee, Ponca, Pottawatomie, Sac and Fox, and other small bands. They complete the large Indian population of a great state and I am proud to say, hold a forward place in the progress of our continental Indian life. In the agricultural industries that hold the roots of civilization they are among the active and prosperous of their race.

The area of land cultivated by the Indians in Oklahoma has doubled in the last six years. This significant fact is a striking approval of the policy which has been pursued for helping these Indians make the most of their lands and create an interest in their greater possibilities.

I have encouraged the sale rather

than the leasing of inherited lands and have insisted, especially in the case of non-competent Indians, on the expenditure of the proceeds for improvements, and have refused to allow the Indians to lease such improved homesteads. As most of the Indians inherit other land, this plan is resulting in the upbuilding of Indian homes which compare favorably with the white homes of the community. It results also in eliminating the lease income upon which the Indians are apt to rely for support and which removes the incentive for vigorous effort to promote their own welfare and materially better their condition. Generally the Indians use the proceeds of the sales of their inherited lands for the betterment of their homes. This is a radical change from the old system which permitted the Indian to lease practically all of his land, living on the rentals as long as they lasted and then merely existing.

With few exceptions, due to varying conditions, the Indians of Oklahoma have had sufficient money of their own to equip them for farming. There were some, however, who were not fortunate in having inherited land sales to aid them or oil and gas royalties to provide revenues. These have been assisted from the reimbursable (repayment) funds which congress has wisely appropriated during the past six years or seven years.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS

I have thus far referred chiefly to the material interests of the Oklahoma Indians, which in no sense means that less importance is attached to their educational status. No civilization can long endure unless the work of the schools is built into its foundation, and no better example of achieving the self-sustaining development of the Indians by means of education is

found than in Oklahoma where through many years their have been evolved those government boarding and day schools for Indian children which have recently approached an ideal system with standards and practice comparable to those of the best schools elsewhere.

The educational facilities for the Five Civilized Tribes had their origin, and for some years their management, under the tribal system of government, which was unfortunate because too often selfish and political considerations prevented efficient instruction, economical methods, and material upkeep. Although there was federal legislation as early as 1906 providing for taking over the control of these schools, it was not until 1910 that their entire management passed to the commissioner of Indian affairs. Since then they have come within the general plan of organization, superintendence, and course of study as applied to other government schools for the Indians, and today, under capable instructors and economical supervision, they rank with the best schools of like grade in our service. No greater wealth has come to the Five Civilized Tribes than these schools have brought to their children who are there taught the things most practical and valuable in real life.

Eastern Oklahoma is now quite generally well supplied with public schools to which as a rule, Indian children are cordially admitted, and our efforts for some time have encouraged this attendance, for we have great faith in the public school system as an effective agency for shaping the right beginnings of our democratic life. There is good statesmanship in the law which permits the use of federal funds in payment of tuition for the attendance of children of non-

taxed Indians in the public schools, and we employ this legal provision wherever practicable. I am glad to say that of the twenty thousand children of these tribes who attend school nearly seventeen thousand are now in the public schools.

Outside of the Five Civilized Tribes and principally in Western Oklahoma, schools are maintained under thorough organization on the Cheyenne and Arapaho, Kiowa, Osage, Pawnee, Seger, and Seneca reservations, several schools on other reservations having been recently closed because of adequate public school facilities in those localities. All schools in operation are well attended and their work is conducted under the complete and uniform course of study promulgated in December, 1915, which outlines and grades the academic work and pre-vocational and vocational courses from the first to the tenth grade for use in all government Indian schools.

THE CHILOCCO INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

In the northern part of the state, just across the state line from Arkansas City, is situated at Chilocco, Oklahoma, one of the finest nonreservation schools in the service. This plant is ideally located in a magnificent farming country and has a large farm and pasture splendidly adapted to diversified agriculture. The plant is modern and properly equipped. Its climatic conditions and soil possibilities are similar to those where its students reside. Full vocational courses, including the tenth grade, are given in home economics for the girls, and for the boys in the mechanic arts and trades but with special stress upon agriculture and stock raising. Large classes of bright, progressive students are graduated each year, and the attendance is usually beyond the

normal capacity.

I have been much interested in this school and am convinced that the conditions there offer a great opportunity for the Indians of Oklahoma to have an educational institution the equal in all modern essentials of state agricultural colleges, and I am taking all the steps to have it so constituted. Its capacity should be increased to at least 800, which would necessitate considerable additional building. The best obtainable stock and equipment are being procured, and I hope soon to see here an institution of learning that will furnish ambitious Indian boys and girls practical and scientific training in farming and stock raising and in all the requirements of sanitary and cultured home-making. Such a school should draw many students from other states who are able to pay the cost of this better education, and its value to the Indians at large, and particularly to the state of Oklahoma, would be more than can now be estimated.

Here I am pleased to say that President Cantwell, of the State Agricultural College at Stillwater, is giving to the Chilocco Indian School splendid co-operation by way of personal advice and now and then the brief detail of members of his faculty for like service.

All our work in Oklahoma, as elsewhere, is dealing increasingly with the individual interests of the Indian. To this extent it becomes more specialized and more laborious, but its compensations are greater because it brings us nearer the conditions of personal self-support. Our modern civilization is in no sense clannish or tribal; it is individualistic; it is predicated upon equal rights and opportunities to all. It commits us to the principle of education for all at public expense,

and it should be our highest public obligation to see that all classes of actual or prospective citizens are elevated to the level of intelligent self-maintenance, and meanwhile to protect the weak and incompetent from acts of imposition.

The work of the schools for a generation has moved the Indians everywhere farther from dependent conditions and we are daily extending recognition of their individual competency. In many matters of industrial and financial interest to the Indians, we are expediting and liberalizing administration by allowing superintendents in the various jurisdictions to decide as to the competency of the Indian and to take final administrative action without approval of the bureau. This pertains largely to grazing, farming, and some kinds of mineral leases, as well as to numerous other local transactions, and serves, within proper bounds, to encourage initiative on the part of the Indian as well as to facilitate and economize office procedure. It is an instance of what pervades our purpose as a whole, to hasten as rapidly as is justifiably possible the release of all Indians from federal supervision and turn them over to the various state governments as capable and trustworthy subjects.

PATRIOTISM.

No reference to the Indians of Oklahoma should fail to recognize their remarkable war-time service. It is estimated that from the Five Civilized Tribes alone more than 4,000 Indians entered military and naval service, and that 200 made the supreme sacrifice. I have heard of no more brilliant achievements in battle overseas than are recorded of some of these splendid young Americans and those who remained at home were

active upholders of the flag in every way that they could give assistance. The purchase of more than ten million dollars worth of liberty bonds and over eight hundred thousand dollars worth of war saving stamps, besides large donations in money and service through the Red Cross and other relief agencies, stands to the everlasting credit of these tribes, and to other Indians in Oklahoma likewise loyal and generous.

In my intimate work with the Indians for nearly eight years, I have continually gained firmer faith in their racial ability to meet the tests

and rise to the requirements of our civilization, and the Indians of Oklahoma will, I am sure never contribute less than a large measure of leadership to this progress.

In conclusion, I am constrained to say that I deeply appreciate the rapidly growing sympathetic attitude of the white citizens of the state with my earnest efforts to develop the Indians of Oklahoma into self-dependent, wealth-producing, tax-payers and to protect them against the few who for their own gain would despoil and make them a burden upon the great body of the people.

What is Success?

G. A. SALA



CONFESS," says a thoughtful writer, "that increasing years bring with them an increasing respect for men who do not succeed in life, as those words are commonly used." Ill success sometimes arises from a conscience too sensitive, a taste too fastidious, a self-forgetfulness too romantic, a modesty too retiring.

CHANGE AT WYANDOTTE
AND QUAPAW AGENCY

Special Journal Correspondence.

CATO SELLS, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has recently given careful investigation to the greatly expanded business conditions on the Quapaw Indian Reservation in Oklahoma and has decided upon reorganization which will be in the interest of public economy and facilitate the business affairs of both Indians and whites in that locality.

Back in 1901 when mining activities were of comparatively little importance in that section, the two schools then in operation were merged into one at Wyandotte, since known as the Seneca School, and the affairs of the Quapaws and other Indians of the reservation were thereafter continued under one agency jurisdiction. For several years, however, the discovery of promising mineral resources has surprisingly increased on the lands of the Quapaws, situated near Miami, about 14 miles from Wyandotte, resulting in the development of lead and zinc mines that have wonderfully enlarged all business activities.

The Superintendent with headquarters at Wyandotte has given efficient attention to these rapidly growing concerns, but their magnitude has made it impossible to handle all features of his work with equal facility.

Commissioner Sells has looked into the situation thoroughly and reached an evidently practical solution by creating a separate jurisdiction for for an agency office with complete clerical assistance at Miami, where all the Quapaw districts and arranging matters involving mining operations

will be under more direct supervision. Superintendent Carl F. Mayers will be placed in charge and given an ample force for conducting a business-like administration.

The Seneca School will be continued as heretofore under a new superintendent with a full corps of employees.

It is believed that the inauguration of this plan, to be effective without delay, will be very gratifying to all concerned.

Sale of Land Urged by Superintendent.

Pitcher, Oklahoma.—Sale of large tracts of surplus Indian land and better health conditions was urged by Gabe Parker, Superintendent of the Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma, before the sub-committee of the house Indian affairs committee last May at Muskogee. He asked that hospitals be established and that the Indians be encouraged to do intensive farming.

A. S. Wyly, Superintendent of Indian schools described the operating of the tribal schools. Many Indian children who live in counties where there is little taxable land, he said, were going to white schools, the Government appropriating \$250,000 a year to care for their expense.

J. N. Wise, chairman of the Indian competency commission testified that the restrictions had been removed from more than 2,500 Indians since the commission was created.

The house Indian affairs committee visited other points throughout the state investigating Indian affairs. Its findings were used as basis for legislation following their return to Washington.

Business men and residents of Pitcher and Ottawa counties were interested in the action of the committee with reference to Indian land conditions in this vicinity. It is desired here that the land be made taxable. A committee of citizens who conferred with the house committee at Arkansas City, Kansas urging legislation removing Indian land restrictions and placing the affairs of the incompetent Indians in charge of the county court, has not returned to Pitcher.—*Joplin (Mo.) Globe.*

INDIAN CORN SENT TO FOREIGN FARMERS.

A Touch of romance in the agricultural world is furnished by news that the North Dakota Agricultural College has recently shipped two bushels of selected white flint seed corn to the Farmers' Association of Natal, South Africa. This corn was selected after careful experiment with numerous samples by African farmers as being best adapted to the high tableland of that country. The romance of this transaction between two widely separated points of the world is furnished in the statement of Dr. H. L. Walster, agronomist of the North Dakota Agricultural College, to the effect that "this corn, grown in Ward County, is the direct descendant of one of the eight varieties of corn cultivated and perfected for type by the Mandan, Arikara, and Hidatsa Indians in North Dakota, hundreds or perhaps thousands of years ago. The world owes to the American Indians the great gift of corn."

Dr. J. H. Harshberger, of the University of Pennsylvania, and Dr. Melvin R. Gilmore, curator of the State Historical Society of North Dakota, who have both made exhaustive investigations, agree that many thousands of years ago corn grew in a wild state in the general region of Yucatan. The grains were continued in a small ear, not dissimilar to that of wheat.

Indians, they declare, cultivated it, evolved types, and gradually acclimated it to higher latitudes. Part appears to have been taken via the Carib Islands through Florida until it reached perfection in the varieties of dent corn called indigenous to Virginia.

Other varieties, especially the flint flour sweet and pop corn, were borne through Mexico and Texas to North Dakota, where the Lewis and Clark expedition was fed with corn by the Mandan Indians during the memorable winter of 1804-5. The type has been evolved and is unchanged today.

"The world is indebted to American Indians," says Dr. Gilmore, "for corn, beans, pumpkins, gourds, squashes, sunflowers and potatoes."—*The Farmer*.

Indians Ask Federal Aid.

Klamath Falls, Oregon.—Indians of the allied tribes on the Klamath reservation are seeking to influence representatives in congress to obtain passage of legislation authorizing a government loan of \$2,000,000, reimbursable from proceeds of sales of Indian timber. The money would be used in development of agriculture and stock raising among the Indians, which with sufficient capital, they allege, would be highly successful. Two million dollars would give each individual about \$1,600 in a pro rata distribution, or \$8,000 for an average family of five persons.

The request of the Indians have the support of the superintendent of the reservation, Walter G. West. The five members of the tribal council have asked permission to send a delegate to Washington to present their demands. The Klamath Falls Business Men's Association at its monthly meeting endorsed the proposal, despite opposition of State Senator, George Baldwin, who argued that it would impede pending legislation for a general opening of the reservation through the allotment of all lands and partition of the tribal assets. While the loan might benefit the Indians, and to some extent the entire community, it would operate, he said, to keep the reservation from being open for years to come and withhold some \$30,000,000 of property from the county tax rolls for an indefinite period.—*Portland, (Ore.) Oregonian*.

A failure establishes only this, that our determination to succeed was not strong enough.—Bovee.



Mrs. Cato Sells.



Chilocco News in General



Mrs. Sells.

Commissioner Sells is always a welcome visitor, but this time he doubled his welcome and won the gratitude of the entire school by bringing Mrs. Sells with him. Cultured and college-bred, she has beauty of mind, while she is gifted with beauty of person, drawing to her old and young through the magic of that quality which is only expressed by the word charm.

She speaks with keenest interest of the Indians at the many reservations and Indian Schools she has visited and we hope this interest will bring her often to Chilocco.

Social Events at Chilocco.

The recent visit of Commissioner and Mrs. Sells to Chilocco has been the occasion for several social affairs among which one of the most delightful and the first, was the dinner party given by Assistant Superintendent and Mrs. Blair, at their home Thursday evening. Baskets of snapdragons were used on both the buffet and table, and covers were laid for Commissioner Sells and Mrs. Sells, Mr. and Mrs. Donner, Mrs. Cook, Miss McCormick, and Mr. and Mrs. Blair.

Following the dinner Mrs. Blair, Mrs. Sells, and Mrs. Donner received informally all the employees. The entire campus called during the evening to meet the Commissioner and his charming wife. The hostess was assisted through the rooms by Miss Hylton, Mrs. Cook and Miss Perryman. Mrs. Colglazer, Mrs. Correll and Miss Marsh poured in the dining-room where the serving was done.

Friday evening the Commissioner and Mrs. Sells entertained in the Domestic Science dining-room with a dinner for several prominent Arkansas City men and their wives. Covers were laid for Mr. and Mrs. Denton, Mr. and Mrs. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Albright, Mr. and Mrs. Donner, Mr. and Mrs. Mowatt, Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham, Mr. and Miss Ames, Mr. and Mrs. Blair, and the Commissioner and Mrs. Sells.

Following the dinner the guests were entertained at a line party at the regular Thursday evening "movie" in the school auditorium.

Mr and Mrs. Heagy entertained a few guests Monday evening.

The Home Two and Three dance Saturday night was very well attended by both students and guests. Owing to the absence of Mr. Montin there was no grand march, but the evening was a gay and happy one for the children.

The usual Home Two mid-week dance was held Tuesday, at Home Two. The boys have the opportunity to learn to dance properly before they appear in the Gym. We understand that Home One will soon start a series of dances for the same purpose. These impromptu parties last only an hour, and are great fun.

Department of Music.

Joe Young, one of our choir members is at home with his mother who is ill.

The choir rendered its first anthem Sunday afternoon, and sang another Sunday evening.

Miss Tufts, of Arkansas City, played a beautiful violin solo at service Sunday afternoon. It was "Chanson Triste" by Tschairowsky.

The members of the choir are: Lida King, Viola Hicks, Mamie Hughes, Susie Morrison, Mattie Alexander, Stella Jones, Ada Long, Lorency Ward, Florence Sanders, Elsie Mills, Alice Roulette, Irene Keel, Sallie Potts, Elizabeth Silversmith, Thomas Thompson, Joshua Wesley, Taylor Stand, LeRoy Hayman, Simpson McGilberry, Rufus Tims, Dave Bryant, Abner Gohing, Soggy Screamer, Eli Backward, Lewis Keel, Gail Kent, Robert Coffey, John Sturm and Mr. Jones. There are still two vacancies.

The members of the piano class are: Ada Long, Mattie Alexander, Irene Keel, Mamie Hughes, Charity Cooper, Elizabeth Penn, Effie Garen, Evelyn Johnson, Rose Seeking, Helen Tallchief, Belle Belenti, Dorothy Yellowcalf, Helen Bryant, Virginia Hutchins, Lena Sands, Verbena Rappuie, Anna Towser, Mae Harris, Elsie McAfee, Katie Fox, Nellie Arkeketah.

Chilocco Indians vs. Alva Rangers.

The Chilocco football team lost their third battle of the season last Friday afternoon when they met Alva Rangers on the Chilocco gridiron.

The two teams were very evenly matched as to their powers of hitting the line or holding the line, but the Rangers were "Old Heads" at the game, which enabled them to trick the younger Chilocco team out of half the score made. The score therefore does not represent the real game played. It being a hard fought game from beginning to end.

The Chilocco team never slackened because they were losing but became stronger as the game progressed. In the last period of the game the home team gained more ground on straight football than the visiting team.

The Chilocco team played an exceptionally hard, clean fighting game which won the appreciation of every person that saw it. Time after time I heard people say "I would love to see the two teams meet a year from now." The Rangers were much older players and played a very rough game being penalized time after time for illegal playing.

Chilocco made its only score after a pass from E. Tiger to H. Willie which put the ball in position for the touch down made by E. Tiger.

It would be very hard for any one to pick out the star's of the game because every player seemed to be doing his very best.

A good deal of credit is due Mr. Sam Pringle, a lawyer of Arkansas City who refereed the game, for holding the teams of so different types of playing together for as good a game was played. The Umpire was Roy Pollmun the Agri. teacher for the Ark. City High School.

The Chilocco lineup was as follows:

Hodges Willie	L. End
Allinton Nelson	L. Tackle
Arthur Peters	L. Guard
Brutus Washington	Center
Arthur Kent	R. Guard
Williston Bohannon	R. Lackle
John Tiger	R. End
Webster Collins	L. Half
Fremus Ahaissee	Full Back

Louis Weller	R. Half
Eunah Tiger	Quarter
Substitutions for Chilocco. Mouse for Kent, Kent for Bohanon. Shaw for Collins, Nelson for Ahaissee, and Ahaissee for Shaw, Kent for Nelson. Simmer for Mouse, Longhat for J. Liger.	

Sequoyah Literary Society.

Recitation	Moses Cornell
Select Reading	Mike Walkingstick
Declamation	Brutus Washington
Prophecy	Fremus Ahaissee

Debate: Resolved, That the amendment of women suffrage should be repealed

Affirmative	Negative
David Cornell	Thomas Thompson
James Bean	Charles Johnson
Sequoyah Alphabet	Washington Carr

The judges rendered their decision in favor of the negative side of the question.

Critic's Report..... Arthur Kent

The visitor for the evening was Mr. Huston, who gave a few helpful remarks in regard to society work. Mr. Correll also gave a few suggestions to the society members, after which the house adjourned.

Hiawatha Literary Society

"History of Halloween"	Lida King
Piano Solo	Evelyn Johnson
"Tam O' Shanter"	Miss Etzweiler
Dialogue	Susie Morrison, Jennie
Sitting Bull, Louise Johnson, Iles James	
"Story of the Life of Robert Burns"	Dona Wolf

"Auld Lang Syne"	Society
Recorder	Elizabeth Silversmith
Piano Solo	Elizabeth Penn
Conundrums	Anna Towser

Debate—Resolved, That the examinations at the end of the year should be abolished.

Affirmative:	Negative:
Estelle Jones	Lutie Keel
Annette Martin	Mae Harris
Essay	Maud Weller
Vocal Solo	Sallie Potts
Recorder	Effie Garen
Critic's Report	Louise Johnson

The judges then gave their decision in favor of the affirmative side, and the closing song was sung.

Miles Campbell was called home on business.

Sunday was the first time the girls wore their capes to service this year.

Mrs. Moore came to Chilocco, Sunday, to visit her daughter, Hilda.

Catherine Jefferson was transferred from the sewing room to the hospital.

Eliza Johnson and Nancy Snake are assisting at the Teachers' Club this week.

The fifteen sixth grade girls had a test in arithmetic and agriculture last week.

The carpenters are still busy ceiling the dining room and are having good success.

Mollie Buffalohorn was transferred from Mrs. Trebbe's cottage to the sewing room.

The Junior class is glad to see Eunah Tiger again after a few days in the hospital.

Mrs. Chapman and Mrs. Wind made a business trip to Arkansas City, last Friday.

McKinley Horse Chief Eagle, member of the Sophomore class, has returned to school.

Mr. and Mrs. James Daniels, of Pawhuska, Oklahoma, were visiting Flora Snow, Monday.

We are all glad to welcome Mr. and Mrs. Cato Sells, as they have a smile for every one.

The boys had a very enjoyable time in Arkansas City last Saturday in spite of the rain.

A letter was received from Mollie Johnson stating that she is now attending Bacone College.

The second year Domestic Science class had an examination Tuesday morning on serving.

All of the students are very anxious for Saturday night to come as it is the night of the Bazaar.

Robert Ward has been appointed to drive the nursery team while the nursery detail is trimming trees.

Mr. Napoleon B. Johnson, former property clerk here, is taking up studies at a law school at Lebanon, Tennessee.

The Chilocco foot-ball team is going to play the Freshman team of the A. and M. College at Stillwater, Oklahoma.

Nancy Blue Bird, nee Nancy Belt, writes that she is well and is living at Lowrey, Oklahoma.

Cecilia Moore returned to Chilocco last Saturday and her many friends are glad to have her here this year.

All of the dining room and club girls have been given new aprons in the last week, which pleased them very much.

All of the Freshman girls are glad to have Flossie Smith back in their class again, as she has been in the hospital for several days.

The Home Four girls are all pleased because they have walks all the way to Luepp Hall, instead of having to walk in the mud.

The farm detail have been putting away seed corn during the few days of bad weather when they could not get out to do much in the field.

A letter has been received from Leo Quinn, who is still in Phoenix, Arizona. The members of last years Sophomore class wish him a quick recovery.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Keys visited Louise Shunatona last Saturday evening. Mrs. Keys, known to us as Juanita Shunatona, was a former student.

A letter from Joe Green, a former student states that he is getting along nicely and is very busy gathering in his crop. He sends his best regards to Chilocco.

The shoe and harness department has just received a shipment of leather. They are now busy making new harness and repairing the old.

After several days illness in the hospital, Mary Keahbone, a member of the Junior class, is now able to take up her school work once more.

The Domestic Art girls are working on some luncheon sets. They expect to have them all finished some time soon. They are also remodeling clothes.

A letter has been received from Rufus Bushyhead, Class '20, he is located at Oil Hill, Kansas, stating that he is sullessly playing the "white man's game."

Arthur Fields returned to school last Sunday. Everyone is glad to see him back. He couldn't be here when school started on account of sickness.

Mrs. Heagy's Sunday school class is using their Bibles on Sunday.

The Fifth grade boys are glad to have their class room decorated with jack-o-lanterns.

The Home Three girls are hoping the walks will soon be fixed so they can use them, as they are tired cleaning off shoes.

The Junior Soangetaha Literary Society has 42 new members this year, and the old members are very glad to have them.

It has rained so much lately that it has spoiled the hay and the farm boys will not be able to cut and put up any more this year.

The first year Domestic Art class had a test last week and Hattie Post oak and Julia Miller received the highest grades in their class.

Last Saturday, on boys' town day, Chas. Gibson purchased a little shot gun, and said he was going back to the fur trading business soon.

The students are looking forward to the winter season with eagerness because the lake is full of water and gives promise of a jolly skating season.

Mrs. Heagy's pupils had map coloring of South America. All tried very hard to have a good map, as the best maps were put on the new bulletin board.

A letter was received recently from Edmore Jeans, an ex-student of Chilocco, stating that he is enjoying farming at his home at Redrock, Oklahoma.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Keys and baby, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Johnson and baby, and Mrs. Perico were visiting friends and relatives in Chilocco, Saturday afternoon.

A letter as been received from Ruth Harjo, better know here as Ruth Jones, that she is well at her home in Konowa, Oklahoma. She asks to be remembered to all her school mates.

A letter was received from a former Chilocco student, Harriet Prophet, who is at a sanitorium in Toledo, Iowa, on account of her health. She writes that she is improving very nicely.

Percy Hardy, Class '20, who is at the Sweeney Auto School in Kansas City, writes that what he learned at Chilocco of Chemis-

try and Physics is of great help to him in the course he is taking.

The Fifth grade pupils of Mrs. Heagy's room are all very proud of their new Bulletin board which they received last week.

Leo Quinn, a member of last year's Sophomore Class, who went to Phoenix because of ill health, writes that he is much improved and wishes to be remembered to his former classmates.

Willie Keel, Class '19, who left college at Stillwater last spring on account of the weakness of his eyes, is now working in the express office at his home and he says he likes the work very much.

Many new girls attended the first meeting of the Y. W. C. A. last Sunday night. We hope to have a great number of new members by the first Sunday in November, for it will be the time for recognition service.

Mr. and Mrs. Donner visit Chilocco.

Superintendent of Construction, William Donner, accompanied by Mrs. Donner, is visiting Chilocco. He is inspecting the work, which is being done on our steam heating plant, and drawing plans for enlarging the print shop. The whole population is giving a vote of thanks to Mr. Donner as his presence made it possible to get substitutes for some delayed fittings, and so provide heat for the shivering mortals caught by the cold wave.

Evo Montin.

Mr. and Mrs. Montin have been called upon to face one of the greatest of sorrows—that of parting with a child just as he passes into youth. Evo had been ill with diphtheria but was to be released from quarantine in a few days when his heart proved too weak for the strain of his illness, and he died on Saturday last. He was staying in Arkansas City, attending high school, having entered the Sophomore class. He had endeared himself to many on the campus with his friendly ways and quiet, courteous manners, and the sincerest sympathy is felt by all for the bereaved family. The funeral was private, from Powell Chapel in Arkansas City, on Tuesday, October 26.

Mr. and Mrs. Keahbone, of Anadarko, Oklahoma, who have been visiting their children at Chilocco, returned to their home last Sunday evening.

The boys will try out for the cross country team on the seventh of November. Those who make the team will meet with the Oklahoma A. and M. team.

Moses Childres works hard. His one ambition is to have his test papers 100 percent, that it may be posted on the bulletin board.

The Farm boys have been selecting seed corn during the past week.

The printers were very glad when their instructor told them that Commissioner Sells was making arrangements for improving the print shop with more modern equipment and more room for work.

We were very glad to have Commissioner Sells visit our school, but we were more glad because he brought Mrs. Sells with him. Sunday evening he gave a very interesting talk, which the students appreciated very much.

Llewellyn Kingsley has recently been elected to membership in the Irving Literary Society, of Mercersburg Academy. He was given this honor because of a debate he participated in as a member of a "scrub" society.

A letter was received from Elizabeth Jozhe, who would have been a member of the Senior class, stating that she is getting along nicely. She expects to leave the hospital in a week or two. She sent her best regards to her classmates.

When the members of the Hiawatha Society met in their hall, Friday evening, they were agreeably surprised as, near the end of the program a peanut hunt was announced. The hunt was greatly enjoyed because all of the girls found enough peanuts to satisfy ther for the pains they took in the search.

The Senior Class deeply regrets the loss of one of their most prominent members, Philip Moore. At the beginning of school he broke his collar bone playing foot ball, and has been confined to the hospital ever since. He went home last week hoping that he will soon recover.

The printers mailed several packages, containing 2000 lease blank cards, to Mr.

E. K. Miller, at Greenville, California. Mr. Miller is a former Chilocco printer.

Second Battallion Elects New Officers.

Company A. Rachel Durant, Capt; Alice Roulette, 1st. Lt.; Lida King, 2nd. Lt. Grace Swamp, 1st. Sgt.; Mattie Alexander, 2nd. Sgt.; Minnie Deer, 3rd. Sgt.

Company B. Lorency Ward, Capt; Viola Hicks, 1st. Lt.; Elsie Mills, 2nd. Lt.; Florence Sanders, 1st. Sgt.; Maxie Howard 2nd. Sgt.; Lucinda Rogers, 3rd. Sgt.

Company C. Elizabeth Johnson, Capt; Sue Morrison, 1st. Lt.; Sarah Gowan, 1st. Sgt.; Gregoria Zuniga, 2nd. Sgt.; Estella Jones, 3rd. Sgt.

Soangetaha Literary Society.

Impromptu—"The Country Turns to Printing Industry for a Leader".....Palmer Byrd
 Recitation—"Romero".....Newton Melville
 Select Reading—"Be the Best Whatever You Are".....John Johnson
 Declamation—"Psalm of Life".....Edward French

Essay—"My Trip With the Foot-ball Team to Shawnee".....John Sturm
 Debate—Resolved, That the Labor organizations Promote the Best Interests of the Working Men.
 Affirmative: Louis Weller
 Negative: Jesse Williams
 Leo Snow Tobias Williston
 Clipper.....Ted Pappin

The judges, Wilbur Johnson, Dave Bryant and Ralph Taylor, decided in favor of the affirmative debaters.
 Critic's Report.....Soggie Screamer
 Our offical visitor, Miss Tooker, gave a very interesting talk.

Junior Sequoyah Society

Essay.....George Falleaf
 Select Reading.....Douglas Keel
 Declamation.....Lawrence Snow
 Oral Story.....Loretto Kohpay
 Recitation.....Frank Ware
 Prophecy.....Sam Shavehead

Mrs. Cook, our official visitor talked to us also, making us know that she is ready to help us in every way.

Junior Minnehaha Literary Society.

Reading—"The Oysterman".....Nellie Hawkins
 Recitation—"Annabel Lee".....Mary Sanders
 Reading—"The Scarecrow".....Lena Sands
 Reading—"The Meaning of the Red Cross"
 Irene Kohpay
 Recitation—"Suppose".....Mary Cooper
 Conundrums.....Lula Byrd
 Recitation—"Be True".....Nannie Hornett
 Minnehaha Star.....Eva La Clair
 Critic's Report.....Martha McGlashin

Our official visitor, Miss Marsh, gave a very helpful talk.

Jr. Hiawatha Society;

The Junior Hiawatha Society held their meeting in Room 3, on Oct. 22, 1920.

Recitation—"Love Will Find Out the Way"
 Nellie Arkeketah

Story—"Scarface".....Catherine Jefferson
 Reading—"Capturing the Wild Horse"
 Virginia Sands

Conundrums.....Ida Pechedo
 Conundrums.....Minnie Kernalls
 Junior Recorder.....Florence Arkeketah

This concluded the program for the evening. Floriene Littlebear was Critic. Our visitor, Mrs. Speelman gave us some helpful suggestions, also our advisory member, Mrs. Heagy.

Junior Soangetaha Society

Recitation—"Boy and the Sheep".....
 Frank Keel

Declamation—"I Remember".....
 William Rappuie

Oral Story—"When the Birds Go South in
 Winter".....Marlin Johnson

Prophecy—"A Trip to South Africa".....
 Rush Gibson

Debate—Resolved, That the Tractor is more useful to a farmer than the Horse.

Affirmative:	Negative:
George Wano	Archie Tagg
Sidney Moore	Rufus Tims

Junior Soangetaha Clipper.....Reuben Kent

The judges were William Keekabah, Floyd Tallbear and Joshua Ishcomer. They decided in favor of the negative side.

Critic's Report.....Levi Hogner

We had no visitor for the evening so we adjourned.

Minnehaha Literary Society

Conundrums.....Elizabeth Johnson
 Essay—"Time Enough".....Viola Hicks
 Reading—"An All Around Girl".....Stella King
 Comb Trio—"I'm for Ever Blowing Bubbles"
 Flora Hughes, Flora Snow, and Virginia Hutchins
 Star Beams.....Nancy Long
 Critic's Report.....Viola Hicks
 We then had a talk from our visitor Miss Etzweiler

Sequoyah Literary Society Jr.

The critic than gave his report after which the house adjourned.

The Jr. Sequoyah Literary Society held their meeting on October 15, 1920, and elected their officers as follows:

President.....	Billie Byrd
Vice-President.....	Sam Shavehead
Secretary.....	Isaac Willis
Treasurer.....	Chas. Seabolt
Program Comm.....	Douglas Keel
Question Comm.....	Washie Riley
Sergeant-at-Arms.....	George Falleaf

Mr. Hayman was our visitor. He gave us some good, helpful points to carry on in our society during the year.

Plumbers and Steamfitters Finish Work on Heating System.

The following gentlemen, with the assistance of some of our schoolboys from the department of engineering, have been working on our heating system: E. F. Ridgway, Carl Marshall, J. R. Crowe, F. A. Smith, and C. E. Lemon, all of Arkansas City, Kan. Mr. Ridgway is foreman of the crew and has been ably assisted by the others.

Mrs. M. J. Perry, of Pawnee, Oklahoma, mother of Mrs. Chapman, is visiting at Chilocco for a few days. It has now been about twenty years since Mrs. Perry made her first visit to Chilocco and many changes have been made here in that time.

Assistant Superintendent Blair made a "flying trip" to Pawnee Agency recently. He reports that the "boulevard" between Ponca City and Pawnee is a most excellent course over which to prove that one is an experienced motorist.

Said of the Indian and His Way

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

The Misused Indian

The Indians who served in the war and received honorable discharges have been reported as entitled to full American citizenship. It looks very much as if they have earned it. A man who is good enough to fight for his country ought to be fit to vote for it. Many of the Indians, as a matter of fact, are well advanced and there are among them graduates of all leading colleges. The Indian is not yet an extinct species. There are a great many of them left and they are going to stay left in American life as a part of it. The advanced thinkers are still saying that if we had managed the Indians educationally instead of politically he would today be farther advanced in civilization. That contention is an old one. Almost a hundred years ago argued out in Iowa where the Sacs and Foxes were then more than half civilized, but the traders filled them full of poor whiskey while they cheated them out of their annuities. If some one with the magic influence could have taught the Indian that labor was as honorable as hunting or massacreing, and that whiskey was a curse, the Indians, or many of them would have developed into splendid fellows, as some of them have done in spite of all the plagues that the white man's civilization brought upon them. *Pawtucket (R.I.) Times.*

Indians Developing Into Good Citizen

The report of the commissioner of indian affairs Cato Sells, confirms the conviction of students of indian life, that the best method of treatment of the indian is to give him all the privileges of American citizen as soon as he can be trusted to take care of himself. This has been the policy of the indian office for some years and conditions have become more and more favorable for application of the policy.

The great war was responsible for 10,000 indians—who entered the service on the same terms as the white man or black man—becoming good citizens, it is declared. A large number of indians have since been released from guardianship and have become full-fledged U. S. citizens.

In three years nearly 11,200 have been given their allotments of lands free from government control. Out of about 85,000 children of school age some 60,000 are in regular attendance at

school, it is stated. Liberty bonds were bought by Indians to the amount of \$25,000,000.

The earnings of the Indians amounted to \$13,000,000.

The Indians now number a third of a million and of these nearly 232,000 are classed as full-bloods. Their patriotism, progress in education and agriculture and their capacity to carry on business are cited by the Indian problems of a century and more is approaching a solution.

Hartford (N. Y.) Report.

Better Days for New York Indians.

That better days are in store for the Indians of New York State is the hope of their friends who are interested in watching the development of what is known as the "Bates Plan," undertaken by the State in connection with the Extension Department of the State College of Agriculture at Ithaca.

In connection with the making of plans for the betterment of reservation conditions a meeting was held in Albany, New York, July 27, at which time the United States Board of Indian Commissioners and a State legislative committee named last winter by Governor Smith met to confer. The questions most discussed concerned the legal status of the New York Indians—whether they were properly wards of the State or of the Federal government, or were still independent nations as in colonial days; how and when they had lost their sovereignty; and how much power the State had passed to them after the adoption of its constitution. Researches are to be made to determine these points, and in the meanwhile a committee is visiting the reservations to make suggestions as to their social, educational, and agricultural betterment.

In this connection it is interesting to note that Dr. Earl A. Bates, who for a number of years has been at the head of the Onandaga Indian Welfare Society of Syracuse, has found on the Tonawanda Indian reservation what is thought to be one of the two original copies of the Pickering Treaty made between the Six Nations of New York and the United States in 1795. The Treaty was found in the possession of Lyman Johnson, chief wampum keeper of the Six Nations, and is said to be the one constantly carried by General Ely S. Park-

er, then head of the Tonawanda band of the Seneca tribe, when a member of General Grant's staff during the Civil War. — *The Southern Workman*.

Indian Lands Provide Great Part of Nation's

Oil Output.

One of the world's magic words today is "oil." Oil is the propeller and lubricant of myriad mechanisms. The story of petroleum and its more than 300 derivatives is an amazing revelation. Oil supplies in a wondrous degree the ceaseless throb, of all industry and commerce.

Except for a brief interval the United States has for 60 years led the world in production of mineral oil. Its output for that period was five billion barrels. Although we now produce 70 per cent of the world's output, we are reported to consume over 80 per cent. Our navy and merchant marine it is said, will soon have over 2,000 oil-burning vessels. Less bunker space, fewer firemen, and cheaper mining preparation and transportation, suggests some of the economic advantages of oil.

It is interesting to note that much of this marvelous thing that is ranking with steam, steel and electricity that comes from Indian lands, with the greatest development in Oklahoma, where more than 40,000 oil and gas leases have been made on restricted lands of the five civilized tribes alone. These leases made by the Indian bureau, as provided by law, are under adequate regulations, which have been developed by the utmost administrative care to secure for the Indian his full rights and opportunities. The rights of lessees are also fully considered to the end that the best productive results shall accrue to all concerned.

The land of the five civilized tribes have produced in the past seven years about 160 million barrels of oil and brought the Indians an annual income for several years of nearly four million dollars.

About two-thirds of the one and one-million acre reservations of the Osage tribe, numbering 2,100 Indians, is under lease for oil and all for gas. The auction method of selling leases has been very successful.

In the year 1913, the Osage Indians, received in oil and gas royalties and bonus \$973,822.95; last year, 1919, the oil production was 12 million barrels and the royalty and bonus to the tribe on the oil and gas output amounted to nearly \$11,000,000.

The Oklahoma Indian lands under control of the bureau have produced in twenty years about 400,000,000 barrels of oil, worth approximately \$325,000,000, from which the Indians, share was close to \$40,000,000. The present production of

oil in Oklahoma is higher than at any previous time and may increase.

The Indian office has not failed to note the rapid trend of invention that calls for the increased use of oil and its by-products, with seeming disregard to the limitations of natural resources, and has kept in view a probable shortage that would seem to be the only result of present enormous consumption. Every measure that would conserve the supply of oil and gas has been studied and appropriate rules to govern development have been adopted and enforced.

For some years there was much waste in the form of uncontrolled gas. Under recent regulations waste has been largely curtailed and from a part of the waste, termed "casing-head gas," tremendous quantities of high-grade gasoline are now produced.

With upwards of 2,000,000 acres of leased Indian lands in Oklahoma and expanding mineral interests of surprising promise in other states to be managed and safe-guarded, the Indian bureau finds itself charged with business responsibilities that have far surpassed all earlier records.

—*Minneapolis News*.

Indian Deaf to Agitators

Indians of the northern coast have formed a fishermen's union among themselves and as a result have realized richer returns from fishing proceeds. By organization they were able to market without competition, and they are highly pleased. Money is plentiful. One single village recently spent \$10,000 celebrating a successful season.

White labor agitators, who had heard of these organized red men, recently ventured into the villages in an effort to persuade the Indians to join up with and pay dues into an extremely radical labor body. The native sons of the province turned wooden ears to the white pleaders and refused absolutely to affiliate with anything but the Indian organization. The spellbinders from civilization had scarce sufficient money to buy passage back.

New York N. Y. Sun

Famous Indian is Honored.

Recently a monument was dedicated to the memory of Chemeuse or Johnny Green. It is not important whether the monument is located over the grave of the dead man or not. A pioneer of Marshall county has assured the Register that Green was buried in the white man's cemetery at Albion as a mark of unusual distinction.

The monument is erected on a high bluff of the Iowa river at Marshalltown. It will be seen by many more there.

Green was a Pottawattamie. The Pottawattamies were half brothers of the Ottawas, the Chipewas, the Sacs and Foxes. They held the whole lower shore of Lake Michigan at the beginning of the last century. They sold the town site of Chicago in the early '30s, and were moved to Southwestern Iowa. In 1846 they were moved on into Kansas, where the remnant of them still survive.

Father De Smet, the celebrated Belgian Jesuit priest, came to Council Bluff in 1838 to begin his mission among the Pottawattamies. His voluminous correspondence has been published in four bulky volumes, and contains some of the most interesting chapters of pioneer Iowa history.

Chemeuse was one of the stragglers who wandered back from Kansas into Iowa. He made his home on the Boone river for many years. Here the Indians gathered maple sap and made sugar. The pioneers of Boone county bought the Indian sap troughs of elm bark and for many years a black walnut trough for sugar making was kept as a relic. When the Indians went over into Marshall county, just above the Mesquakie settlement in Tama county. The Mesquakies after their removal in 1846 had straggled back and been permitted by Governor Grimes to use their annuities to buy 80 acres of land and remain. In later years the Mesquakies bought more land, until today they own their own right some 3,000 acres.

It was while Chemeuse was still in Boone county that Henry Lot was driven out of then Webster county by the Sioux. Lot's wife died from her injuries and his little boy, trying to make the Boone settlement at Pea Ridge, was found frozen on the bank near the present city of Boone. A monument marks the spot where he was found, and another monument near Stratford, in Hamilton county, marks the spot where the Lot cabin stood. Lot came to Chemeuse to secure revenge. The story is told that the Pottawattamie band went as far in pursuit of the Sioux's as Lot's cabin, where a whiskey barrel was discovered. The Pottawattamies would drink nowhere but in their own camps, and filling their tin cups and powder horns with Lot's whiskey they marched 20 miles down the river without drinking or spilling a drop.

Lot found means to get even with the Sioux later, in 1854, when he killed the old Sioux chief in Humboldt county. He killed also the chief's relatives who were with him, among them the aged mother of Inkpadutah, who took an Indian revenge three years later at Okoboi Lake, the massacre, curiously enough, being called the Spirit Lake massacre. It was because Inkpadutah was not apprehended and punished that Little Crow was encouraged to bring on the New Ulm massacre in Minnesota. With the quieting of this outbreak

the Indians were all removed to the west bank of the Missouri, and that ended Iowa's chapter of Indian history.

Chemeuse was known to the pioneers of Marshall county as honest and brave. One of them once twitted Chemeuse on not joining with Blackhawk in his war. Pointing his knife at his bosom he replied that he had rather have it driven in than to be called a coward. He is remembered now because according to his lights he lived a serviceable life.

Find Navaho House

The work of the Bureau of American Ethnology on the Mesa Verde last summer brought to light an ancient building which resembled a Navaho house. It is wholly destitute of well made masonry that distinguishes cliff houses, the nearest approach being slabs of stones set on edge, forming enclosures from which was taken the rudest of all pottery.

This house had, however, a wellmade floor of mud, in the middle of which was a depression filled with ashes, indicating fireplace. Part of the walls were made of mud and were subteranean, that part above ground having been constructed of logs, the ends of which had been reduced to charcoal, as if the building had been destroyed by fire.

"The building was regarded of such historical importance that a shed was built over it to protect it from storms and to preserve it for the instruction of visitors,

"Theoretically it is supposed that the earliest Indians who lived on the Mesa inhabited buildings of this type. It did not take them long to realize the value of caves in adjacent canyons for shelter from the elements, for storage of their provisions and for protective purposes. They found the stones covering the cave floors advantageous for building material, and thus took the first steps in the mason's craft, which ultimately led their descendants to the construction of stone buildings unsurpassed by any Indians north of Mexico."

The Evening Sun (N.Y.)

Indians Made Salt

The Delaware Indians made salt from brine springs in New York State and sold it to settlers as early as 1670, making probably the first commercial production of salt in this country. The manufacture of salt by white people in the United States was begun near Syracuse, N. Y., about 1788. Salt is the most commonly used mineral in the world, and no useful mineral except coal, perhaps, occurs in greater abundance or is more widely distributed in the United States.



LETTERS FROM FORMER CHILOCCO
STUDENTS AND GRADUATES

A. & M. College
Stillwater, Oklahoma
Sept. 17, 1920

Asst. Supt. Blair,
Chilocco, Oklahoma.

Dear Mr. Blair:

Received your letter, and am sending my thanks for the interest you are taking in me.

Sorry I missed seeing Mr. Correll. I'm always glad to meet people from Chilocco—and that reminds me I met Elizabeth Jozhe in Lawton, just before I left. She looked just as healthy and strong as she did before she took sick. She stated that the doctor informed her that she could go home in November.

I met another classmate of Carlisle; Alfred Wells, during my vacation. Alfred is now teaching out in Zuni, New Mexico. He left home the latter part of August.

Considerable change has taken place since I left in July. Two new buildings are being added to the college. I am told that one of them will be occupied by Christmas.

The days of working one's way through school seems to be passing out rapidly. With students wages at \$3.00 an hour as before but room rent jumping up to \$15.00 and \$20.00 a month and board from \$7 to \$8.50 per week. The registration fee has also gone up in accordance with the subjects taken. Another expense now is a dollar library fee. I paid \$11.50 for registration alone; others tell me it cost them \$25.50.

Today is Class day. The Sophs and Freshies come to blows at two this P. M.

Respectfully,
OWEN WOODH

Mercersburg, Pa.
Sept. 15, 1920

Dear Mr. Blair:

I am here in the academy and like it fine. It is certainly a beautiful place and the people are very fine.

I am writing this letter to thank you for what you have done for me and I appreciate it very much.

I have been assigned twenty one hours of work a week. I will take 1st. year Latin, 2nd. year Algebra, and 3rd. year English.

Again I thank you and wish Chilocco another successful year and with my best regards to your family, I remain,

Sincerely Yours
LLEWELLYN KINGSLEY

McPherson, Kansas
Oct. 19, 1920

Mr. Clyde M. Blair,
Chilocco, Oklahoma.

Dear Sir:

I will drop you a few lines today in order to let you know how I am.

I am one of the Chilocco students; years of 1915 to 1918.

I would like to subscribe for the JOURNAL for this year. I am sending twenty cents in this letter.

Please give my best regards to all the students of Chilocco.

I am now here at McPherson, Kansas, working for Mrs. S. F. Boston. Mayme and Walena S. Water, former Chilocco students, are here with me also.

Your Friend,

BETSEY LITTLE CAPTAIN

Parker, Arizona
Thursday Oct. 14, 1920

Mr. Claude Hayman,
Chilocco, Oklahoma.

Dear Friend:

It has been a long, long time or coon's age, ever since I left you boys, and often times, I have had a notion to write to you and also Alva, Chas. Starr, and Asa Froman, but I did not know your whereabouts so I had to put it off until today. I see that you are still staying at the dear old school acting as a property clerk instead of being a farmer.

I hope you are well and enjoying life up there and hope that every one of the children are well and happy in that school. Fusthermore, we are in hopes that the foot-ball team will win.

We are going to run over the Needles eleven and the Yuma eleven, and also a team from Florrance, California, if we can—nothing like trying anyway. We have more husky fellows than we ever had before.

Leonard Hough was married last year and is here attending to his farm, and sometime ago, I understood that he was to attend the Cook's Bible School at Phoenix sometime this month, and also his wife.

Mr. Reuben P. Sharpe is married and is staying in Yuma, Arizona, he married a Yuma girl. He came up to visit relatives and friends in the vicinity of Parker, and he has been here two or three months. He made arrangements to come up here and till the soil on his

Every Indian throughout the valley is beginning to break the sub-soil and have it well pulverized so as to have it in good physical condition for sowing wheat and other winter stuff.

I hope that all of the farm boys are farmers nowadays—I mean the farm boys six or seven years ago when Mr. Van Zant and Bell were there.

There isn't anything very important to mention more, so will now come to a close.

Oh! yes, give my best regards to Mrs. Wind and others that know me.

I am your friend,
FRANK SHOTCHOW WILLIAMS.

At night returning, every labour sped,
He sets him down, the monarch of a shed;
Smiles by his cheerful fire, and round surveys
His children's looks, that brighten at the blaze;
While his lov'd partner, boastful of her board,
Displays her cleanly platter on the board.

—GOLDSMITH.

Cling to thy home! If there the meanest shed
Yield thee a hearth and shelter for thy head,
And some poor plot, with vegetables stored,
Be all that Heaven allots thee for thy board,
Unsavory bread, and herbs that scatter'd grow
Wild on the river-brink or mountain-brow;
Yet e'en this cheerless mansion shall provide
More hearts repose and all the world beside.

—LEONIDAS.

THERE is no place more delightful than one's own fireside.—CICERO.

ROSTER OF EMPLOYEES, UNITED STATES
INDIAN SCHOOL, CHILOCCO

Clyde M. Blair	Asst. Superintendent in Charge
C. W. Higham	Clerk
Miss Vinnie R. Underwood	Asst. Clerk
Miss Lelia Perryman (Temporary)	Asst. Clerk
Miss Minnie Shock	Asst. Clerk
Claude Hayman	Property Clerk
Miss Ina L. Moore	Physician
Miss Agnes Deery	Nurse
Mrs. Jessie W. Cook	Senior Teacher
Miss Emma Tooker	Teacher
Mrs. Margaret Pearson Speelman	Teacher
Miss Annie Marsh	Teacher
Miss Katherine Krebs	Teacher
Ray F. Heagy	Teacher
Mrs. Flora J. Heagy	Teacher
Miss Katharine A. Egan	Teacher
Miss Minnie Etzweiler	Teacher
Mrs. L. E. Correll	Teacher
Lawrence E. Correll	Teacher of Agriculture
Miss Louise Wallace	Music Teacher
Miss Bessie B. Beach	Librarian
Miss Lizzie H. McCormick	Matron
Miss Rose Dougherty	Asst. Matron
Mrs. Matilda Wind	Asst. Matron
Mrs. Anna M. Beezley	Asst. Matron
Mrs. Mary M. Cooper	Cook
Mrs. Boyer	Dining Room Matron
Mrs. Mary Boltz	Hospital Cook
Miss Cox	Club Cook
Mrs. Ray Colglazier	Domestic Science Teacher
Miss Daisy B. Hylton	Seamstress
Miss Minnie Dunlap	Asst. Seamstress
John Shawnego	Baker
Mrs. Bessie Hayman	Laundress
James E. Jones	Disciplinarian
Fred C. Basler	Farmer
John Boyer	Asst. Farmer
Henry Keton	Asst. Farmer
Albert Barcelo	Asst. Farmer
W. C. Duvall	Gardener
Francis Chapman	Printer
Charles O. Wesley	Carpenter
Bertes S. Rader	Mason
Amos W. Beezley	Painter
L. H. Trebbe	Temp. Engineer
Kenneth Mills	Asst. Engineer
Jose Antone	Temp. Asst. Engineer
Ray Colglazier	Stockman
J. N. Huston	Nurseryman
John Boltz	Shoe & Harnessmaker
John T. Harp	Blacksmith
Alfred C. Montin	Bandleader
Harlie Keton	Hostler
John H. Smith	Night Watchman

WHAT CAN YOUR SCHOOL USE?
WHAT SURPLUS HAVE YOU?

Pawnee Indian Agency,
Pawnee, Oklahoma

Mr. C. M. Blair, Asst. Supt. in Charge,
Chilocco Indian School,
Chilocco, Oklahoma.

Dear Mr. Blair:

We have received instructions from the Indian Office to advertise the following surplus material, which is now at the Ponca Sub-Agency, which can be transferred to any schools desiring any part of same, to wit:

- 30 double trees, ironed,
- 4 neck yokes, not ironed,
- 23 sets, hounds, rear, wagon,
- 44 sets, felloes, sawed, wagon,
- 4 axle trees, 3" x 3",
- 3 coupling poles, oak,
- 9 chains, stay, wagon,
- 18 clevises, wagon,
- 17 springs for seat,
- 18 sets wagon spokes,
- 41 handles, plow, bent,
- 25 handles, shovel, 'D',
- 30 handles, shovel, long,
- 6 sledge handles,
- 21 handles, axe,
- 21 center clip, plow, double tree,
- 23 neck yokes, ironed,
- 16 sets hounds, pole, wagon,
- 6 sets, hounds, front, wagon,
- 22 axle trees, 3" x 4",
- 15 three-quarter sets, felloes, bent, wagon,
- 2 seven-eighths sets felloes, bent, buggy,
- 47 spokes, buggy,
- 6 single trees, wagon, ironed, and painted
- 14 number hames, harness,
- 38 handles, plow, straight,
- 20 handles, fork, bundle,
- 8 pick handles,
- 21 single tree end clips, strap end,
- 7 wood screws for carpenter bench.

Any one desiring any of the above material may apply to J. C. Hart, Superintendent of the Pawnee Indian Agency, Pawnee, Oklahoma.

Very respectfully,
J. C. HART,
Superintendent

Fort Lapwai Sanatorium School

Lapwai, Idaho



A U. S. Government School and Sanatorium combined, for the treatment, training and instruction of Indian boys and girls of school age who are afflicted with incipient tuberculosis. Eligibility rules governing enrollment of pupils at non-reservation Indian schools apply.

The low altitude of Lapwai Valley, makes this a very mild and pleasant winter climate.

A summer camp in the mountains is maintained during July and August.

We have room for additional pupils. Those who are financially able are required to come at their own expense.

For further information and application blanks address,

O. H. LIPPS, Superintendent,
Lapwai, Idaho.



The Chilocco Indian School



HILOCCO is an incorrect spelling of the Creek word meaning Cherokee. To a vast army of young people, however, it has come to mean OPPORTUNITY. Ever since 1884 there have been passing into its doors Indian girls and boys needing and looking for training to fit them for the duties and obligations that henceforth must be performed and assumed by them if they are to account at all in our National scheme, and emerging therefrom the same young people to whose natural equipment has been added some learning, some skill, some ideals, and some courage.

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

ACADEMIC.—This course is the equivalent of the usual High School Course but not the same. Non-essentials are eliminated and one half of each day is given to industrial training and the other half to academic studies. All effort is directed toward training Indian boys and girls for efficient and useful lives under the conditions which they must meet after leaving school.

VOCATIONAL.—Special stress is placed upon the courses in Agriculture and Home Economics for these reasons:

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

2. His capital is practically all in land, of which he must be taught the value, and which is appreciated as of any considerable value only when he has gained the skill and perseverance by means of which he can make it highly productive.

Our large farm of nearly 9,000 acres offers unusual facilities for giving practical instruction in Farming and Stock-raising, Gardening, Dairying and Horticulture.

The Course in Mechanical Arts offers instruction in Printing, Engineering, Carpentry, Blacksmithing, Masonry, Shoe and Harness Making and Painting.

The girls are furnished instruction in every department of home making including Domestic Science and Domestic Art and Nursing. Instruction in instrumental music is provided for those who manifest talent for it, a nominal fee being charged for this individual training.

It is impossible to tell all about the school's facilities on a page. It is enough to say that there is no better material plant anywhere, and the school's location and wholesome environment make it an ideal place for the training of Indian youth. In more than one respect Chilocco is in a class by itself.

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

A Brief History of Thanksgiving.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

TO RECALL THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE FIRST THANKSGIVING, may remind us of how much more we have to be thankful for than had those early Pilgrims. History tells us that of the one hundred and two emigrants that landed on the bleak and rocky coast of Cape Cod Bay in the winter of 1620, almost half died before the following winter fairly set in. Today in our comfortable country and city homes, we can not even imagine the sufferings of the survivors, both from destitution and inclement weather, for which they were not prepared, either as to clothes or habitation, to brave. Most of the brave people were not inured to hardships; among them were delicately natured men and women. They staked and laid out two rows of huts for the nineteen families that composed the colony; but within the first year they had to make seven times more graves for the dead than houses for the living. Notwithstanding all their trials and hardships these founders of a great and glorious race had so much to be thankful for that they had to appoint "an especial day on which to give especial thanks for all their mercies." So they agreed among themselves that, since their prudence and forethought had been so wonderfully blessed by God, they would send out four men hunting, that they might rejoice together in a special manner after the fruit of their labors had been gathered. According to the historian, barley and Indian corn were their only crop; the "pease were not worth gathering; for, as we feared, they were too late sown." This was under the good Governor Bradford. The four men who went hunting brought in as much game as served the company for a week. The recreations of the day consisted of the exercise of arms. Massasoit, the Indian chief, and ninety of his men, coming among them for three days, during which they were entertained and feasted by the colonists, the Indians killing and bringing to the feast five deer. This was in 1621, and was the beginning of Thanksgiving day in America.