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JANUARY, 1921



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Group photo
Newfield, Mass.

STUDENTS DINING HALL AT CHILOCCO

THE INDIAN SCHOOL JOURNAL



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CONCERNING PART OF THE OKLAHOMA INDIANS

By *C. W. B. Hinds*

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Other Commonwealth has so many different tribes of Indians as Oklahoma. Naturally, the great prominence in Indian affairs has been given to the Five Civilized Tribes of the Indian Territory section of the State—Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole. These tribes represent an Indian population of more than 126,000, a numerical increase since statehood of more than 12,000. The student should not forget, however, that in these figures are included mixed-blood Indians, for the full-blood population of the Five Civilized Tribes has decreased steadily for the past three-quarters of a century. This is attributable to two facts, the full-blood's manner of living not being in conformity with the times, and the facts that so many white people have settled in the Indian domain that intermarriage has reduced the quantum of Indian blood; likewise it has increased the longevity of the race.

Many Cherokee full-bloods are to be found in the Spavinaw Hills district along the Illinois River; the Choctaw, having the largest number of full-bloods among the Five Tribes, pushed those of that admixture over below the Kiamichi Mountains and are now largely found in McCurtain County. Even the full-blood Chickasaw has gone over into the hills country, where game still abounds and the white man has not pushed his cultivator and cotton gin too far among the recesses of those hills.

Senator Owen is part Cherokee; so is Congressman Hastings. Congressman Carter is a Chickasaw. The Harisons are Choctaw, so is William A. Durant, Tom Hunter, and ex-Chief Victor Locke, and the McCurtains, prominent for generations. The Folsoms, LeFlores and innumerable others, all stand out in the making of this State, before and since statehood, but they are educated men, whose forebears had seen the vision and prepared their offspring to not only be

ready for the occasion, but to *be leaders* in the making of a Commonwealth.

Chief Porter of the Creeks was also a towering figure in those preparatory days, but died just a few weeks before the State constitution was adopted. Capt. Grayson, the present head of the Creeks, is a white man, intermarried, who for many years was an interpreter for the Federal Government.

Creek and Seminole full-bloods, from the standpoint of the Federal rolls, are proportionately in greater numbers than are to be found among the races above named.

The Creeks lacked much of the progressive spirit of the Cherokee, Choctaw, and Chickasaw. They came to the Indian Territory unwillingly. They owned slaves, and the more forward-looking men of that race were more far-seeing than those of other tribes. Always among them have been a faction which has been called "Snake." So powerful has been his element that many Oklahomans believe that it is a special tribe or race of Indians. In reality they are the primitive Creeks. They not only refused to accept the habits of the white race, but despised them. Believing that the ancient customs of the Creeks represented the ideal existence, the Snakes fought every effort to make those of their race conform to white ideals. When the Creeks were allotted, the Snakes refused to accept their allotments, and, naturally the more advanced members sought and secured the best agricultural allotments, the Snakes being arbitrarily given the hills and rocky places of no real agricultural value and not even good grazing lands. Less than two decades thereafter came the great Oklahoma oil development, and the "bad lands" of the Snakes became veritable fountains of gold. Many Indians who had been

so poor as to excite the pity of the most hard-hearted suddenly accumulated large fortunes, not a few reaching far into the millions. There are many instances of Creek Indians who had never seen their allotted lands having incomes of several thousand dollars per day. These fortunes have been largely handled by the Department of the Interior, as the Snakes had never even asked that the restrictions preventing alienation of their lands and themselves handling their own property be removed.

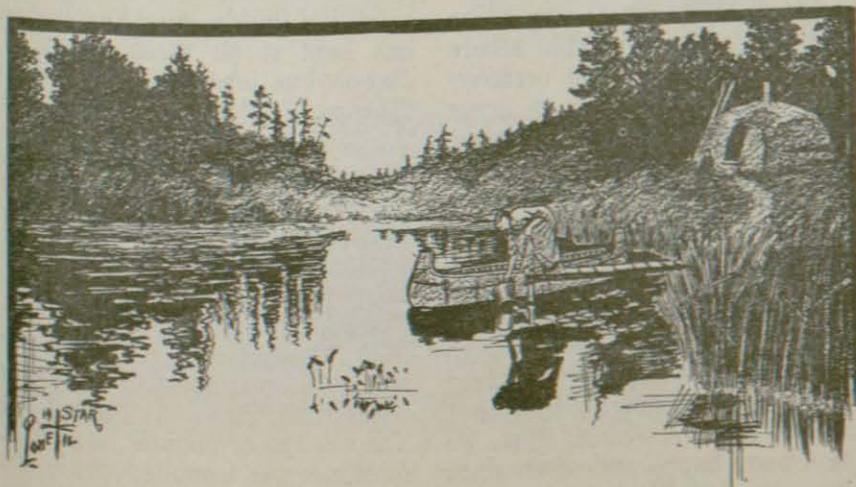
Canadian, Blaine, and Custer Counties contain the majority of the once powerful tribes of Cheyenne and Arapaho. Once warriors who were masters of a vast territory on the plains, they have their agency north of El Reno, and have their governmental supervision. As aborigines the Cheyenne were in a rank to themselves. Their warriors were bold, their spokesmen ever masters of any conference, and white messengers found their eloquence matchless and their powers of reasoning very great.

The Kiowa and Comanche have perhaps made more real progress than any of the western Oklahoma tribes since statehood. Before statehood Quanah Parker, one-fourth white, became the leader of the Comanche. Parker, discerning the change that was to come, prepared the younger members of his race for the innovation, and he was a counselor of rare ability. Realizing that the Indians of the Indian Territory side of the State had the advantage of three-fourths of a century in learning the ways of the white man, the Comanche chief saw to it that his younger people obtained all of the advantage to be secured, and his visit to the National Capital were memorable ones, and the concessions he secured not less notable.

The Osage rank next to the Five Civilized Tribes in point of interest. They are citizens of Oklahoma under a different treaty than any other tribe. They own Osage County, each of the 2,300 enrolled members being originally given a section of land, some having even more than that. Under the peculiar terms of the treaty, the individual allottee was not given the mineral right to his allotment, that being held in common by all allotted members. Since that time the Osage oil and gas development has been partially completed, with the result that the race is the richest in the world, and growing still more wealthy as the drills of the oil operators penetrate the rich oil and gas sands which seem to underlie almost the entire county, and it must be remembered that the county is larger than some States of the Union. The Osage have their schools, as have the others. Then, also, the fact of there being no poor Osage leaves the rich child's parents the opportunity to educate their children wherever they deem best. Perhaps there are more Osage of the past gen-

eration who cannot speak English than can be found in any other tribe long accustomed to the white man's ways, but the present generation is remarkably proficient and is having the advantage of exceptional educational advantages, either at home or abroad.

The six nations mentioned comprise those which have made the most progress since statehood. Oklahoma Territory had its Indian tribes, troubles and history. The Tonkawa, Kiowa, Comanche, Apache, Pottawatomie, Kickapoo, Iowa, Sac and Fox and remnants of a few other tribes had their reservations on the western side of the present State. The Apache were long held as prisoners at Fort Sill, but have largely returned to the mountain districts father west. The Tonkawa are the nearest to the aboriginal Indian found in the State, as they have never accepted the white man's ways, nor do they take kindly to his efforts to show them work or to give book education. The Tonkawa is proud, stately, and determined.



CHILOCCO'S EARLY DAYS.

By *Emma Dek Sleeth.*

TO you who are enjoying all the improvements of well equipped modern homes, surrounded by the luxuries of an immense farm, let me tell you something of pioneer Chilocco in 1884, and a few years later when it changed its Superintendent too often for its own good.

Human beings, most of them are influenced much by their environments and it is well to look beyond ourselves and our many comforts to those who have less and to commit to memory and repeat it over and over one of Kipling's best poems, "Lest We Forget."

Now since thrift, economy and good common sense is to be the slogan during this reconstruction period, individual application will work wonders. To no one superintendent can Chilocco's success be attributed, although it sometimes looked as if each successive Superintendent tore down what his predecessor had reared, but those of us who know and saw it seemed that the man who accomplished the most in the shortest length of time was doctor H. J. Minthorn, the second superintendent of Chilocco and the uncle of our honored food administrator, Herbert J. Hoover. Doctor Minthorn's method of bringing order out of chaos seemed somewhat severe and no doubt was but the occasion demanded the discipline of an army officer, and in less than six months' time 210 pupils were housed in Chilocco's one building, which was a boarding house, infirmary, school rooms, everything, and the appropriation increased, so Chilocco could live without cutting up old felt hats for lamp wicks, filling the lamps half with oil and half with water and resorting to other means of economizing that was almost impoverishing. But, we lived and were happy and often since then have we felt like saying in the words of Whitcombe Riley, "Let us go back to Grigsby's Station where we were so happy and so poor."

There is something satisfying in managing, making things as it were out of nothing, and your well beloved boy's matron can tell you how, one bright October day we roamed over a large corn field and found enough nice little sweet nubbins for the children's supper. And did you ever hear that Chilocco, the whole school one vacation, went vaudevilling? We chartered a car at Arkansas City and gave our first entertainment at Wichita in the first Presbyterian church. The church was our boarding and rooming house also, and the meals the good ladies of the church provided for us could not be bought now under \$2.00 each. The entertainment proved a success. The house was crowded and we were almost suffocated but we made a "hit" for the school and this was one of Doctor Minthorn's ways of advertising Chilocco. Our next stop was at Newton and as we were marched through the streets on our way to the hall we attracted a great deal of attention and was all taken for Indians, even one of our blond teachers, whose golden colored hair so attracted Chief Joseph of the Nez Perces that on one visit to Chilocco he asked for a lock of her hair. She gave it only on condition that he would exchange, she has kept it all these years. Chief Joseph has long since passed to the "Happy Hunting Grounds." General O. O. Howard considered him the greatest Indian warrior of modern times and he was often termed the Indian Napoleon. General O. O. Howard and Capt. Pratt had their pictures taken with Chief Joseph in the center. Chief Joseph with his little band of followers was banished by the government to a small tract of land about 12 miles square not far from Chilocco. The change of climate, separation of families and wounded pride worked great destruction among them and they were dying off like sheep. It was then that Rev. Flemming of the Presbyterian church in Arkansas be-

seeded the government and principally through his efforts the Nez Perce Indians were returned to their beloved Idaho.

Doctor Minthorn's Superintendency was fraught with many difficulties. It was not smooth sailing by any means. The run aways increased and to stop it he sent a big hay rack load of large boys to Haskell. Like a picture, I can see that load of boys, standing, terrified, jumping, whistling, singing and shouting as they passed through the north gate to take the train at Arkansas City. They were delighted to go, Many never having been on a railroad train before and they all did well at Haskell. I have all sympathy for run aways. I wanted to run away myself when I first arrived at Chilocco.

Samuel Ahaton, one of our largest boys was chief night watchman. The first adornment of the grounds was a fountain in front of the building. (Remember there was just one building them.) To test his vigilance the doctor went out at midnight ostensibly to get a drink at the fountain. Immediately he was touched on the shoulder and a gruff voice full of authority said: "What for you want to run away?" When Sam saw he had accosted the Superintendent he was full of apologies, but needless to say he was commended and promoted.

Sam at one time was the leader of the first strike at Chilocco. It was

hay making time, very hot and dusty. The boys had been induced to remain during vacation to work and thought they were not receiving just compensation for so great a sacrifice. The superintendent's wife, Mrs. Hadley, broke the strike by pleading for a little hay for her pony's sake. Samuel Ahaton had fine principles, possessed a keen sense of justice, as I believe many Indian do, and was, I think a christian young man. He took some pride in saying he was a member of the Episcopal church, and had his prayer book with him almost constantly, but, by some mishap, when he left Chilocco he left his thumb-marked prayer book behind him. If he is still living and wishes to again possess an old keepsake, if he will write to the editor of the Chilocco JOURNAL he may have it after a lapse of more than thirty years.

The winter of 1886 was very severe for that climate. The snow was drifted so high between the building and the little cottage where we boarded that some of us just took a snack from the childrens' breakfast table. The snow had drifted in on their table in their long basement dining room when one of the big feeling independent Indian boys said, "better set the table out on the prairies."

And thus we worked and strived amid difficulties and discouragements, until we have a modern Chilocco, thinking of preparing for the admission of eight hundred pupils.



AN EARLY DAY VIEW OF CHILOCCO.

A PROPHECY FULFILLED

By Edmond S. Meany,

PROFESSOR OF HISTORY—UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON.

AN ADDRESS TO THE STUDENTS OF THE TULALIP INDIAN SCHOOL,
TULALIP, WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 21, 1920.



THREE hundred years ago to-day the Pilgrim Fathers landed at Plymouth Rock. We are assembled to celebrate that event as an epoch in American history.

There is a peculiar significance in the fact that Indians should gather here on the shores of the Pacific Ocean in 1920 to celebrate the landing of white men among other Indians in 1620 on that distant Atlantic shore. A cycle has been completed; a continent has been spanned; and two races of men have learned the meaning of clasped hands as together they turn hopeful eyes toward the future.

In that old time which we are honoring your people knew the bays and shores of this beautiful arm of the sea. Those towering snow-crowned peaks they knew and the rivers running through the deep forests of fir and spruce and cedar. Their canoes were swift in war or chase and they sought omens and guidance from forest, sea and sky.

The white man came with iron and gold, with cloth and flour. The old wild life was quickly changed. The legends of bluejay and and beaver gave place to the book and the school.

The book speaks of all times and all people. We still love the legends. They are like voices of the forests. But now we are Americans. We salute our flag and we would honor the Pilgrim Fathers on this anniversary day.

Oh, my Indian friends, I would share your spirit and join this festival of remembrance with a feeling that mingles reverence and hope.

The landing of the Pilgrims Fathers has been described in a poem by Mrs. Felicia Hemans.

"The ocean eagle soared
From his nest by the white wave's foam,
And the rocking pines in the forest roared,
This was their welcome home."

Later in the same poem she continues:
"Ay, call it holy ground,
The soil where first they trod;
They have left unstained what there they

found.

Freedom to worship God."

In that beautiful language we have a picture of the wild landing place and the real reason for their coming. Some who did not like the church in England at that time sought to purify it and were called puritans. One group went to Holland and later to America. On account of this journeying they got the name of Pilgrims. These are the ones whom we are honoring today. The party which left Holland in July, 1620, sailed in the *Speedwell* and was to be joined by the *Mayflower* with other Pilgrims at Southampton, England. The two vessels sailed together on August 5, but put back to Dartmouth because the *Speedwell* had begun to leak. Again they started and for the same reason put back into Plymouth. There they decided to leave the *Speedwell* and to reduce the company so that the *Mayflower* could carry the whole number.

Governor Bradford later wrote his History of Plymouth Plantation where, in old fashioned phrases, he tells about reducing the company as follows: "Those that went bak were for the most parte such as were willing so to doe, either out of some discontente, or feare they conceived of the ill success of the vioage, seeing so many crosses befale, and the year time so farr spent; but others, in regarde of their own weaknes, and charge of many yonge children, were thought least useful and most unfite to bear the brunte of this harde adventure; unto which worke of God, and judgements of their brethern, they were contented to submit. And thus like Gideon's armie, this small number was divided, as if the Lord by this work of his providence thought these few too many for the great worke he had to doe."

Early in September, the *Mayflower* sailed on her memorable voyage for Virginia, where other Englishmen had settled at Jamestown thirteen years before, or in 1607. The vessel was carried northward and instead of reaching Virginia they come to a harbor in New England. This harbor they called Plymouth in honor of the English harbor from which

they had last sailed. While they were searching that harbor for a place to land some of the men showed waywardness and so a compact or agreement was drawn up for all to sign. That early government document is important in American history. It is as follows:

"In ye name of God, Amen. We whose names are underwritten, the loyall subjects of our dread sovereigne Lord, King James, by ye grace of God, of Great Britiane, France, & Ireland, King, defender of ye faith, &c, haveing undertaken, for ye glorie of God, and advancemente of ye Christian faith, and honour of our king & countrie, a voyage to plant ye first colonie in ye northern parts of Virginia, doe by these present solemnly & mutually in ye presence of God, and of one another, covenant and combine our selves together into a civill body politick, for our better ordering & preservation & futherance of ye ends aforesaid; and by vertue hereof to enacte, constitute and frame such just & eqall lawes, ordinances, acts, constitutions, & offices, from time to time as shall be thought most meete & convenient for ye generall good of ye Colonie, unto which we promise all due submission and obedience. In witness whereof we have hereunder subscribed our names at Cap Codd ye 11 of November, in ye year of ye raigne of our sovereigne lord, King James, of England, France, & Ireland ye eighteenth and of Scotland ye fiftie fourth. Ano. Dom. 1620."

It was winter when they landed. They did not make sufficient preparations and about half of their company perished during those first cold months, those who survived learned from experience. Others who joined them from England also profited from the hard lessons of that first winter. They were helped by the Indians who were friendly with the newcomers.

From this settlement and others like it grew the colonies and, later, states of New England. From New England came strength for the new nation. Through those colonial times there continued the idea of freedom to worship God and there developed also plans for other forms of freedom, culminating in the struggle for independence and the creation of the United States of America.

Those who accepted responsibilities in the new nation remembered that the Pilgrim Fathers had stood for religious and civil liberty, for good government, and for intellectual improvement through school and

college. They decided that such a legacy should not be destroyed but should be enlarged and transmitted to future generations of Americans.

One hundred years ago, leaders in New England celebrated this same anniversary. The principal speaker was the orator and statesman, Daniel Webster, who made a remarkable prophecy about the celebrations on this day reaching from sea to sea. His words were as follows:

"The hours of this day are rapidly flying, and this occasion will soon be passed. Neither we nor our children can expect to behold its return. They are in the distant regions of futurity, they exist only in the all-creating power of God, who shall stand here a hundred years hence, to trace, through us their descent from the Pilgrims, and to survey, as we have surveyed, the progress of their country, during the lapse of a century. We would anticipate their concurrence with us in our sentiments of deep regard for our common ancestors. We would anticipate and partake in the pleasures with which they will then recount the steps of New England's advancement. On the morning of that day, although it will not disturb us in our repose, the voice of acclamation and gratitude, commencing on the Rock of Plymouth, shall be transmitted through millions of the sons of the Pilgrims, till it lose itself in the murmurs of the Pacific seas."

Here are we, on the edge of the Pacific seas, paying respectful tribute to the Pilgrim Fathers. The same glad acclaim has kept company with the hours from dawn at Plymouth Rock to this placid twilight on Puget Sound.

Let us more completely fulfill the Websterian prophecy by recalling some of the progress of the century now closing. From the beginning of civilization it has been a joy for man to hold up for approval the greatest achievements of his time. Ancient man held up the seven wonders of his days as follows:

1. Pyramids of Egypt.
2. Mausoleum.
3. Temple of Diana at Ephesus.
4. Hanging gardens of Babylon.
5. Colossus at Rhodes.
6. Statue of Jupiter by Phidias.
7. Pharos, a light-house at Alexandria.

In the Middle Ages, before the discovery of America, man again took an inventory of achievement and held up these seven

wonders of his day:

1. Coliseum of Rome.
2. Catacombs of Alexandria.
3. Great Wall of China.
4. Stonehenge in England.
5. Leaning Tower of Pisa.
6. Procelain Tower of Nankin.
7. Mosque of St. Sophia in Constantinople.

In our own day a vote has been taken throughout the world among men and women skilled in science and letters who chose the following as the seven wonders of the modern world:

1. Wireless.
2. Telephone.
3. Aeroplane.
4. Radium.
5. Antiseptics and Antitoxins.
- § Spectrum Analysis.
7. X-Rays.

That is a wonderful showing, so different from the wonders of both the ancient and the medieval man. Not one of those modern achievements was known when Webster made his prophecy one hundred years ago. They have all come in our own century. However, on this day we can declare that all those wonders were begun by the Pilgrim Fathers and by men and women like them everywhere who established schools and colleges to advance the cause of learning.

But the prophecy said that we would survey the progress of our own country during the century. It can be swiftly done for the present purpose. During the same year in which Mr. Webster gave his prophecy the nation reached a crisis in the Missouri Compromise. That seemed to settle a troubled question. In reality it linked the slave power with politics and Thomas Jefferson said it was "like a firebell in the night."

In 1823, disturbances in Europe and the Spanish-American revolutions called from the President of the United States a pronouncement which has since been known as the Monroe Doctrine. The history of our nation and of other nations has been profoundly affected by that doctrine for the past century.

From 1830 to 1833 that "firebell in the night" kept the nation awake during the conflict over nullification. Was the nation only a compact? Could a state nullify or set aside a law of Congress? The debates decided that the nation was not a compact but really a Union and the great tragedy was thus postponed for nearly thirty years.

In 1844, James K. Polk was elected President. The two successful slogans in the campaign were: "Fifty-four-Forty or Fight!" and "All of Oregon and All of Texas!" The immediate results have exercised enduring influence on the history of the Nation. The dispute with Great Britain over the northern boundary did not bring war nor did it bring the line for which voters had clamored. The compromise treaty on June 15, 1846, fixed the line at the forty-ninth parallel and the Pacific Northwest started on its career of wonderful progress under the Stars and Stripes. The dispute over the boundary of Texas brought war with Mexico. When the treaty of peace was signed on February 2, 1848, the United States secured all of Texas, and all of what now comprises New Mexico, Arizona, California, Nevada, Utah, and parts of Wyoming, Colorado, and Kansas.

Later in that same year of 1848, gold was discovered in California and eighty thousand men rushed into the region in one year. They wanted local government. A convention was held at Monterey, a freesoil constitution was adopted and admission to the Union was requested. Once more the combination of the slave-power and politics sounded the "firebell in the night." Civil war was again averted by the great compromise of 1850.

The ten years following that compromise were filled with excitement. The Kansas-Nebraska legislation of 1854 destroyed the compromise and opened the territories to slavery. The Lincoln-Douglas debates of 1858 foretold the "irrepressible conflict." The election of Lincoln hastened forward the great tragedy, the four years of Civil War. In a rapid survey such as this, we must not pause over the frightful carnage, the awe-inspiring waste of precious human lives, but rather fix our gaze on the great result, —stripping the shackles of slavery from the arms of four million black men, women and children. If the children of Pilgrim Fathers taught lessons of civil liberty, here was a result big enough to fill a century.

The years of reconstruction saw many valorous men grappling with economic problems. Homesteaders were encouraged to settle the opening West. Railroads were subsidized with lavish grants that they might be rushed over plains and mountains to the western sea. Education was given substantial foundations of land and money. In the midst of such progress, Alaska was

purchased from Russia in 1867. That huge province is only beginning to receive a tithe of its merited appreciation.

When the centennial anniversary of the Declaration of Independence was being celebrated, the exposition in Philadelphia astonished the world with evidences of progress made by the Republic in the hundred years. It may be of interest to mention two toys in that exhibition—the electric lamp and the telephone. Few who were then amused could realize how those two inventions were to influence civilization.

That same year, 1876, saw the last great battle with American Indians, when the tribes of the Sioux Nation destroyed the army under General G. A. Custer. Soon thereafter the cattle men and farmers possessed the plains. The Superintendent of the United States Census in 1890 made the declaration that the frontier had disappeared after 1880.

The real railroad builders knew the interdependence of farm and railroad and the value of both to a growing nation. James J. Hill once declared: "Land without people is a wilderness; people without land is a mob." As the greater opportunities of the frontier had gone, attention was turned toward irrigation to still further reduce the qualities of "the wilderness" and "the mob."

Two events of far-reaching import occurred in 1898. The Spanish-American War freed Cuba and gave the United States overseas possessions which have changed the Republic's perspective with world-wide responsibilities. The other event was the gold rush to Alaska. The rapid gathering of the precious metal in those fields produced results which are still being studied by economists.

In 1900, Secretary of State John Hay lifted American diplomacy into leadership for a time in the Orient by his dealing with the troubled conditions in China.

In 1903, the United States began the con-

struction of the Panama Canal, the completion of which credits America with one of the greatest achievements of the century.

It is not proper for Americans to boast of their part in the Great World War. We served and sacrificed in the great cause. The heroic dead and the lavish dollars may all be counted in course of time, but the full sacrifice of wounds on the field and of death and suffering at home can never be computed. As this country we are now considering draws to a close, earnest men are struggling with the problems of binding up personal and national wounds and the establishment of an international agreement that will prevent such another destructive conflict among the nations of the earth.

We have fulfilled the prophecy spoken one hundred years ago today. What shall we say to those who may assemble here on the next centennial anniversary. We have numerous records of Indians who attain ages greater than a hundred years. So it may be that some of you younger Indians may live that long and bear witness of this meeting to that one. It is not likely, however, that any of us will live to see that day. Those who will assemble then are of the future.

They will love the same great mountain peaks cleaving the sky, the same great rivers running toward the sea, the same wide shores of "Whulge" at ebb and flow of tide.

They will cherish faint echoes of the forests and your fathers' legends of eagle, of beaver and bluejay. They will know that we met here to remember the past and to greet the future.

We lift our voices to you of the future. We ask you to cherish good government, civil and religious freedom, improved education, equality of opportunities for all. We transmit to you all the best legacies of the past. We trust that your century's survey will reveal a progress far greater than our own. We beseech you to send time-honored American ideals forward to the unnumbered years of our beloved Republic.



Facts and Comment



BRAVE AND BRILLIANT BOYS

Dr. Winship's Editorial in "The Journal of Education."

IT was in Dallas that I saw the most brave and brilliant dash for rescue that I have seen. The football team of one of the Dallas high schools was going through the city in a truck, the band playing catchy music.

In the most crowded street in the business section an express team with two big horses, with a weight-chain on one of them, reared and pitched and broke the chain and made a wild dash into a mass of automobiles and people. Two high school football boys made a flying leap from the truck, and ran like a deer, one making for the head of the nigh horse and the other making a dash over the tailboard for the reins.

Hundreds of men were looking on in helpless despair, but one boy dangling from the bridle of the nigh horse and the other tugging madly at the reins brought the horses down and no one was harmed.

I have seen policemen stop run-aways, but never have I seen policemen achieve so much so skilfully and so quickly as did those high school football boys.

Individually they played a brilliant stunt but more depended upon their team work. Without exchanging a word or giving a signal each knew the part he was to play. One dashed at the horse's head knowing that his success depended upon the other fellow getting the lines in season.

Therein is America's hope, is the world's hope. The mass of humanity is as powerless as were the paralyzed men on the sidewalks and in the streets, but our high school boys are in training, physically, intellectually, industrially, civically, and they will have the nerve individually and the skill collectively to play the game for civilization, to do team work that will win for humanity.



ACCIDENTS

The Youth's Companion.

IN the literal sense an accident is something that befalls anyone, and it may be an event of good fortune or of bad. We often speak of a "lucky accident." But unless the word lucky is applied, the word accident is accepted as denoting misfortune. A large part

of human life and thought and energy is devoted to guarding against accidents and to reducing the possibility of their occurrence. The people who are negligent in taking precautions are most commonly the victims of serious accidents.

Yet accidents, if they are not serious or costly, are often good things for people. It is the minor accidents, the totally unexpected and unwelcome occurrences, that strengthen character and that enable those who encounter them to meet other and more severe emergencies with fortitude and resourcefulness. And although they are inconvenient enough at the time, they usually afford material for interesting or amusing reminiscence, and they occasionally reveal sympathetic aspects of human nature. To the automobilist, for example, a tire puncture is a minor accident of the vexatious sort; among the group of spectators that gathers on the city sidewalk to observe his efforts to cope with the situation there is always someone who is helpful if he needs help. As the minor accident in which you require help is likely to increase—temporarily at least—your confidence in human nature, so does the minor accident in which you have to manage without help often result in an increased confidence in yourself.

The person who has come to look upon minor accidents philosophically and to accept them serenely without grumbling has not only learned a good deal of wisdom, but is a comfortable sort of a person to live with.



MORE and more students are applying for admission to the colleges, until it has become a serious problem to know what to do with them. In spite of stricter entrance requirements, the tide is unchecked. A New England college, which a few years ago did not have more than seven or eight hundred students this year rejected two thousand applicants, after accepting six hundred for the freshman class. Other increases in enrollment are almost as great—as healthy a sign in our after-the-war growth as anyone could hope for.





Chilocco News in General



Mrs. Chapman is enjoying a visit from her mother this week.

Vidal Zuniga left for Wichita on Monday to spend a few days.

The engineer boys have been laying a new gas line to the garage.

Milford Eshlman spent a few days visiting friends at the school.

The nursery boys have been burning the tall weeds in the east orchard.

Nelson Taylor had the pleasure of a visit from his mother on Saturday.

The carpenters have been busy repairing chairs and dressers for Home Four.

Eugene Wano had the pleasure of visiting home folks while on his recent basket ball trip.

James Robertson and John Johnson have been breaking some of the young colts to drive.

Robin Welch has entered the Sophomore class and is also assisting Mr. Bernaud at the garage.

Mr. Oscar Leonard came from Anadarko on Monday to visit his son David who is quite ill at the hospital.

Owen Wooth of A. and M. College at Stillwater was the week end guest of Mrs. Speelman and family.

The nursery boys have been burning trash at the trash pile. Ralph Taylor has proven himself a lumber jack.

The carpenters built a new feed rack for the farmers to be used in feeding the cattle that were recently bought.

The nursery detail have finished cleaning out the blackberry patch and are ready to start pruning the apple trees.

Joe Young was called to his home at Red Rock on Monday because of the continued serious illness of his mother.

The heavy rain and bad roads, on Sunday prevented Rev. Gardner from making his usual visit last Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. Little Eagle and two small grandchildren spent Saturday and Sunday visiting Effie Little Eagle, at Home Four.

Zelma and Clement Rader and friend, Elmer Clark, of Winfield, Kansas, spent the week end with Mr. and Mrs. Bert Rader.

While the painters were giving Room 8 a coat of cream colored paint and varnish, Miss Tooker and her Sophomores stayed in room 1.

The final examinations are over with in the Domestic Art Department. The Senior girls averaged the highest, followed by the Freshman girls.

Lorency Ward is confined to the hospital for awhile for special eye treatment. We all hope she will soon recover so as to take up her studies again.

The Fourth Year Domestic Art Class had their final examination last week and they found it rather difficult, but were proud to know that they all passed.

We have had a spell of rainy weather instead of a blizzard. The rain began Friday evening and ended with a rattling thunder storm on Sunday night.

The rain did not spoil the girls' trip to town on Saturday. They defied old Jupiter Pluvius and came back in the evening with spirits high and ardor undampened.

The Second year Domestic Art Class had their final examination last week. The highest grades were made by Susie Morrison and Lorency Ward, each receiving an average of 99 percent.

Addie Jimboy writes from her home at Yeager, Oklahoma, that she has finished her business course but owing to the serious illness of her mother is not able to take a position at present.

Mrs. Cook and the Seniors are now having a new dress in room 9. They are making a brief sojourn in room 1. It brings back memories to the Seniors of their Pre-vo day in the basement of Haworth Hall.

Mary Simpson on a recent card says she is much improved in health and is able to do a little school work each day. She is at the East Farm Sanitarium at Pheonix, Arizona. Mary's many friends are glad to hear of this improvement.

The Sophomore class have been drawing maps of Kay County. They are anxious to have them completed so they can locate all the townships and towns in the county as well as the sections of our own reservation. The large map on the blackboard in room eight, is the work of Rufus Sago.

Mr. Charley Crater, of California, was a visitor to Chilocco over Sunday. He was visiting Mr. Moore, his uncle, who is our nightwatchman, recently appointed from Winfield. Mr. Crater was a visitor to Chilocco thirty years ago. The great institution which has grown up here since that time looks quite different from that of the days of long ago.

CLASS '21 ORGANIZES

The Seniors had election of officers on Tuesday evening, making Lewis Keel president, Florence Sanders vice-president, Palmer Byrd secretary and Sarah Gowan treasurer.

On Tuesday when the Seniors were assembling for a class meeting the light suddenly went out, but the darkness was quickly put to flight by the entrance of two Senior girls bearing a birthday cake with candles all alight. Mrs. Cook was taken by surprise as the cake was put in her hands, with a little note explaining that the gift came from the Senior girls. Mrs. Cook said, in expressing her thanks that she did not intend to have any more birthdays, but if they were going to be all like this she would not mind having a great many more.

LETTER OF THANKS FROM
MRS. WIND

To My Friends at Chilocco School:

I want to thank my many friends of Chilocco for the love and care that they have shown me during my sickness. You never let me feel for a moment that I was old and away from home. I surely am proud of the title you gave me of "Mother Wind" and surely feel that you have proved the sincerity of your love for me, in the care you gave me and in the beautiful flowers that were sent to my room during the time I was sick at Chilocco.

I do not know how to express my appreciation and thanks, but do wish to take this means of expressing my thanks to you all.

With Sincere Thanks,

"Mother Wind."

CHILOCCO INDIAN AGRICULTURAL
SCHOOL PURCHASES REGISTERED
HEREFORD CATTLE

Chilocco is indeed fortunate to have been able to purchase a herd of pure bred Hereford cattle recently.

The school has just purchased one hundred registered Herefords heifers and five registered Hereford bulls, which are to be used for a foundation herd of registered Hereford cattle at the Chilocco Indian Agricultural School. The real object in starting the herd was to have cattle for student judging and class work, also to have cattle that will sell for twice the value of scrub stock.

The heifers bought are all of good blood lines, most of them being strictly *Anxiety* breed heifers; one of the best lines in existence. The bulls are also of extra good blood lines, as well as good individuals. Three of the bulls are *Beau Franklin* or *Russle Fair-*

fax blood. One is a *Beau Blanchard*, one a *Denominator*, and all being show ring winners of the past and present.

The Herefords bought, all came between the ages of 13 to 30 months. They are all well marked, of extra good size for age, and the best of the Hereford type that can be bought.

Before making the purchase Mr. F. C. Campbell, Chief Supervisor of Livestock; Professor W. L. Blizzard, head of Animal Husbandry Dept., Oklahoma A. & M. College, and Mr. L. E. Correll, teacher of Agriculture at Chilocco, visited many of the leading Hereford herds in the three states; Oklahoma, Kansas and Missouri. They believe the cattle bought to be the best of what they saw for sale on their trip.

The buyers bought twenty-five heifers and one bull from Carl Miller, of St. Marys, Kansas, and forty-nine heifers from the Pickering Farm, at Harrelson, Mo. Twenty-five heifers from Commercial Land Company, Bixby, Oklahoma, and one heifer and four bulls from the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, Stillwater, Oklahoma.

The school already has a good start in registered Duroc Jersey hogs; in fact, all our hogs at present are registered, or subject to registration. We also have a good start in registered Percheron horses. With our recent purchase, we now have an extra good start of beef cattle. We hope soon to purchase a few registered dairy cattle and a few sheep.

The bakery boys are appearing in new togs; having recently received a supply of new white suits and caps in their department.

Mr. Bernaud was ill a number of days the early part of the week. Mike Walkingstick petted and cared for the Ford during his illness.

The carpenter boys took measurements of the Gym and the shop. These are to be sent to Washington, D. C. and we hope to have a new Gym by next basket ball season.

The painters have finished painting the rooms and halls in the basement of the school building, and have commenced painting the first floor rooms.

Of the farmer's detail Joseph Young and Jefferson Hill are taking care of the percheron horses these cold days. They are in fine condition now.

The old steam tractor has been pulled up to the blacksmith shop and is sitting on the west side waiting for Harry Brown to fix it. He is too busy just at present working on wagon wheels.

Last Friday a week ago, the Sixth Grade girls had a test in arithmetic and agriculture. The following girls received the highest grades in arithmetic: Esteline Long, 100; Eliza Tucker, 95; and Ona White, 100; agriculture, Ona White, 100; Esteline Long, 98; and Catherine Jefferson, 95.

UNITED STATES INDIAN SCHOOL
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO

January 18, 1921.

To the Editor,
Indian School Journal,
Chilocco, Oklahoma.

Dear sir:

We still have at the Santa Fe Boarding school the following listed excess property, which we should like to transfer, free of charge, to any agency or school desiring same:

20	Doz.	Burners, lamp, No. 2
3	"	Chimneys, " " "
12	"	Chimneys, " hanging
1	"	Chimneys, " street
1	No.	Lamp, Student
2	"	Presses, letter
18	"	Matches
1	"	Telephone, field, new
9	"	Telephone, field, used
840	"	Wicks, assorted

Any one interested should consult Indian Office Circular No. 1577, especially the fourth paragraph.

J. D. DEHUFF,
Superintendent.

LOCAL NEWS

Teddy Pappin was appointed bugler last week.

Amos Wilson, of Okmulgee, Oklahoma has entered school.

The Seniors began their study of Economic History last week.

Miss Cornelius, of Arkansas City, was a week end guest of Miss Beach.

The Sophomores had tests this week while the painters had charge of room eight.

Mrs. Mary Peters, of Pawnee, Oklahoma, was visiting her son Bert on Saturday.

Miss Deery spent last Monday in Arkansas City while Mrs. Boltz took charge of the hospital.

Mrs. Ware and her two small children, of Pawhuska, visited her son Frank, last Saturday.

Dawes Lavers came up from Newkirk on Sunday and was a guest of Mrs. Speelman at dinner.

The boys of the dairy department were busy last week, grinding oats and corn for the cattle.

Mr. and Mrs. Elliot Kimble, of Ponca City, were the guests of Hattie and Susie McDonald on Sunday.

Ella Wilson who left Chilocco on account of illness is now at the sanitarium at Tahina, Oklahoma.

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.....	Temp. Asst. Clerk
Miss Minnie Shock.....	Asst. Clerk
Claude Hayman.....	Property Clerk
Dr. W. T. McKay.....	Temporary Physician
Miss Agnes Deery.....	Nurse
Mrs. Jessie W. Cook.....	Senior Teacher
Miss Emma Tooker.....	Teacher
Mrs. Margaret Pearson Speelman.....	Teacher
Miss Anna Marsh.....	Teacher
Miss Katherine Krebs.....	Teacher
Ray F. Heagy.....	Teacher
Mrs. Flora J. Heagy.....	Teacher
Miss Katharine A. Egan.....	Teacher
Miss Minnie Etzweiler.....	Teacher
Miss Alpha Rogers.....	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 Cooper.....	Temp. Cook
Mrs. Ora Hollis.....	Temp. D. R. Matron
Mrs. Mary Boltz.....	Hospital Cook
Miss Irene Cox.....	Club Cook
Mrs. Ray Colglazier.....	Temp. D. S. Teacher
Mrs. L. E. Correll.....	Temp. Asst. D. S. Teacher
Miss Daisy B. Hylton.....	Domestic Art Teacher
Miss Minnie Dunlap.....	Temp. Seamstress
John Shawnego.....	Baker
Mrs. Bessie Hayman.....	Laundress
James E. Jones.....	Disciplinarian
Vidal Zuniga.....	Temp. Physical Director and Asst. Disciplinarian
Fred Basler.....	Farmer
John Boyer.....	Temp. Asst. Farmer
Harlie Keaton.....	Temp. Asst. Farmer
Albert Barcelo.....	Asst. Farmer
Henry Keaton.....	Temp. Gardner
Francis Chapman.....	Printer
George Hess.....	Temp. Carpenter
Bertes S. Rader.....	Mason
Amos W. Beezley.....	Painter
L. H. Trebbe.....	Temp. Engineer
Kenneth Mills.....	Asst. Engineer
Jose Antone.....	Asst. Engineer
J. W. Bernard.....	General Mechanic
Ray Colglazier.....	Temp. Stockman
J. N. Huston.....	Temp. Nurseryman
John Boltz.....	Shoe & Harnessmaker
John T. Harr.....	Temp. Blacksmith
Alfred C. Montin.....	Band leader
Emmett Ewing.....	Temp. Hostler
C. J. Moore.....	Temp. Night watchman

The Thinker

BERTON BRALEY

BACK of the beating hammer
Back of the workshop's clamor,
By which the steel is wrought,
The seeker may find the Thought.
The thought that is ever master
Of iron and steam and steel,
That rises above disaster
And tramples it under heel!

The drudge may fret and tinker
Or labor with dusty blows,
But back of him stands the Thinker,
The clear-eyed man who knows;
For into each plow or sabre,
Each piece and art and whole,
Must go the Brains of Labor,
Which gives the work a soul!

Back of the motors humming,
Back of the belts that sing,
Back of the hammers drumming,
Back of the cranes that swing,
There is the eye which scans them,
Watching through stress and strain,
There is the mind which plans them—
Back of the Brawn, the Brain!

Might of the roaring boiler,
Force of the engine's thrust,
Strength of the sweating toiler,
Greatly in these we trust,
But back of them stands the Schemer,
The thinker who drives things through;
Back of the job—the Dreamer
Who's making the dreams come true!

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, Dairy-ing 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.