



Edd Ladd, who, with Commissioner Cato Sells, is shown reviewing his band of sheep, is a full-blood Apache Indian, of the Jicarilla Reservation, New Mexico. He is about thirty five years of age; has a good education; is a capable business man, and has been successful as a herdsman and stock-raiser. From his own effort he has acquired and now owns about 2000 head of well-bred sheep. He recently sold several hundred lambs on the Denver market at top prices. Ladd's progress is exemplary of Indian Bureau accomplishments during the last seven years.



Showing a herd of range Stallions purchased by the Indian Office for use on the Rosebud reservation. Further evidence that Commissioner Sells is greatly interested in helping the Indians to produce pure bred stock.

# THE INDIAN SCHOOL JOURNAL



An Illustrated Monthly Magazine  
Published by the United States Indian  
Training School, Chilocco, Oklahoma



Volume 20

NOVEMBER 1920

Number 10

## THE INDIANS AS PRODUCERS OF LIVE STOCK

By *Cato Sells,*

U. S. Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

In *The Producer, Denver, Colorado.*



THE AMERICAN INDIAN is not the same problem he was a generation ago. Of this there can be no doubt, in view of existing conditions on the reservations where stand the gravestones of Custer and his band, or among the tribes that joined in the atrocities of Geronimo. Children of chieftains who once trained for war are now occupied with vocations of peace. Indian welfare has become largely a social and economic question. The Indian's progress in self-support justifies the broader policy of making him a producer beyond his needs and an important contributor to the world's supplies. He is, in fact, fulfilling this expectation in many ways, but perhaps in nothing more encouragingly than by his activities in stock-raising.

An interesting chapter could be

written on the Indian as a crop-grower, with his tillage of nearly a million acres and his general use of modern farm implements and methods; but his larger opportunities are in live stock, to which the greater part of most of the reservations is better adapted than to farming. In assuming the administration of Indian affairs, more than seven years ago, I was much impressed with the possibilities for greater production of beef, wool, and mutton. The world-wide demand for these staples of civilized life was increasing, only to become clamorous in the later emergency that required adequate food and clothing for vast armies of non-producers, and fully justified our special efforts to enlarge this industry. It was found, however, that the live-stock situation among the Indians needed careful study, and this was undertaken with special reference to cattle and sheep.

A systematic survey of the reser-

vation ranges was made by experienced Indian Service stockmen, which disclosed conditions requiring constructive action, such as the correction of overstocked ranges, the maintenance of grazing areas at normal carrying capacity, water development to increase capacity, winter feeding and protection, the selection of suitable breeds, and the revision of lease contracts accordingly. Following these readjustments of the manner and terms of leasing to white men, a better relation has obtained between the Indian and the lessee. The objects in view have been practically attained. The ranges are now supporting the largest number of stock consistent with the proper conservation of grass, and, while the Indians are steadily increasing their cattle and sheep, the lessee's stock has not been reduced in number. Altogether the most important future problem is a greatly enlarged water supply. Millions of acres of practically unused reservation land could, and should, be utilized for grazing with proper water conservation and development. Much has recently been accomplished, but very much more should be done. Liberal appropriations are required, and should be made by Congress.

By far the largest part of Indian-owned stock is the property of individuals, which is promoted as rapidly as the Indian learns how to manage for himself. Indians as a rule, have had very little to start with, except their allotments of land, and great assistance has been given them in long-time loans from both tribal moneys and appropriations made by Congress for that purpose, termed "reimbursing them that a few good draft-horses are worth more than a hundred ponies, has been profitable to exercise the tact and patience necessary to teach

The character of the Indian's lands and his native instinct point to his successful future as a stock-grower; but, while he loves animal life and is the natural friend of the herd and flock, he has needed sympathetic instruction and protection. He has not understood the comparative values of quality and quantity, but has placed too much merit in number alone. It per cent has been repaid. The Indians of the Standing Rock Reservation have been operating under this plan for several years, with remarkable enterprise and success, and it has become the yearly practice for the superintendent to negotiate regular steer purchases for the Indians as individuals. Nearly 50,000 Indians are now engaged in stock-raising, and their live stock increased in value from less than \$23,000,000 in 1912 to approximately \$40,000,000 in 1919. ble funds." Under this repayment plan, which is a development of the last decade, very successful results have followed from selling breeding-stock to the Indians, allowing them a few years' time for payment, but requiring them to give evidence of their interest in the undertaking, such as providing a sufficient winter's supply of hay, before delivery.

As a practical instance, there has been expended on the Crow Reservation in Montana about \$82,000 in reimbursable funds for individual Indians, of which approximately 95 The Indians as Producers—Gally-2 that scrub stock consumes practically as much feed as well-bred animals and is much less marketable, and that financial returns depend largely on correct views as to the breeding, care, and sale of his live stock.

On the Fort Apache Reservation in Arizona marked improvement is now under way from conditions in which

the Indian-owned cattle were allowed to run wild, degenerate in breed, and in many instances die of old age on the range. Wallace Altaha (R. 14)—a leader of prominence among the Apaches, and one of the principal stock-owners, who had long been indifferent to the upbreeding of his herds—was induced to dispose of several hundred steers, bulls, and cows, some of them twelve to fifteen years old, and to introduce new blood by the purchase of an adequate number of pure-bred bulls and grades of good quality. The results in quality and market value have since become so apparent that the tribal council recently took action looking to the general improvement of their stock. Careful supervision and encouragement by field men of our Service have done much to give the Indians intelligent and progressive views on the essentials of stock management, and it is not now infrequent that their live stock shipped has topped the market. A suggestive sign of the Indians' growing interest in stock-raising is in the number of families using milk-cows which has increased from about 2,000 in 1912 to nearly 7,000 in 1919, and means much for health betterment in the family unit, with resulting greater efficiency.

The sheep interests of the Indians, under helpful stimulus, are expanding into what promises to become one of the most important industrial factors of the United States. The Navajo Indians are the greatest pastoral people of the aboriginal Americans. Their interest in sheep and goats dates back to the early Spanish settlement in the Southwest. Their women and children are faithful shepherds. For many generations the Navajos grew their own wool—carded, spun, dyed, and wove it all by hand; produc-

ing, among other fabrics, the famous blankets and rugs of unequaled effects. On one of the most arid and barren sections of the continent they supported themselves for centuries, but their flocks had so deteriorated by inbreeding as to be of little value for either wool or mutton. At that time the average Navajo sheep clip was probably about two pounds. The possibilities for great advancement depends chiefly upon improved breeds and more stock water. Earnest efforts were begun along these lines. The naturally self-reliant Navajos were approached with tactful sympathy, and careful supervision has prevailed upon them to cross-breed their stock with superior animals, with the result that breeding-stock distributed among these Indians has all been paid for by them, and their herds now show distinct gain in the size of the sheep and the weight of the fleece. The sinking of deep wells for stock water has been in progress for several years, as rapidly as funds would permit, and the consequent extension of range capacity has given further impetus to their industry.

From a state of indifference to the essentials of good stock-breeding, they are becoming alert and progressive. Steps have been taken to improve their methods of handling and grading their wool, and to assist them in marketing it, and they are investing the better prices received in rams of higher grade. It will not be long until the Navajo's sheep will shear from six to eight pounds, and his lambs enter the seventy-five pound class.

Not far from the Navajos are the Jicarilla Indians of New Mexico. They have a reservation well adapted to sheep-raising, affording in the north an ideal summer range high in the mountains and amply watered,

and in the southern part an equally good winter range. But the Indians had no sheep worth mentioning. They had no capital, but they had bodies of fine timber worth a million dollars or more. The obvious business opportunity here was to convert some of this timber into sheep. It was decided to do this, and the sale of several units was negotiated; but in that country, where sawmills, transportation facilities, and various construction projects were necessary before standing trees could reach the lumber markets, the reasonable value of the timber could be best realized on deferred payments. Meanwhile we made a practical and educational beginning in 1914 by investing reimbursable funds from the general appropriation in a tribal herd. We expended \$23,000 in this way for 3,800 ewes and 200 rams—all good stock. That enterprise was very successful from the start, and by the end of 1919 the band had increased to 6,000 head and had netted an average yearly profit of more than 100 per cent. For some years past, proceeds from timber sales have been placed to the individual credit of these Indians, and, when found sufficiently competent, they are permitted to use the same to purchase stock from the tribal herd. These Indians, though formerly greatly depressed through physical affliction, are now wonderfully interested in their industrial outlook. They are awake to their opportunities. They have a new purpose, and life is taking on a different meaning to them.

In connection with the foregoing, it may be said that the Jicarilla tribal herd is furnishing well-bred, acclimated animals for sale to other Indians. The financial profits are, of course, important, but the practical education to the members of the tribe in stock management is even greater. There

is no purpose to perpetuate communal ownership of property. The tribal herd is conducted with a view to its earliest practicable distribution, and is in furtherance of the general policy of individualizing Indian interests as rapidly as they demonstrate themselves capable of self-support.

We have tribal herds of cattle on some sixteen reservations in the States of Arizona, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, South Dakota, Washington, and Wyoming, ranging in size from a few hundred to several thousand head. Comparatively few tribal bands of sheep are maintained, and these are chiefly in the Southwest. The present value of tribal stock on all reservations is approximately \$3,000,000.

The largest of the tribal herds of cattle is on the Crow Reservation in Montana, which in many respects is typical of those conducted on a smaller scale. This herd was established in the spring of 1914, at an expense of about \$415,000 for 7,000 heifers, 2,000 steers, and 250 bulls. On December 31, 1919, the herd had increased to approximately 16,000 head, and profits of nearly \$825,000 had been realized.

In all phases of stock-raising the Indian Service is placing the Indians' activities in line with the most advanced practice of the live-stock industry. Pure-bred and high-grade sires are purchased for their herds and flocks, and close attention is given to breeds best adapted to the country in which they are located. Special effort is made to give competent oversight to the Indian's individual beginnings, so that his stock shall suffer no neglect through its owner's lack of knowledge or industry. Persistent campaigns are enforced against animal diseases.

The younger Indians in large num-

bers have for some years received excellent vocational training in our government schools, where the course in agriculture is made prominent, and through intelligent application, energy, and ambition is adding modern methods and leadership to the live-stock business on all the reservations.

The older Indians responded splendidly to the patriotic demands for in-

creased production during the war period, and discovered for themselves larger opportunities in all live-stock operations, in which their interest now seems permanently awakened, and there can be no doubt that the Indians are destined to become lasting and progressive factors in the stock-growing industry of our country.



## THANKSGIVING

*By Edgar A. Guest.*

For courage that we sorely need,  
For strength to do the splendid deed,  
For youth, who made the sacrifice  
And, smiling, paid the bitter price  
That freedom asks of sturdy men,  
Oh God, accept our thanks again.

Oh God, who gave us sight to see  
The way to serve, we pray to thee;  
We thank thee for all mothers fair  
Who gave their sons into thy care  
And bravely hid their grief and pain  
That liberty and truth should reign.

We thank thee for each noble heart  
That scorned to play the coward part;  
For yield of tree and fruit and vine  
Once more our gratitude is thine;  
But in these days of danger, we  
Now offer prayers of thank to thee  
For all brave and loyal breasts  
Wherein the love of honor rests.

Oh God, we thank thee for our youth  
That still holds dear the ways of truth;  
We thank thee for their courage, and  
Devotion to our native land;  
We'er thankful that our flag still gleams  
The emblem of man's highest dreams.

# A LEGEND OF TRAVERSE BAY

By *John H. Washburn.*



HERE is surely a subtle charm about Petoskey, Michigan, and its "Little Traverse Bay" where for untold centuries have lived the Indians: Ottawas and Chippewas, of the great Algonquin nation, and it is here that is staged during the summer season the "Hiawatha Play," which is enjoyed by the thousands of tourists who come north annually for vacations and rest.

All this section is rich in beautiful legends which for charm and poetic qualities can nowhere be excelled. Across the Bay I can see from my office window the charming Village Harbor Springs with its beautifully wooded hills rising high in the background. The Harbor on which this Village is located was, according to tradition, formed by the Great Spirit Matchimanito, but to tell the readers of the *JOURNAL* about it it will be necessary to take you to the "Fairy Island" of Mackinac, historic in the History of our country and especially as refers to Michigan. Its Fort has carried the standard of three Nations: the Lily, the Lion, and the Stars and Stripes.

Upon the island of Mackinac dwelt a great spirit who ruled over the region of the Straits and bestowed upon the Indians of this entire region either blessings or curses, as his own sweet will and the exigences of the case required. The name of this supernatural ruler was Potchinogue, and his commands were executed by a lesser band of spirits of varying capacities for good and bad, and all of whom made "the fairy island" their home.

They constituted quite a colony and

were at the time before the advent of the pale face quite familiar with the inhabitants of the earth.

Oft did bands of Ojibwas returning from victorious wars see the lofty form of Potchinogue standing upon the brow of the bluff, his hands extended in welcome. And when night was folding her mantle around rugged promontories of the island, the evening mists were peopled with weird and uncanny forms that swayed to and fro, keeping time to the measure of more than earthly music.

Among these strange beings the best and brightest was Wakasamoque, the great Chief's only daughter. She was the good angel of the Indians, and to her many owed their good fortune in hunting and fishing, and even their lives, when overtaken by gales in their frail birchen canoes, to her power over the elements and the readiness with which she exerted it in assisting the unfortunate mortals. She was more familiar with the people of the earth than were the others of her kind, and often entered their lodges or sat by their campfires at night with them.

With the Indians who lived on the mainland near where the village of St. Ignace (the burial place of Father Pere Marquette) now stands, was a young chief called Wendebajig. None were of such comely form, so fleet of foot, nor so successful in the chase as he.

In time it came to the ears of Potchinogue that his daughter went often among the mortals, and that the young Chief was the cause. The great ruler was highly incensed. A marriage between his daughter and the young native was as much out of character as would be that of

a millionaire's daughter with a wood chopper. He at once summoned his daughter and informed her (probably much as a father would nowadays) that such a mesalliance was not to be thought of, and that all nonsense with this young Indian must be broken off. Patchinogue had already promised his daughter's hand to Matchimanito the great spirit of the south, whose power was only equaled by his evil deeds. He hoped thus to win the favor of "the haughty Southerner" and so advance his interests; in much the same manner as our merchants marry their daughters into a commercial or banking house to secure their credit.

But love was independent of parental will as it is now; and, as usual, opposition only made the matter worse. The upshot of the whole matter was that Wakasamoque threw a magic spell around her lover, rendering him invisible and immortal, then embarking in a canoe they stole away from friends and kindred, and started out in search of a new home in Lake Michigan.

At the time these events took place the surroundings here were very different. Instead of a beautiful Peninsula, sheltering a spacious and lovely harbor, there was only a low wooded island, separated from the shore of the bay by a stretch of open water.

Here the twain landed and upon the western shore of the island Wendebajig built his lodge. The sides were stones and the roof of bark; the walls were hung with skins of animals slain in the chase.

One evening as Wendebajig returned home from across the bay, his canoe loaded with game which he had slain, he was amazed to find a deep pool where his lodge had stood, and on the bank smiling mockingly at him was Matchimanito.

In answer to the husband's inquiries,

Matchimanito informed him that he had taken her below the waves to dwell in a submarine palace, but he sneeringly promised to restore her when the channel between the island and the mainland was replaced by solid earth; then he disappeared beneath the water. For weeks the distracted husband waited upon the beach, but although the taunting face of the evil spirit at times appeared above the waves, he saw no more the one he loved. At last he set to work to accomplish the task which would surely restore him his bride, for according to the legends a "great spirit," however bad, cannot break his word.

Ages rolled away and as a result of Wendebajig's labor the channel became more shoal and narrower. At last after centuries of labor, a reef of sand stretched from shore to shore, the island was a peninsula and the beautiful harbor, the finest on the lake, near Petoskey.

The land grew steadily in extent until now it covers the entire channel, except the deep pool (called the devil's pond) in whose dark depths Matchimanito's remains are concealed. And the tireless worker is moving slowly but surely a great sand hill toward this pond.

When the swift autumnal gales sweep over the lake, and the waves lash the shore of the portage, the shadowy form of Wendebajig can be seen on the beach as he throws aloft a shower of sand which is blown up the long dune and over its abrupt crest, pouring down the other side to help fill the basin.

Some of the Indians still living here can remember when Matchimansito's voice could be heard from the pond shouting derisively at the indefatigable toiler, and it was not until very recently that it was necessary to quell his spirit by firing a volley into the pond and by various incantations accompanied by other ceremonies of "shooting the devil." After the building of a mill nearby, Matchimanito was never seen again.



## Chilocco News in General



The Freshman class now has eighty members.

Earl Harragara recently entered the Sixth grade.

The Sophomore class in soils had a test last Tuesday.

Lelia Durant secured 25 new members for the Y. W. C. A.

Mr. Keton returned Sunday evening from a few days vacation.

Louise Johnson spent Saturday with her folks in Arkansas City.

Elsie Mills had the pleasure of visiting Mr. and Mrs. Mills Sunday.

The carpenters are putting new floors in the stalls at the horse barn.

Mr. Charles Thompson was seen passing through the campus on Sunday.

Albert Barcelo, our assistant farmer, left Saturday for his annual vacation.

Mr. Fred Basler left Saturday of last week, for a few week's vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. Lonewolf are here visiting their daughters, Esther and Cecelia.

Since Mr. Wesley left, Mr. Hess has been put in charge of the Carpentry shop.

Mr. and Mrs. Postoak visited their daughter, Hattie, on Tuesday of last week.

Miss Rose Dougherty, Home Two matron, made a business trip to Shawnee recently.

We are all glad for winter to come so we can have the pleasure of skating on the lake.

The Nursery boys have been trimming the grape vines in the vineyard north of the road.

Miss Wheeler, of Pawhuska, Oklahoma, spent the week end with her sister, Mrs. Colglazier.

Anne Roberts was enrolled at Chilocco last Thursday and we all hope she will like her new school.

Jesse Smith, of the engineering force, had the job of hanging lights in the students' dining hall last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Montin had as their week-end guests last week Mrs. Seneca, her daughter, Maureen, and son Russel.

Inspector Traylor and Mr. Devore drove from Ponca agency and paid us a short visit on Monday of last week.

Jack Frost has scattered leaves all over

the campus and the nursery boys will be kept busy gathering them up.

A letter has been received from Eula Hughes saying that she likes her work and that she is getting along nicely.

Mrs. Howard Sorey, nee Medora Cooper, of Nowata, Oklahoma, was the guest of her mother and sisters several days last week.

The boys of the Engineering department are cleaning out the boilers in preparation for use during the cold days of winter.

The Nursery detail has been cleaning up the orchard and burning the old limbs that have been taken from the trees in pruning.

Hunting wild game seems to be the sport now with some of the employees and students, as a number of wild ducks have been visiting our lake.

The Carpenters are putting siding over the sleeping porch at Home Two for the comfort of the boys who are to sleep on the porch this winter.

Jose Antone, assistant engineer, is spending his annual vacation at the Sweeney Auto School in Kansas City where he is learning how to vulcanize.

The Senior class is now reviewing the work in Civics, for they will have their final examination soon. They will take up Economic History in place of Civics.

James Roberson has been hauling some government property from the Ponca agency. It was left there when the Ponca Indian School was abolished last year and is now being transferred to Chilocco.

Mary Garen, a member of Class '20 wrote to one of her friends the latter part of last week that the high school she had been attending in Pawhuska was partly destroyed by fire. We hope she will soon be able to resume her school work.

A letter has been received from Sallie Bailey, a former student of Chilocco. She is a Freshman at O. U. and is doing nicely. She is taking music, business, and public speaking. The present Senior class has a right to be proud of her because she was once a member of their class.

The wintry weather is sending the wild geese to their southern haunts. As a result every small body of water around the school has a number of them resting on its surface. Our local nimrods have killed a number to use on their tables. The boys are hoping there will be enough for Thanksgiving dinner.

The Painters have been busy painting the new woodwork on the Home Two sleeping porch.

Virginia Hutchins is able to resume her academic and industrial work after several days of illness.

Mr. and Mrs. Turnip, of Fazon, Oklahoma, were welcome visitors at Chilocco the last part of the week.

Mr. Main, of Arkansas City, came out on Thursday and took pictures of the different work departments.

All the classes are looking forward to the opening of the class basket ball series, which begins next Monday.

The Carpenters have put up several more shelves in the Print Shop for putting away some of the half tone cuts.

The wild ducks are not so much afraid to come around Chilocco since Mr. Smith, our night watchman, went away.

Nellie and Florence Arkeketah were called home Saturday by the death of their grandfather, at Redrock, Oklahoma.

The members of the Junior Sequoyah society were glad to have the ten new boys become members last Friday night.

George McKane, who has been at the hospital for a few days, has now returned to his work and everyone is glad to see him back.

Mr. and Mrs. Keys, of Pawnee, were seen on the campus Thursday. They came to visit their sisters, Louise Shunatona, Flora and Imogene Lewis.

Miss Marsh had as her guest this week her sister, Miss Jessie Marsh, who is clerk in the office of the Cheyenne River Agency in South Dakota.

On Sunday afternoon the Rev. Hamilton, assisted by Rev. Phelps, baptized twenty boys and girls in the Chilocco lake. The service was very impressive.

Mary Keahbone left for Chickasha, Monday evening, where she will meet her parents. Her mother will undergo an operation and Mary will look after the home.

The gas company is building a shed just north of the Higham cottage, for a gas meter to register for the whole school, instead of one at each place where they use gas.

Miss Eckert spoke to the Y. W. C. A. girls Sunday evening. There were about thirty girls who joined the association and they enjoyed Miss Eckert's talk very much.

The Farm boys have been busy husking corn for the last two weeks. They have the largest part husked and put in bins. Allington Nelson is the champion corn husker.

Miss Weeks, of Southwestern College, at Winfield, Kansas, was visiting with Mr. McCaffree on Sunday. She played the ac-

companiment for Mr. McCaffree's songs at the Y. M. C. A. meeting.

In the Civics test taken by the Sophomores last week, Anna Lewis, Ruby Bearskin, and Susie Morrison received 99 each. Nancy Long had 95, Arthur Fields made 94 and Washington Carr 91.

Mr. J. L. Walters, chief clerk at Cherokee, North Carolina, brought in a nice party of girls and boys on November 18th. They are Winnie Powell, Emma Ratliff, Alice Wills, Ollie Squirrel, Martha George, Linda Conley, George French, Lewis George, Andy Hornbuckle, William Wolfe, Richard Wolfe, Jesse French, Leander Taylor, George Davis.

#### The Lyceum Course.

The following attractions have been secured for a Lyceum Course for the coming winter, through the Extension Division of the University of Kansas:

January 3rd—Jesse Rae Taylor  
January 19th—Mendelssohn Musical Club  
March 23rd—Sterling Male Quartet  
April 4th—Ned Woodman, Cartoonist

These attractions come to us every highly recommended, and we believe, will be very interesting to all.

#### Lucinda Vieux.

Again we are called upon to chronicle the death of one of our Chilocco girls. On November first the "grim reaper" entered the home of Mr. Vieux at Mayetta, Kansas claiming his daughter as toll.

Lucinda had been in ill health since last May and because of it was unable to return to Chilocco and be a member of this year's Junior class. She was a bright and lovable girl and won the affection of all with whom she came in contact. Her teachers, classmates, and friends have the deepest sympathy for her sorrowing parents and family.

#### Child Feeding Fund Campaign.

The Literary Digest is starting a Child Feeding Fund for the benefit of the three and a half million destitute children in Latavia, Esthonia, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Austria and other countries of central and southern Europe.

American Food-kitchens have been established in these countries but their finances are so nearly exhausted that they will have to be closed in January unless assistance is given soon.

The girls of the Chilocco Y. W. C. A. desire small portion of the twenty-three million dollars that will be needed to continue this splendid work, and through the columns of the JOURNAL desire to call the attention of employees and students to their campaign for the Child-Feeding Fund. The committee will try to see every one and any little donation will be appreciated.

## Junior Sequoyah Society.

The Junior Sequoyah held their regular Friday evening meeting in the Auditorium.

The house was called to order at the usual time by the president.

Meeting opened with roll call and reading of minutes followed by the society song. Every member responded to roll call with a quotation. Johnson Taylor, Fred Skeeter, Charles Roberson, Richard Bond, Robert Ward, Henry Miller, Newman Long, Sherman McLish, Charlie Wind and Bennett Monroe, were presented for membership.

The regular program was as follows:

Select Reading—"Wise Men".....Frank Ware

Essay—"The Button".....Jefferson Hill

Quartet—"Down by the River," "Plenty of

Good Peanuts".....Junior Sequoyah Quartet

Oral Story—"Little Claus and Big Claus"....

Douglas Keel

Prophecy—"Trip to Texas".....Maxey King

Impromptu—"My Country Home in Trenton,

New Jersey".....Billie Byrd

Chorus—"No. 9".....Society

Oration.....William Compieri

Chorus—"No. 6".....Society

Recitation.....Joe Brown

Sequoyah Alphabet.....John Brown

Our visitor, Miss Rogers, responded with a talk for the good of the society.

The critic gave his report, and our advisory member, Miss Marsh, added a few words.

## Senior Minnehaha Society.

At our last meeting there were six new girls initiated into our Society. They were: Polly Speelman, Martha George, Ollie Squirrel, Emma Rattiff, Alice Mae Mills and Winnie Powell. After which the following program was rendered.

Story—"Dartmouth, William and Mary Colleges".....Carmel Howell

Song—"The Students' Way".....Senior Girls

## DEBATE:

Resolved, That colleges should be coeducational.

Affirmative: Negative:

Effie Little Eagle Sallie Tucker

Anna Push Ruth Carnes

Musical Number—"Songs of Yale, Harvard

and Princeton".....Mrs. Speelman

The judges were, Rachel Durant, Sarah

Gowan, and Elizabeth Johnson, who decided

in favor of those upholding the negative side.

"First Women's Colleges".....Katie Wano

College Jokes.....Anna Lewis

Star Beams.....Hattie Post oak

Critic's Report.....Marian Higham

Our visitors for the evening were Mr.

Walters, Miss Hylton, Mr. Phelps, Mr.

Hamilton and Miss Dougherty. Some of

them gave us very interesting talks.

## Junior Soangetaha Literary Society.

Recitation—"My Country".....Dick Wheeler

Declamation.....James Thomas

Prophecy—"A Trip to Oklahoma City".....

Cull Swimmer

Oral Story—"Judging by His Place".....

Ben Harjo

Select Reading—"A Lazy Luck Indian"....

Dan Ridge

## DEBATE:

Resolved, That more pleasure can be obtained from the city than from a farm.

Affirmative:

David White

Levi Hogner

Negative:

Frank Geary

Archie Tagg

The judges, Jesse Bailey, Reuben Kent, and William Buffalo, decided in favor of the negative.

Cartoons.....Sidney Moore and Dennis Alley

Clipper.....Rush Gibson

## Critic's Report

Rufus Timms, the vice-president, took the chair during the debate.

## Hiawatha Literary Society

Essay—"Music".....Sallie Potts

Piano Solo—"Quartette from Rigoletto".....

Elizabeth Penn

"The Life of Julia Ward Howe".....

Susie Morrison

"The Battle Hymn of the Republic".....

Hiawatha Quartette

Vocal solo—"Humoresque".....

Mattie Alexander

Musical Reading—"Curfew Shall not Ring

Tonight".....Louise Johnson

Recorder.....Jennie Sitting Bull

Critic's Report.....Iles James

Our visitors, Mrs. Colglazier and Mrs.

Correll, gave some talks that were greatly

enjoyed. Our advisory member Miss Etz-

weiler also made some helpful suggestions.

## The Y. W. C. A.

There was a splendid attendance at the Y. W. Meeting Sunday evening November

21st and the meeting was very interesting.

The meeting was opened by singing a

hymn, "The Fight is on," followed by a

prayer by the leader, Maxine Howard.

Another song was sung after which Maxine

read the scripture lesson from the 99th

Psalm.

Alice Roulette sang a beautiful solo en-

titled "Hold Thou My Hand," after which

Anna Towser read a story. The quartet then

sang a selection, "Tenderly Pleading Still,"

after which Miss Eckert told us some very

interesting things. Among them she told us

the story of Jesus feeding the five thousand

in such a way that we couldn't help but

imagine ourselves hearing the people talk.

We all enjoyed Miss Eckert's talk and we

hope to have her again in the near future.

A song, "Make Thy Heart a Garden," was

sung next and then we stood and sang the

closing song, "Blest Be the Tie," after which

the benediction was repeated by all.

We were glad to see so many out to the

meeting and will heartily welcome you back

again.

Junior Hiawatha Society.

- Recitation—"Good for Nothing".....Martha Campbell  
 Prophecy.....Grace Littlecrow  
 Oral Story—"The Frog King".....Mae Jordan

DEBATE:

Resolved, That we have more pleasure in summer than we have in winter.  
 Affirmative: Negative:  
 Ida Pechido Anna Christie  
 Catherine Jefferson Florence Arkeketah  
 The judges were, Mrs. Heagy, Mary Beaver and Eunice Gokey they decided in favor of the negative. The critic for the evening was Nellie Arkeketah.

Senior Sequoyah Society.

- Recitation.....Jesse Simmer  
 Oration.....David Cornell  
 Declamation.....James Bean  
 Prophecy.....Prince Harris

DEBATE:

Resolved, That the high school should have a commercial course with the academic work.

Affirmative: Negative:  
 Bunnie Manley Harry Brown  
 Mike Walkingstick Brutus Washington  
 Sequoyah Alphabet.....Eli Backward

The judges reported in favor of the affirmative side.  
 Critic's Report.....Charles Johnson  
 Miss Hylton, and Mr. Walters of Cherokee, North Carolina, came in for a few moments at the close of the program. Both spoke briefly of benefits of society work.

The Sunshine.

The Sunshine girls held their meeting at 7:00 o'clock Sunday evening in the Y. W. C. A. Hall.

Grace Swimmer was the leader for the evening. The program was as follows:

- Hymn—"Forward".....  
 Lord's Prayer.....  
 Piano Solo—"Bicycle Gallop".....Cornelia Jones  
 Scripture Lesson "Mark 2-3-12".....  
 Grace Swimmer  
 Piano Solo—"Little Sunbeams".....  
 Ruby Falleaf  
 Talk.....Miss Eckert  
 Hymn—"Blest Be The Tie".....  
 Benediction

Y. M. C. A. Activities at Chilocco.

The Y. M. C. A. now has a membership of 249 as a result of the campaign for new members which closed last Sunday. The Blues secured the most signers but, because they worked while the Reds went to Study Period, the teams decided to call the contest a draw and instead of making the losers serve as hosts to the winners both teams decided to help entertain the new members at a stag celebration.

Mr. C. T. Main, of Arkansas City, played his flute and gave an interesting address to

the Y. M. C. A. meeting on November 7th. Mr. Main has been here before and to hear him the boys packed the hall, some even sitting on the platform and in the windows, and others standing in the back of the room. Besides the employees, 217 boys attended the meeting. Before leaving, Mr. Main offered a phonograph and a large collection of records to the Y. M. C. A. if they would go after them. The boys appreciated the gift and the machine is now in the hall under the care of Simpson McGilberry and Benj. Harris.

A dinner was served in the Domestic Science Room last Monday evening to a group of 24 boys, who were guests of Mr. McCaffree. After the dinner, those present by drawing buttons from a hat and elected captains. Willie Eaglenest was chosen captain of the Reds and Palmer Byrd of the Blues. From this meeting, the teams went divided into two teams, the Reds and Blues, out to get new members for the Y. M. C. A. and by noon the next day nearly all the boys of the school and the employees were wearing the "Y" button.

Sunday night's meeting closed the campaign. The hall was again packed as full as on the previous night. Music furnished by the phonograph which Mr. Main gave the Y. M. C. A. was the chief feature of the program.

The membership stag social was given in the gymnasium Monday evening after Study Hour. The opening game was a foot-ball game where a balloon was blown across the floor by the contesting teams. Then came relay games of all kinds. Each boy had a number and the teams were chosen by numbers. The boys played hard, laughed long and had a good time. Refreshments of coffee and doughnuts closed the evening of fun.

The Y. M. C. A. held another very interesting meeting last Sunday evening. The hall was well filled with interested boys, and a number of employees.

The meeting was opened with a song, after which Palmer Byrd led in prayer, followed by scripture reading by Benjamin Harris. Then came several short songs sung by Mr. McCaffree. He sang Indian, Japanese and Negro songs, accompanied on the piano by Miss Weeks, from Southwestern College, Winfield, Kansas.

Talks were then presented by Andrew Dunlap, on the subject, "The First Thanksgiving," followed by LeRoy Hayman, who spoke of "What the Nation Might be Thankful for." Then Palmer Byrd talked of "What the Indian Race Might Be Thankful For," and Prince Harris closed the talks by saying a few words on, "What I am Thankful For."

The closing song was sung, and Benjamin Harris gave the benediction.

Jesse Ahdunko was transferred from the power house to the blacksmith shop.

## Agricultural Notes.

The wheat planting is over, but the farmers are not going to stop fall plowing. As soon as the weather will permit they are going to try and finish all the plowing for spring work which will put the soil in fine shape for spring sowing.

The farmers are just starting on the big job of husking their corn crop. They have in about three hundred and twenty acres this year which will average about forty bushels to the acre. It is the largest corn crop for Chilocco in many years.

The Senior Class of boys in Agriculture, (Field Crops) had a test in the early part of the week on the subject of wheat. They have just finished a very important subject, that of corn.

In order to prevent the disease of trees from spreading, the nursery detail have pruned the dead limbs of the peach trees. The limbs are being hauled to the trash pile by the farmers and burned, which is a good method of destroying diseases.

Allington Nelson has been looking after the feeding of the hogs and cattle and has proven that he is a good man for that branch of work, according to the appearance of the stock.

## Domestic Art Department.

*Our good friend, Ruskin, says:*

**"CLOTHES CAREFULLY CARRIED FOR AND RIGHTLY WORN SHOW A BALANCE OF MIND AND SELF-RESPECT."**

There have been eighteen beautiful luncheon sets stamped, hemmed and embroidered in this department since September.

The Freshman girls are proud to have a hand in writing the items printed under the heading of "Domestic Art."

We have just finished dresses for the following little tots: Cornelia Jones, Rose Primeaux, Gretchen Speelman, and Jane Blair.

Cecelia Reed, Sallie Tucker and Flossie Smith were the first to finish their quilt squares. They are keeping them together to make a large quilt.

The Freshman and Sophomore girls have a period of two hours and take two lessons a week while the Seniors and Juniors have three lessons a week.

Estella Jones, one of the "big girls" of the Senior class, was the first to remodel and reline a coat. She is so proud of her work that she wishes it to be advertised.

Flora Snow with the help of her classmates has completed a dainty white pique dress with attractively embroidered collar, belt and cuffs of organdie.

The First Year Domestic Art classes have been learning to do the common Embroidery

stitches and are applying them to quilt squares they have been making.

The requirements in Domestic Art are very precise, and a girl from each class is designated to see that all needles, scissors and thimbles are in place at the close of each period.

The Senior girls have just about completed their new tailored serge uniform skirts. Ada Mae Long was the first to finish hers and it took her approximately five hours to do so.

The Fourth Year girls are noted for their dry cleaning and pressing of suits. Ada Mae Long says that she is going to specialize in cleaning and pressing as she has six suits to her credit.

The Third Year girls made a very pretty little regulation sailor suit, a blouse of red flannel trimmed with white wool braid, and a plaited skirt of blue storm serge. It has been used as a model demonstrating a practical school dress.

We have been remodeling old coats and making them look like new. Where practical we cleaned and relined the coats for grown up persons but when they were badly worn we dry cleaned and made them into coats and caps for the smaller members of the family.

The Second Year classes of Domestic Art have been making aprons, dresses, baby shoes, French hemming, Cross stitching, and crocheting table napkins. The baby shoes were white felt trimmed with fancy stitches of blue thread. We also made some of an old brown felt hat which runs along the line of "economizing."

Mr. Walters from North Carolina and Rev. Messrs Hamilton and Phelps visited the Department last Friday and seemed to be greatly interested in the work that was being done. Rev. Mr. Hamilton's attention was attracted by a pair of little brown shoes which had been made from an old hat. He thought they were so dear that he wanted to get his kodak and take a "snapshot" of them. Miss Hylton likes to pass our good work on to others so she gave him the little shoes and a pattern so that Mrs. Hamilton could make others if she wished. Mr. Hamilton said that he was going to write a story about them consequently the D. A. girls are anxious to know what he has to say, because it is unusual for a man to take interest in such things.

Mr. Montin is in San Antonio, Texas, this week on business.

Mr. A. W. Munson, of Eldorado, Kansas is looking after the electric wiring of our plant. He is accompanied by Mrs. Munson.

Mr. and Mrs. Hayman, Miss Anne and Miss Jesse Marsh and Mrs. Speelman started on a trip to Dilworth. They got stuck on the road leading to Erie, and there they spent the afternoon.

# Said of the Indian and His Way

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

## "Stay on Your Farms," Sells on Visit Advises Indians.

"Stay on your farms and farm them. Send your children to school every day. Do these things and you will become high type citizens."

That is what Cato Sells, Indian commissioner at Washington, told Ponca Indians, while visiting at the Whiteagle sub-agency, eighty miles south of here, this week. Mr. and Mrs. Sells spent a night at Whiteagle, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George A. Hoyo. Mr. Hoyo is day school inspector, in charge of the sub-agency. Accompanying the Sells party were Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Blair of Chilocco, where Mr. Blair is the acting superintendent.

Commissioner Sells visited the homes of a number of the Poncas to see how they are living and on each occasion he would give them fatherly advice. He urged them to become "honest-to-goodness" farmers. He visited the public school at Whiteagle, where there are several Indian children enrolled and he talked to them, encouraging the young Indians in particular to remain in school. Seeing a white girl and a full-blood Indian girl sitting side by side in the same school seat, Commissioner Sells said:

"That is just what I want to see. It is demonstrating the things that I have been advocating in Indian school matters."

The Ponca Indian school, a big institution at Whiteagle, was closed a year ago last spring by order of Sells to force Indian children into the public schools with the whites to have co-education. Thus far the plan has worked only fairly well, it is stated. In the first place Indians do not compel their children to attend school, and in the next place, because particularly of "trachoma" (an eye disease), the whites have not encouraged the young Indian to attend. The state legislature, the coming winter, will be requested to insert the word "trachoma" among the communicable diseases so that the state health authorities may have jurisdiction.—*Ponca City (Okla.) Courier.*

## Chippewa Indians Find a Way to Successfully Conduct Their Tribal Affairs.

The Chippewa Indians of Minnesota have found the solution to a lot of their troubles in putting their tribal affairs on a firm basis. The answer to the riddle is just a business incorporation under the state laws.

The incorporation gives them a more efficient and organized department to look after trespasses on tribal property, sales of tribal property, and laws of state and nation relative to the Indians' business. It makes it so that when any company or individual has anything to do with the Indian in the purchase and sale of tribal property, he must know that the Indians have a definite organization to look after their interest and that any discrimination against the Chippewa will find a corporation there ready to sue or prosecute in behalf of the Indian.

It is no doubt a good move and one which if tried some years ago, would have been of great benefit and saved thousands of dollars to the Minnesota Red Men.—*Brainerd (Minn.) Dispatch.*

## Canada Indians Oppose Citizenship.

Brantford, Ontario.—The plan to grant the Indians of Canada full citizenship, enfranchise them and provide them with compulsory education, does not meet with favor either of the Grand River reserve or on any of the other reserves in western Ontario, according to the local chiefs. There are 5,000 Indians domiciled in the Grand River Reserve and there are thousands of others on the Sarnia, Walpole, Muncey, and Moraviantown reserves. Whatever the attitude of Indians in the northwest may be to the proposal of the Dominion Government, heads of Ontario bands are unalterably opposed.

It is believed that the chief argument of the Six Nations will be on the ground that they are not subjects of Canada, but by treaty are allies of the British Crown, and therefore subject only to the British Crown. There are many young chiefs here, and on

other reserves, and they resent the inference that advantage can be taken by the government of the general unenlightened condition of the average Indian in these proposals.

The Indians successfully fought the application of conscription on the ground of unconstitutionality, and believe they have just as good a case now. Inasmuch as the proposal of enfranchisement as citizens would abolish the present system of government by hereditary chiefs, limited to certain families, the representatives being named by women, it is thought that the council will fight the proposed enactment. Special councils of the various reserves have been called in western Ontario to discuss this business.

Many of the more educated Indians are of the opinion that they would benefit greatly by dropping their Indian rights and becoming citizens in the fullest sense of the word. They believe that a campaign of publicity among the Indians could accomplish the matter satisfactorily.

#### Indian Agent 80. Still Working.

James McLaughlin is said to have a more intimate knowledge of the American Indian than any other living man. He is the oldest Indian agent in the government service and though 80 years old, refuses to give up his work.

"I want to round out fifty years as an Indian agent," he said on a recent visit here. "and I will soon do this. I have been twelve years longer in the service than any other man. I could retire on a pension, but I would rather wear out in the harness than rust out in idleness."

McLaughlin is the author of "My Friend, the Indian," a book that won wide publicity years ago. He began his work as an Indian agent at Devil's Lake, N. D., when the country was a buffalo pasture, and not a square mile of land that had been broken to the plow in a state which is now one of the great agricultural areas of the nation. He was stationed at Standing Rock, when the Sioux took the war path and annihilated Custer's command at the Little Big Horn. Among his Indian friends were Sitting Bull, Chief Gall and Rain-in-the-Face, all of whom had been in the Custer massacre. He is now stationed at Santee, Nebraska — *Wichita* (Kan.) *Eagle*.

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

#### High Cost Delays Building.

The \$5,000 appropriation made by the last session of Congress for erection of a school building for the Alabama Indians living in Polk County, Texas, has not been utilized by the Indian Bureau because it is impossible to obtain an adequate building within that figure. This is due to the increased cost of materials, as developed during a conference between Representative Briggs, and Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Mr. Sells will delay the expenditure until building costs come down.

The Commissioner asked the last session to appropriate a sum of money to be used as a reimbursable fund for the purchase of lands for the Indians to supplement the 1,100 acres given the band by the State of Texas in 1857. Although the Government would have been repaid in earnings from the land so purchased, Congress declined to make the appropriation. An appropriation of \$2,000 was made, however, to be used in cooperation with the State and local school authorities in education of the Indians and their children.—*Dallas, (Texas) News*.

#### Indians Make Good Progress.

Among the numerous delegates at the annual meeting of the Presbyterian churches of south Dakota, which this week closed at Parker, were several Sioux Indians from west of the Missouri river, and from the region in the northeastern part of the state, formerly known as the Sisseton reservation.

These Indian delegates were of intelligent appearance and were modest and mild-mannered. To one who saw the savage and repulsive ancestors of these Indians 50 years ago, as was the case with C. F. Hackett, a veteran newspaper man of South Dakota, the appearance of these delegates was a great inspiration. Mr. Hackett said:

"The christianizing of these Indians is a wonderful tribute to christianity, to the sacrifice of the early missionaries and to the generosity of those who aided this missionary work with money and prayer.

"Forty to fifty years ago, when Dakota was young, a large proportion of the Indian population was on the warpath. Murder and massacre were frequent. The Indians were savage as a class. Their hands were against the whites and the hands of the whites were against the Indians.

"A few missionaries like Mr. Cook and

the elder Williamson and Elder Riggs, came to Dakota, risked their lives in planting the gospel and leading the Indians to christianity. The blanket, the tomahawk and the warpath were abandoned when these Indians embraced christianity. Education scattered ignorance and the nice modern Indian home succeeded the wandering tepee and mud lodge."—*Sioux Falls* (S. D.) *Leader*.

#### Not Much Illness Among the Indians.

Reports that there are many cases of trachoma among the children at the Oneida reservation are without foundation, according to Dr. L. L. Culp, special physician of the United States Indian service, who spent several days in Oneida township. A few "burned out" cases have been found among older people, but the general health conditions was found to be excellent.

Examinations of teeth and eyes of Indian children usually revealed a much more satisfactory condition than among the white children. A large percentage of the Indian children are overweight, and a case of serious underweight is rare.

Stories of tubercular prevalence are also greatly exaggerated, Dr. Culp states. The Indian homes are kept clean and wholesome, sometimes even more tidy than among the white people. Cases of disease are found in places, but there is not enough of it to make the situation of any concern whatever. A full report of Dr. Culp's finding will probably be announced later.

#### Blackfoot Indians Almost Destitute.

Purchase of 100,000 pounds of beef, an equal amount of flour and a ton or so each of oatmeal and condensed milk for the Indians of the Blackfeet reservation in northern Montana has been authorized by Cato Sells, commissioner of Indian affairs.

In a statement issued in Washington D. C., Commissioner Sells says:

"Reports have reached me of destitution among full-blood Indians of the Blackfeet reservation, originating from the extreme drought and severe winters prevailing in that section for the last three years, which caused the failure of crops and loss of livestock throughout the northwest.

"When visiting the reservation early in August I found a serious winter outlook and detailed an experienced and dependable rep-

resentative with instructions to make a house-to-house canvass. He found conditions requiring prompt action to prevent prospective suffering.

"While the usual amount of subsistence had been purchased, in view of conditions there, I immediately authorized the purchase of additional supplies, consisting of 100,000 pounds of beef, 100,000 pounds of flour, 2,000 pounds of oatmeal and 3,000 cans of condensed milk.

"I also directed the transfer from Yakima and other schools of a large amount of subsistence supplies, clothing and bedding. That there might be no delay in receipt of supplies the superintendent was authorized to purchase in open market a sufficient amount to meet immediate needs. To the extent that funds and supplies are available, every precaution has been taken.

"It is not our purpose to encourage the now fast vanishing ration system, but, to the extent of our resources, we will not permit suffering among Indians who, for any reason, are unable to provide for themselves the necessities of life.—*Great Falls* (Mont.) *Tribune*.

#### Abandoned School to be Sold.

The abandoned Indian school site and buildings of the Collins Institute at Frisco, Oklahoma, will be sold, Gabe Parker, superintendent for the Five Civilized Tribes, has announced. A main school house, a cottage, several smaller buildings and 160 acres of land are included in the property, which is to be sold at Ada at a date to be set soon. The property, formerly the educational center for the Chickasaw tribe, is said to be worth \$25,000.—*Oklahoma City* (Okla.) *Oklahoman*.

#### Seminole to Have Treatment.

Captain O. S. Philips, recently discharged from the army, with which he served in France has resumed his duties as special physician in the U. S. Indian Service and has arrived in Palm Beach from which point he will start in making a general health survey of the Seminole Indians of this state. He will treat any of the Indians in need who desire it.

Dr. Philips has had several years experience in treating Indians, having served for

several years among the western Indians, previous to entering the army.

Upon completing the health work of his assignment in Florida he will leave the work in the hands of local physicians, insuring medical attention to the Seminoles.

Dr. Gunter has charge of the treating of the Seminoles living near Palm Beach. He has been caring for them in a professional way for more than two years past and has been successful in his work among them. He made a call on one of his Indian patients recently when it was necessary for him to leave his auto and wade through a lake to reach him. Doctor Gunter says it was his first experience in calling on a patient in his bare feet.

F. E. Brandon Special Supervisor of the U. S. Indian Service in charge of the Seminoles in Florida accompanied Dr. Philips on his trip along the East Coast and said free physicians in different towns in the state have been engaged to treat the Indians and care for them when in need and that the entire south half of the state is covered in this way. The Federal Government is anxious to do everything possible to better the conditions of the Indians and it is a matter that the Indians must now decide as no force is contemplated in introducing schools or industrial operations among them.—*The Tropical Sun*, Palm Beach, Florida.

#### Pueblos Rich and Competent.

Valuable and interesting information concerning the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico is contained in the memorial passed by the special session of the Fourth legislature, asking the Congress to define the legal status of these Indians. The document is a house joint memorial, introduced by Mascarenas, of Taos, and Barnes, of Bernalillo. Seriousness of the situation growing out of the lack of legal definition is indicated in the following paragraph of the memorial:

"Whereas, our state and federal officers are at present in armed conflict over matters of law enforcement among the Pueblo Indians, and by reason thereof, the moral tone of said Indians is being rapidly lowered by the lack of well-defined jurisdiction; and

It will be recalled that in the enabling act, which granted statehood to New Mexico, the Congress reserved the right to define the jurisdiction which the state should exercise over these Indians. The memorial thus de-

scribes some of the more important conditions:

"Whereas, the Pueblo Indians are no more handicapped in the matter of different language and laws than the great majority of people of Spanish descent living adjacent to them, it is our belief that the best interests of the Pueblo Indians will be served by the removal of artificial barriers between them and their neighbors, because their past and present record of self-support are arguments which cannot be ignored; and,

"Whereas, the last report of the Honorable Commissioner of the Indian affairs indicates that out of a total of about 8,000 Pueblo Indians, more than half are listed as able-bodied and self-supporting; that they own a million dollars worth of livestock and that they have produced about half a million dollars worth of range and ranch staples last season; that about 2,500 are able-bodied male farmers; that they own about \$5,000,000 worth of property; that more than 1,000 of their young people are in boarding schools, and 1,000 more in day schools at home; that more than 80 per cent of the Pueblo Indians are members of Christian churches; that more than half speak the English language, and nearly half write the English language; and

"Whereas, the criminal records in said Pueblos for the past year show that the crimes committed therein consist of three felonies, seven misdemeanors, two arrests for drunkenness; and the last report of the Indian Rights' Association, at page 47, contains a declaration of the competence of the Pueblo Indians."—*Santa Fe* (N. Mex.) *Mexican*.

#### The New Way.

Naturally inclining to outdoor occupation, the Indians are sheepmen, cattlemen, lumbermen, fishermen, trappers, hunters and farmers, says *Literary Digest*. They cultivate more than 700,000 acres, and 176,000 of them have individual land-holdings. They own about 250,000 horses, mules and burro, about an equal number of cattle, and 1,230,000 sheep and goats. The total value of their live stock is \$48,000,000, an increase of sixfold in 20 years. As fast as they become competent the Indians are placed on individual footing, receive fee patents to their lands, and are "turned loose." In pursuance of this policy 10,856 patents have been issued in the last three years, more than were issued in the preceding 10 years.—*Columbus* (Ohio) *Journal*.

# MAKE GOOD.

*Herbert Kaufman.*

## MAKE GOOD.

Cut out "if," "could," and "should,"  
And start in to to saw wood.

You can still have the best  
Things in life, like the rest  
Of the men who've achieved  
Just because they've believed  
In themselves. You're deceived  
If you think fortune comes  
With rattle of drums  
And a fanfare of state  
To hand yours on a plate.

That isn't the way  
That she visits to-day.  
You must set out and rustle and bustle and hustle;  
You need all your muscle, for you've got to tussle,  
Plunge into the fight,  
Hit to left and right,  
And keep crashing and smashing,  
Don't let up with your striking  
Till things meet your liking.

For God's sake, stop bawling—  
Instead do some mauling.  
It makes the world bitter  
To look at a quitter;  
Fate scowls when she sees  
A grown up on his knees.  
A man with his health  
Is a mine jammed with wealth  
Full of unexplored lodes.  
Why, the freckled-back toads  
Have the sense to keep jumping—  
And here you are frumping!

Come now, strike your gait—  
It isn't too late,  
There's no such a thing as fate!  
Drop that fool-talk of "luck,"  
Get a grip on your pluck, and buck.  
Begin, To Grin, And Win.

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. Cleak
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
Fged 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.

