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# The INDIAN LEADER

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## THE INDIAN AND REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

Real estate dealers, with their European theories of land ownership, would perhaps be surprised to know that when the early colonist purchased land from the aboriginal Americans no absolute deed to the land was ever granted to the white man by the American Indian. In other words, the early land transactions of the American colonists were never bona fide sales of land. The reason for this lies in the fact that the idea of ownership of land held by the Indian was entirely different from that held by the white man.

A few years ago a few individuals had suggested that Indians never had any definite claims to their habitat and that those Indians who did lay claim to certain territories had no basis upon which to base their title. It is, nevertheless, a well known fact, that today all leading ethnologists and scientists, who have spent the greater part of their lives studying just such matters, prove conclusively that such is not the case; and that



every Indian tribe in American did have quite definite claim to their habitat. Moreover, as we shall see, these claims existed even within the family groups composing tribal communities. There is, indeed, considerable significance in the fact that these tracts were remotely inherited in the families and that they were well known by definite bounds not only among the owners, but among the neighboring groups. In other words, large nations of Indians comprising several tribes knew both the boundary lines of the major group as well as the territorial limits of the various tribes, or tribal families, of the major group.

It seems that white people generally do not think of Indian tribes as nations, originally possessing distinct national territories, with definite international boundary-lines in most cases. But the fact was that the various tribes were free and independent self-determining nations, each holding dominion over a definite area claimed as its own country and so recognized by neighboring tribes. And each national territory was delimited by boundary-lines usually established by treaty-making conventions of the nations concerned, and marked by natural topographic features, such as streams, hills, and mountains. All such topographic features were named and well known by the geographers of the tribes, and most of the common people.

We are forced to acknowledge this fact when we consider that to this day we call our rivers, lakes, and even small creeks by their original Indian names. These names are hundreds of years older than the European occupation of America.

When we speak of the Indians having had definite ideas about property division with reference to the area "owned" or occupied by them, we must not forget that their ideas differed vastly from our modern conception of the word "owned." The actual individual ownership of land, in the same sense in which we interpret the word "ownership," was something of which no Indian could conceive. No Indian could claim personal ownership of land and never did make any such claim at any time in the history of the early occupation of America by the white man. What they did do, though, was to claim the right to live on the land, and occupy the land, and certain areas of the land which were seemingly designated for them by the natural setting of the mountains and rivers which surrounded them.

## NO INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS

Nations of Indians based their claim to lands, as national domains, not on the principal of conquest, but on the theory that God placed land here for all peoples, for their use and for their children's use. Land was a free gift from the "Great Spirit" to mankind and all were equally entitled to some land. No individual could be deprived of a place on the land and every group was supposed to have its natural hereditary domain. One might speak of this as the "divine right of the individual or family" to a place on the earth with at least the same rights enjoyed by a worm. This is why North American Indian nations, so far as we know, never went to war for the sole purpose of extending territorial domains. In all Indian history we know of no single instance where such a war was ever carried on. We do know that he defended his land as best he could when the white man forced him off.

Our attention was often called to the custom of the more powerful Indian nations, like that of the *Iroquois* Confederacy, of granting asylum to persecuted tribes of Indians in colonial times. Every time a small tribe was nearly exterminated by the white settlers, they would immediately fly to the *Iroquois* for asylum and protection. In every instance these persecuted Indians were granted permission to migrate and settle on the domains of the *Iroquois*. These Indians could not be refused asylum. Of course, it was natural that a formal

request be made and permission granted before any group moved in. They were very unlike the European in this respect.

It is interesting to note that of the many Indian nations that sought refuge among the Iroquois in past historical times nearly all were nations that had been deprived of their lands by the whites. Up until the European invasion we have no records or tradition of Indian nations seeking refuge because of persecution by stronger nations which substantiates my statement that securing land by conquest was non-existent in America.

#### PROPERTY RIGHTS

Commenting on the purchase of lands from the Indians by the whites Dr. M. R. Gilmore has this to say, "The aboriginal Indian ideas of property rights were not concurrent with those held by the white men on the subject. For instance; white men have commonly held to the theory of individual property in land, and of the right of an individual to negotiate the purchase of the sale of land as property. Such an idea as that was entirely alien to the Indian mind. Therefore the common saying that the island of Manhattan was 'purchased from its Indian inhabitants for the value of twenty-four dollars in traders' goods' is not true for the reason that the Indians did not and could not think of the possibility of conveying property in land." What they did conceive of was the idea of permitting the Dutch settlers to live in the land with them as neighbors, to share its benefits. But they had no idea of expropriating the land for a price. No Indians, of Manhattan, of Pennsylvania, or elsewhere, entertained at any time any such idea. Indians always said in opposition to such proposals, "We cannot sell the land, for it belongs not to us, but to all our people, to our children's children as well as to us, and we cannot sell what is theirs."

It is easy to understand why unfortunate misunderstandings evolved from this conflict of ideas and theories after the Indian learned, years after, just what the white man meant when he approached the Indian and asked for a certain area of land. The Indian appreciated that the newcomer was landless and that since he was a human being he was entitled to a place in the land, the same as the Indian, and in most cases he was glad to help the poor white man out by granting him certain areas upon which he might reside, but the Indian could never understand why he should move off and establish a new home away from his native haunts. To make matters worse methods employed by our early colonial real estate dealers to secure land from the Indians did not create a friendly feeling between the owners of the land and the usurpers of the land.

#### A CAUSE OF CONFLICT

Even these peculiar practices of the whites were somewhat overlooked by the Indians until the time came when the Indian was told that he no longer had the privilege to occupy the land with these whites. And when we consider some of the methods employed by the whites to secure large tracts of land we can more than appreciate the mixed feelings of bewilder-

ment, surprise, disgust, and anger that filled the Indians' hearts.

The story of Hendrick, the great *Mohawk* Chief, and his dealings with Sir William Johnson, the British Indian agent, is interesting in that it illustrates the Indian attitude and sincerity of purpose in his transactions with the white man. It seems that it was a native *Mohawk* custom that when any person dreamed that some one gave that person a present, that person should be told of his dream and he in turn must comply with the suggestions in the dream. Well, it seems that one day Hendrick paid Sir William Johnson a visit to relate to him a dream that he had had concerning a gift of a red coat from Sir William. Being quite familiar with the customs of the *Mohawk* nation, Johnson realized that in order to keep up his position as a friend of the *Mohawk* people he must fulfill his part in the dream, so he gave Hendrick the red coat.

It was not many weeks after this that Sir William Johnson had a dream. So he in turn paid a visit to the home of Hendrick and very seriously confided to him that he had a dream in which Hendrick had given over to him a large tract of land. In his time Johnson became owner of a vast estate, acquired by methods of which modern notions of right and wrong perhaps would not wholly approve, but which in the eighteenth century were common to men in office in America. Dr. Timothy Dwight says this wealth was due to "a succession of ingenious and industrious devices" as the above story illustrates.

Robert Morris, prominent Philadelphian, played an important part in the securing of the lands of the Six Nations Indians after the Revolutionary War. The preemptive right to the remainder of lands owned by the Six Nations was bought by Robert Morris in the spring of 1791. He re-sold soon after, to a company of gentlemen in Holland; pledging himself to survey the entire tract, and extinguish the Indian title. Thirty-five thousand pounds sterling of the purchase money were retained, as a guaranty of his fulfilling these engagements. After some difficulty he succeeded in securing a council of the chiefs, which assembled at Big Tree, the present site of Geneseo, New York, in August, 1797. After deliberating for a time the Indian chiefs returned an unfavorable answer; saying, "they did not wish to part with any more land."

#### MORRIS' METHOD

But Morris knew Indian customs and there was one that he had kept as a last resort in the event of failure with the chiefs. This custom was that the land of the nation "belonged" to the women first, the warriors second, and the chiefs last. He accordingly rounded up the matrons of the clans and some of the warriors and brought them together in council. He not only knew of this custom but he also knew women, it seems, because he brought with him from Philadelphia a large supply of beads, blankets, silver brooches, and various other ornaments, of which they were fond. These he promised to present to the women in the event of a successful treaty. Evidently women are all alike whether they be red or white for it was not long before he "proceeded to distribute among sparkling eyes

and joyous hearts, the beauties and treasure he had brought for them."

In the treaty that was entered into that day it was agreed to give the *Seneca* Indians \$100,000 for the 500,000 acres of western New York. The money was to be deposited in the Bank of the United States at Philadelphia and the interest on this sum given to the Indians annually in perpetuity. The exact amount that these Indians have received annually, and still receive, even today, is \$500, which is supposed to be the interest on the principal sum of \$100,000.

Transactions of this sort were not uncommon among our early land dealers and many such stories could be told. Even today the city of Salamanca is on leased land in southwestern New York and it is understood that only 5 per cent per acre per year is paid for the rental of this city property from the *Seneca* Indians. The land upon which this city is located belongs to the *Seneca* and is part of the Allegany reservation. It is called a reservation because in the deal with Morris certain small parcels of land were not considered in the deal and these were left so that the Indians would have some land left upon which to live.

An interesting story is often told about how the Allegany Indian reservation happened to be a mile wide and 41 miles long. In fact this reservation stretches along the Allegany river for forty-one miles and one-half a mile on each side of the Allegany river. It seems that when the Indians were asked whether they would rather have 41 square miles of land or 41 miles square of land they took the 41 square miles. Many of the older Indians living today say that their grandfathers often mentioned that when the deal was put over they expected to have Lake Chautauqua which is about 40 miles from where they live today.

Perhaps the most astonishing story of all land transactions of which I am familiar is that of the "Walking Purchase" of the state of Pennsylvania.

#### THE WALKING PURCHASE

In 1734, Thomas Penn, son of William Penn, claimed to have found a copy of a certain deed from the Delaware chiefs, Mayheerickkishsho, Taughhoughsey, and Sayhoppy, to his father, dated August 30, 1686, calling for a dimension "as far as a man can go in a day and a half" and thence to the Delaware river and down the courses of the same. The original of this deed, Thomas Penn claimed, had been lost for many years. It seems that the dimensions set forth in this deed, that Thomas claims to have found, were never "walked" in the lifetime of William Penn. Thomas Penn and other colonial authorities were anxious that the lands described in the alleged deed should be measured without further delay. Some of the *Delawares* did not wish the line measured, but on August 27, 1737, certain Delaware chiefs agreed to a treaty in which they agreed to the "walk" according to the provisions of the Thomas Penn treaty. The 19th day of September, 1737, was the day appointed for the "Walk." It was agreed that the starting point would be a chestnut tree standing a little above the present site of Wrightstown, Bucks county. Timothy Smith, the sheriff of Bucks county, and Benjamin Eastburn, the surveyor-general, supervised the so-called "walk."

The proprietaries immediately advertised throughout the colonies for the most expert athletes and long distance walking champions promising a reward of "five pounds in money and 500 acres of land" to the one who outdistanced the others in this marathon walking race. Three men, Edward Marshall, James Yates, and Solomon Jennings, entered the race. Nine days before the day set for the race these men blazed a trail and cleared away a route over which they familiarized themselves so that when the day arrived they all three knew just about where they were going and practically all difficult detours had been removed.

Several people on horseback followed them and provided them with refreshments, some few Indians intended to make the walk with them but when they discovered what had taken place they left in disgust. Hundreds of peoples gathered from miles around to watch the walkers go by.

#### A COLONIAL MARATHON

Finally the signal to start was given at sunrise on the morning of September 19, 1737. Yates took the lead from the start, Jennings followed next with two Indians, but Jennings became exhausted before the end of the first day and had to give up. He never recovered his health and soon after died. However Yates and Marshall kept on and at the end of the first day they arrived at the north side of the Blue mountains.

At sunrise of the next day, Yates and Marshall started again but it was not long before Yates fell into a stream while attempting to cross. "He was stricken with blindness and lived only three days." At noon Marshall threw himself full length upon the ground and grasped a sapling which stood on the spur of the Second or Broad Mountain, near Mauch Chunk, Carbon county, which was then declared to be the distance a man could walk in a day and a half. But only one man out of three lived to tell the tale.

It has been suggested that on September 19, 1937, the combined Real Estate dealers celebrate this great feat by holding proper ceremonies and observances of the 200th Anniversary of the "Walking Purchase."—Ta-ka-ra-kwi-ne-ken-ne.

#### PUSSY WILLOWS

"Nobody would wish to be so surly and ungracious as to hint that the soul is dead if it fails to respond joyfully to these dear enticements of green grass, fragrant hyacinths, and fluttering wings," writes Lloyd Douglas. "But it is a comfort to believe that any man who comes home in April with ten cents worth of pussy willows he has bought on the corner, is still the safe custodian of a living soul. He may have been deeply hurt by the deep frosts of unpredictable losses and undeserved agonies, but his soul is gallantly coming up again this spring."

In the spring nature stages a big "come-back." Flowers come alive again in all their dazzling beauty. Robins tell us to cheer-up. Trees spread their leaves in the warming sunshine. The whole world is new and young and beautiful again.

No wonder that hope and faith and courage are born again in the human heart, in springtime! Springtime teaches the lesson of which a poet once sang—"That man may rise on the stepping stones of their dead selves, to higher things."—The Friendly Adventurer.



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ALL MECHANICAL WORK ACCOMPLISHED BY STUDENT-APPRENTICES OF HASKELL INSTITUTE

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## NOTES OF INTEREST

Mrs. Bertha Aven visited her daughter, Marcella, in Springfield, Missouri, over the week-end.

Mrs. Andrew Pearson was the club guest of Miss Anna C. Dosey Sunday.

Mrs. James Smith, St. Joseph, Missouri, was a Haskell visitor Sunday.

Miss Mary Danner, Hayward, Wisconsin, formerly of the Haskell hospital staff, was on the campus visiting friends last week.

John Woolery, associate placement officer for Oklahoma, who has been interviewing Haskell students this past week, left Tuesday for Mayetta, Kansas.

Miss Mary Lavadure, commercial 1936, Belcourt, North Dakota, visited Haskell friends Monday. Miss Lavadure was the 1935 Haskell campus queen.

Mrs. Margaret Pearson Speelman returned Tuesday from Chanute, Kansas, where she attended the seventy-eighth convention of the Episcopal churches of the Kansas diocese.

Mrs. Phil Cato was among those present at a tea given in the home of Mrs. Russell L. Wiley last Saturday afternoon, honoring the wives of the band leaders attending the National band festival.

Mrs. Asher H. Jackson entertained a group of Haskell and down-town friends at a card party Monday evening. Prizes were won by Mrs. Leila K. Black and Mrs. John F. Carmody.

"Daddy-Long Legs," a four act play by Jean Webster, will be presented in the auditorium Sunday evening by Haskell seniors under the direction of Miss Marguerite Cosgriff.

Geraldine Henson, student in the commercial department, left Tuesday for Mayetta, Kansas, to accept a temporary position in the agency there. Geraldine will return to Haskell to take her final examinations and participate in commencement exercises.

## OSCEOLA HALL

Holcey Pence and Bill Butler, both H club members, were seen about the campus over the week-end.

Corbin Robidoux, a vocational student, has departed from the campus to accept a job at his home in Kansas City, Missouri. We wish him success.

Mother's Day was observed by many of our occupants last Sunday with colorful carnations in their lapels.

Since the weather has permitted us to have twilight entertainment and recreation softball games are now being scheduled after suppers.

This week we saw the plume-toquetted gang on hand before and immediately after classes escorting the girls to and fro from their buildings. . . It was reported that James Sams has gone into big time hunting and makes his chase far into the night.

**Mostly So:** To keep physically fit, to attend classes fully awake, to assure yourself of cooperation, to attain greater responsibilities, to acquire that rosy cheek complexion, to distinguish yourself in line of duty. . . enlist yourself in the dandelion campaign.

Last Saturday night Tecumseh hall was decorated in that merrymaking atmosphere for the dance of the lettermen's club of the Haskell campus. The plans and decorations are accredited to Forrest "Tex" Jones, a four-year letterman of football, and his subordinates who followed out his plans. This annual regalement went underway to the swing of music. It was noted that the "yannigans" did not let any of the music go to waste but were always eager to swing into tempo at the toot of the horns. The intermission brought about such entertainers as the "yannigans" and their theme song, the orator, the fairies, and the serenaders. Refreshments were served by the subordinate hosts. Coach John F. Carmody was given the once-over of what the "yannigans" are enduring for admittance into the H cub. The dance came to its finale with the number "Good Night My Love," a logical recital for the "yannigans," especially this week.

Campus Day activities will be recorded in this column next week.—Lawistoonie.

## BAND AND ORCHESTRA

This Sunday immediately after our concert we will form in front of the stadium to get our picture taken.

Comments concerning the appearance of the band in the grand parade last Friday afternoon were that of which Haskell would be proud.

Since only a few more Sundays remain for this season we will be giving a concert each Sunday afternoon providing the weather will permit.

The band led the parade last Wednesday afternoon playing "De Molay Commander," the march which we have been using quietly frequently in the past two weeks.

The members of the band are following their daily routine in the band room after those three days at the University of Kansas attending the annual National band festival.

**CONCERT ORCHESTRA:** "School Days," a never-to-be-forgotten number, was our special selection played at the award program last Wednesday night.

We find it a rather trying problem to meet our orchestra schedules, especially seeing others enjoying nature, softball games and other amusements, but we have been keeping up our appointments very regularly.

**PERSONALS:** The following students were honored by being participants in the mass band concert: Roland Miller, Scott Begay, Elmer Lincoln, Joseph Whitney, Alphonse Ducept, Anna Mandan, Mildred LeCompte, Olyve Neconish, Cecelia Teeple, Mary Ann Kirkaldie, Andrew Yankton, Peter Doxtator and Benedict Ashes.

Ernest Smith played with Buddy Blake's orchestra for the H club dance last Saturday evening.

Announcing the seniors who received awards last Wednesday evening for their work with either the band or orchestra: Nellie Cosgrove, Alice LaRoche, Jimmy Ellison, Anna Mandan, Cecelia Teeple, Mildred LeCompte, Lorraine LeMieux, George Nullake, John Bosin, Benedict Quigno, Howard Windlowe, Bryan Locust, Roland Miller and Andrew Yankton.—M. L. H.

### HASKELL LIBRARY

Since the beginning of the second semester the library staff has been quite busy aside from desk duties in an attempt to complete the main card catalogue and bring it up to date. There were many cards in this catalogue for books that had been discarded or lost, while there were no cards or not a complete set for many of the books now contained in the Haskell library. Approximately 4500 new cards have been typed by the library assistants and these are now being filed into the main catalogue from which the cards for the "discarded" or "lost" books were withdrawn early in the semester.

The completion of this piece of work means the realizing of one of our aims for the year and the entire staff is quite proud of the work that has been accomplished. Since the library assistants are all juniors, each feels that next year she will be able to enjoy using the library. For every non-fiction book in the library, there is now an author card, a title card, and one or more subject cards in the main catalogue. There is also a title and an author card for each book of fiction.

All students who owe fines will be given an opportunity to work them off next Saturday afternoon. This will be the last chance to pay them in this manner in time to check out another book before the close of school and all students are urged to take advantage of this opportunity.

Many students are not aware of the interesting material contained in some of the collections in the library. Our "Indian Collection" contains both stories and actual facts about many of the tribes represented in the Haskell student body. Occasionally we find some student who is personally acquainted with the author of an Indian book.

The "Birch Collection" also contains some very interesting material concerning the World War.

Students who are interested in some problems of research with reference to Indian life may also find much authentic material in our collection of bulletins and annual reports of the Bureau of Ethnology.—Ethelyn LaPointe.

### VOCATIONAL NEWS

**Blacksmith and Welding:** Raymond Kruskie made a steel box so that a switch could be mounted on a motor. He also repaired a seat spring for one of the farm wagons.

Luther Deere made some more window fasteners for Pochontas hall.

Walter Suagee and Frank Hitchens fixed up the steam tunnel to the hospital. Angle irons were cut and bolted to the uprights to support the tunnel.

Due to the shortage of help two of the fellows helped other departments. Frank Hitchens mowed lawns and Walter Suagee mixed cement. The change of work did them good and they enjoyed it very much.

Alex Anywaush made a soap dispenser for the shop some time ago and every one went for it in a big way. He has just finished one for Mr. Cleek. He also welded a jack for the maintenance department.—W. Suagee.

**Print Shop:** Last Monday morning the senior students from this department made their annual senior visit to the large publishing houses in Topeka, Kansas. Our first visit at the capitol city was to the boys' industrial school. There, we were greeted by Paul A. Cannady, our former boys' adviser here, and were escorted through various departments of that institution.

Our main objective after leaving that place was to locate Gage park which was decided to be an ideal spot to lunch.

The visit to the Capper building, which was the main purpose of this trip, was our next stop. . . After being given a guide we were taken through the engraving department, composing room, stereotype department, editing and circulation departments, the binding room and press rooms—we were given a brief instruction in each department on various machines which were not in operation, but we were fortunate in seeing almost all of them in action. In summing up the accounts of this visit it was very educational and interesting. . . Not being satisfied after three hours in this building we went into the state printery. In this building we saw how school books were made, pages assembled and bound. After an hour there we were ready to start on our way back. All reported a very good time, and the seniors of next year have a visit to look forward to. . . The students were accompanied by Oliver Duffina. Those who made this trip were Edward Martin, Howard Windlowe, Francis Wanageshik and Lawrence Hill.

Charles Flood made ribbons which were presented to the winners at the track meet Wednesday afternoon.

Francis Wanageshik made programs for the senior class play.

The certificates which were awarded to the Haskell athletes was made by Oliver Duffina.

The programs printed for the Colonial Dames of America, which is to be given at Topeka by some Haskell students, is work credited to ye reporter.

Owing to other important activities for some of the printers, it has been necessary to do a little work nights after eight o'clock.—Murray Lawrence Hill.

**Cabinet Making and Carpentry:** After nine months of carpentry class work we have finally come to the closing of the big book for further class work.

Jack Blalock made four door stops for the east entrance to the dining room.

Joseph Whitney made a pitman and a grass board for Walter Suagee.

Ray Williams has completed the making of two flower boxes for Winona hall.

Leroy Taylor and Joseph Whitney made twelve-inch circles for the arts and crafts department.

A book shelf is being repaired for Mr. Kelley's residence.

Roy Wanstall and Jack Blalock made a large cage with bars to serve some purpose Campus Day. They also made a bench for the dramatic class.

Albert Bunch repaired a campus bench.—Ray Williams.

**Landscape and Gardening:** Since the review work has been in process for the last couple weeks, the full-time and part-time students are having a final test this week. There is nothing to worry about after the final test, but to look after the gardening and lawn mowing business and other duties such as garbage and trash hauling.

The boys of this department are still busy setting late tomatoes. The corn and beans are still being planted along with the tomatoes.

John Wiggins and his assistant, Fred Goodwin, are busy hauling garbage and trash this week.

Arnold Corn and his laying hens are getting along all right and hope to keep it up in producing good eggs.

For this week we have Willard Nanegos and Lemuel Cornelius alternating in operating the big lawn mower. On the field we have Alvin Hart and his gray mares cultivating and laying out rows for the tomatoe planters. We also have Mack Keshick planting the corn and beans.—Alcarlo Gonzales.

**Auto Shop:** With a deafening clatter the five-ton army "cat" awoke from its sleep of several weeks. It has rested quietly in the corner of the auto shop while undergoing major operations under the hands of Clarence Stone and Alvin Chaney. Now it takes daily walks to ease up its rebuilt vitals. Soon it will take up serious labor again.

The shop looked empty when we came in Monday morning but soon various cars and trucks drifted in for attention and we now have enough to keep us very busy the rest of the week.

Part-time students, Daniel Buckhart and Wallace Barnes, are assisting on the several jobs.

George Nullake and Robert Summers pulled a V8 engine in very good time. They will put in two new pistons and do some valve work on this motor and finish it this week.

Victor Martin is doing some ignition rebuilding on the Ford dump truck. Wesley Bigjoe is teaching Raymond Shawa how to run the White tree sprayer. This job includes driving the heavy truck and also running the gasoline engine and high pressure pump for spraying the trees.

**Machine Shop and Power Plant:** Another general review was held this week about the book for the "exams" coming soon.

Roy Marlow and Henry Pemma are making the last touches on their blocks of iron.

Sam English and Mackey Kenyon are installing the three HP induction motors to the 8-inch pipe threader.

The engineering class has been brushing up on some back work in preparation for the final examinations.

After a tough time with the feed line on the fire tube boiler, Norman Freemont now has it repaired.

The fire tube boiler is back in service after a winter's rest.

Robert L. Owen and Elliott Welch have installed an induction motor to the 2-inch pipe threader and the connection of pulleys is waiting.

Things are brightening up as Marvin Littlehoe has been applying his artistic ability here and there with the paint brush.

Welding the paint brush continuously for the past several days, Malcolm Queton, Joe Tucker, Sam English and Pete Shawanibin are putting the shop into a ship-shape condition.

Machinery that is now listed in our shop is as follows: Two threading machines, seven lathes, two milling machines, two shapers, two electric grinders, two drill presses, one power hack saw and numerous other small machinery.—Marion Miller and Robert L. Owen.

### TRAINING TO LIVE

While books are our friends and teachers, we cannot live by books alone. From the day we are born until we are laid away in the grave we are dependent upon the ministrations of other people. Our successes and our failures, our pain and our joy, our friends and our foes, our giving and receiving are all connected in some way with the human beings in the world in which we move. Therefore, not the least of our education must be that training in living, by contact with our fellow beings.

To train in following as well as in leading; to teach unselfishness; to give the means of knowing how to give as well as to enjoy recreation; to form friendships and to give a richer insight into the finer things of life are the purposes of the so called extracurriculum activities.—From the handbook of the Hamburg High School, Hamburg, New York.

### A GOOD BUSINESS

Printing is a good business. It is clean, honorable, respectable. It is celebrated as a trainer of men for higher stations in life. It has many inspiring traditions and legends. It combines the need for knowledge of everything under the sun: mathematics, mechanics, language, spelling, grammar, color, composition, salesmanship; there is indeed no limit to the accomplishments that are required of the printer. The printer is brought into contact with all other vocations and professions. No vocation or profession can really exist without the printing press. From text-books to novels, from pamphlets to newspapers, from tickets to tax-bills, no man can evade the printed word.—Henry P. Porter.

## ATHLETIC ACTIVITIES

By SLEIGH RUNNER

### 1937—HASKELL TRACK AND FIELD SPORTS—1937

Apr. 7.	Haskell Inter-dormitory Meet.	Osceola hall
Apr. 9.	College of Emporia at Emporia.	Lost
Apr. 12.	Kansas City Jr. coll. at Kansas City.	Won
Apr. 14.	Ottawa university at Lawrence.	Won
Apr. 17.	Kansas Relays at Lawrence.	
Apr. 24.	K. S. T. C. of Emporia at Emporia.	Lost
Apr. 30.	Fort Scott Jr. coll. at Fort Scott.	Lost
May 5.	Washburn college at Lawrence.	Won
May 7.	Baker university at Baldwin.	Lost
May 12.	Haskell Campus Day.	

### BAKER UNIVERSITY, 80; HASKELL, 51

The annual Haskell-Baker track meet, run off in Baldwin, Kansas, on the afternoon of May 7, won by Baker this year, 80 to 51, wrote a finis to the 1936-37 Haskell varsity athletic curriculum. The final Haskell track winning percentage reads 429.

The outstanding performance of the Baker-Haskell clash was the high jumping of Schnacke, a Baker freshman constructed along the lines of a bean pole, who created a new Baker school record by getting up into the stratosphere 6 feet 2 inches to clear the bar. Doxtator, the Haskell *Oneida* two-mile specialist, ran the eight laps in his favorite event at such a steady pace that he was almost a full one-hundred yards ahead of the second place winner, Stone of Haskell, and was about to lap a Baker man at the finish. Rhodd of Haskell was up to his old trick of outrunning the 880-yard field. High point honors for the day went to Seaman, a veteran Wildcat, who finished his day's play with 12½ points. Doxtator and Pahdopony tied for Haskell scoring honors with eight points apiece.

Results of the Baker-Haskell track meet:

100-yard dash—Seaman, Baker, first; Whitlock, Baker, second; Roy House, Haskell, third. Time: 10.4.

220-yard dash—Seaman, Baker, first; Roy House, Haskell, second; Smith, Baker, third. Time: 23.2.

440-yard dash—Smith, Baker, first; Pete Berger, Haskell, second; Spencer Fire, Haskell, third. Time: :52.

880-yard run—George Rhodd, Haskell, first; McKinney, Baker, second; Miller, Baker, third. Time: 2:04.6.

1 mile run—McKinney, Baker, first; Pemberton Doxtator, Haskell, second; George Rhodd, Haskell, third. Time: 4:38.

Two-mile run—Pemberton Doxtator, Haskell, first; Sidney Stone, Haskell, second; Hey, Baker, third. Time: 10:35.4.

120-yard high hurdles—Mitchell, Baker, first; Solon Hill, Haskell, second; Hart, Baker, third. Time: 15.7.

220-yard low hurdles—Mitchell, Baker, first; Delafield, Baker, second; William Washington, Haskell, third. Time: 25.7.

1 mile relay—Baker (Porter, Heinie, Seaman, Smith) first. Time: 3:35.5.

Broad jump—Delafield, Baker, first; Howard Pahdopony, Haskell, second; Seaman, Baker, third. Distance: 20 feet 9 inches.

High jump—Schnacke, Baker, first; Spencer Fire, Haskell, second; Solon Hill, Haskell, third. Height: 6 feet 2 inches.

Pole vault—Howard Pahdopony, Haskell, first; John Willis, Haskell, second; Harpster, Baker, third. Height: 10 feet 4 inches.

Javelin throw—Davidson, Baker, first; Dana Knight, Haskell, second; Wynkoop, Baker, third. Distance: 163 feet 2 inches.

Discus throw—Heinie, Baker, first; Scheer, Baker, second; Raymond McClure, Haskell, third. Distance: 114 feet 8 inches.

Shot put—Heinie, Baker, first; Robert Summers, Haskell, second; Scheer, Baker, third. Distance: 40 feet 6 inches.

### SHORTS FROM LOCAL SPORTS

**Jus' POPPIN' OFF:** "Des" Erickson, former Fort Scott Junior college and Ottawa university coach and present Washburn college basketball and assistant football coach, took in the Haskell-Washburn duel last week and was kept busy timing the Ichabod tracksters.

Scheer of Baker, who was heaving the weights for the dear old Orange and Black, made the old timers at the meet think of "Jug" Miles, monstrous Haskell tackle in 1931-32-33-34. Scheer looked to be a good 260 pounds. . . It's been "Hell Week" for the H club candidates the past five days, and continues today and tomorrow when finally all initiation ceremonies cease Saturday night at the zero hour with a grand finale at Brown's grove. . . Ed Dissinger, ex-Washburn athlete, and former football and track star at Baker, will be added to the local Lawrence high school faculty next fall.

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Candidates for the Haskell athletic awards in varsity track and field sports are: Clarence Chicks, Pemberton Doxtator, Spencer Fire, Solon Hill, Roy House, Dana Knight, Howard Pahdopony, George Rhodd, Sidney Stone, Robert Summers, William Washington, Louis Williams and John Willis. Other than Summers and Chicks the entire group are first year men. .

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Col. Paul A. Cannady, formerly popular boys' adviser at Haskell, now superintendent of the State Boys' Industrial school, Topeka, Kansas, was paid a visit by members of the local senior printing class Monday prior to their tour of Topeka publishing houses. The Colonel had the Haskell party escorted through the manual training shops and school exhibit room, of which the latter proved most interesting, especially the psychological unit that pertains to the type of boys at this school. . . Washburn college athletes help to round out the athletic force of the school. . . One look at the Colonel's office makes a Haskellite feel right at home. Pictures of ex-Haskell students and former Haskell employees find their places all over the room. . . Officials of the school are loud in their praise of Mr. Cannady's tenure at this institution.

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**THE TOP SIX:** The Haskell-Baker track meet marking the end to another Haskell track season calls for the names of the six leading Institute scorers in the seven meets in which the Braves participated. Heading the pack is George Rhodd, an *Otoe* from Rulo, Nebraska, with 46 points; followed by Solon Hill, *Sioux*, Vebelen, South Dakota, 41 points; Pemberton Doxtator, *Oncida*, Green Bay, Wisconsin, 36 points; Spencer Fire, *Sioux*, Fort Thompson, South Dakota, 33½ points; Robert Summers, *Oneida*, Lawrence, Kansas, 25 points; and Louis Williams, *Sioux*, Sisseton, South Dakota, 25 points (Williams did not compete in the Washburn and Baker meets).

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A Haskell baseball team under the direction of Coach Carmody will do battle with the Rockhurst college Hawks in Kansas City, Missouri, this afternoon. Just how the Haskell nine stacks up as a playing unit remains one big mystery yet to be revealed—this afternoon's game should uncover whatever baseball talent there is in this squad.



Missouri Valley college, Marshall, Missouri, the 1937 Thanksgiving day gridiron opponent of the Haskell Indians in Marshall, will be under a new coach when the next grid campaign rolls around. Henri R. Godfriaux, coach for seventeen years at Missouri Valley, early in the week accepted a similar position at William Jewell college, Liberty, Missouri. The Missouri Valley vacancy has not been filled as yet.

### MY WARRIOR

The camp which I attended one summer was fortunate enough to procure a real honest to goodness Indian. The prospect of coming face to face with a modern Hiawatha was quite a thrill for me, and I counted the days until Chief Black Cloud of the *Winnebago* tribe "blew" into camp. I had visions of a young Indian buck with a head-dress that reached halfway to his heels, a huge tomahawk in his belt, and a pair of silent moccasins on his feet. Alack and alas, what a disappointment was in store for me.

If I live to be a hundred, I will never forget the Chief's first day in camp. He arrived early one morning. The whole camp was all in a dither. We dressed hurriedly and rushed out to see our hero. There he stood in all his glory—a little fellow who looked to be on the verge of tuberculosis. He wore glasses and, to make matters worse, had on one of the latest style plaid suits. He stood there smiling at us and, as he smiled, we noticed that his rivaled even Jack Johnson's golden smile. He had more gold in his teeth than the United States treasury.

Well, I decided that it was time to see if he could understand Indian sign language which I had studied so diligently just for this very occasion. As I confronted him, making signs on my hands and fingers, he seemed to be trying to understand. He looked me over with a curious whimsical grin and finally, after five minutes of my contortions, just shrugged his shoulders and remarked that it certainly was a shame that this little fellow couldn't speak English. It was then that I concluded, "Indians ain't what they used to be."—Tom Drybraugh, in the Shortridge Daily Echo, Indianapolis, Indiana.

### ROBERTS-ALEXANDER

Word has been received by the *Leader* of the marriage of Florence E. Roberts, commercial 1934, and Lewis E. Alexander, vocational 1935. The ceremony was performed at Olathe by Judge Bert Rogers last year at Commencement time when both young people were visiting at Haskell. Florence is employed in Oklahoma City in a clerical position while Lewis E. is continuing with his schooling at Texas Tech, Lubbock, Texas, where he intends to finish next year. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander were popular as students both with their fellow students and with the staff and sincere good wishes go to them from all their friends.

¶ Manners should bespeak the man, independent of fine clothing. The general does not need a fine coat.—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

¶ The *Indian Leader*, published by Haskell Institute, to your address for one year, 50 cents.

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### RICHES WITHOUT WEALTH

The true riches of body, mind, heart and soul are not dependent upon material wealth—they are as free as the air we breathe, they are ours for the taking:

**Riches of the Body:** Clean, white sheets. Blessed sleep. The health-building rays of the sun. Pure, sparkling water. Hills to climb. Streams to fish in. Rain to sing in. Warm, wholesome food. The perfume of flowers. The aroma of coffee. Chairs to relax in. Invigorating air to breathe. The cozy warmth of the open fire.

**Riches of the Mind:** All the noble thoughts that men have written down in books since time began. All the masterpieces that men have expressed in painting and sculpturing. All the ageless, deathless music of the masters. All that has been learned about the body and mind of man, the earth beneath our feet, and the farthest star in infinite space.

**Riches of the Heart:** The consciousness of being loved. The gift of friendship. The joy of planting smiles on the faces of little children. The laugh of a baby. The radiant glow that comes with giving ourselves in unselfish service to others.

**Riches of the spirit:** The buoyant, spiritual life in being in tune with the Infinite. The inspiration of partnership with God in the unfolding of a better world.—Wilferd Peterson.

¶ FEATHERS: Big Foot Buffalo was beginning to be an old man. He had a very pretty daughter who was one of the first to be sent from Fort Berthold to Santee school. She had come back after acquiring three wonderful years of education. We had begun to have quite an audience on Sundays in the new chapel. It was a collection of pupils and their parents at times, the missionaries and a sprinkling of white people who were in government work, or who had become mixed with the Indians. We had a small store house in which we kept the contributions of the missionary societies; things that the white ladies had made and sent, some new and a good many that were a miscellaneous collection of old. Old Big Foot Buffalo came in one day to the store house with natural curiosity to see some of the things which particularly interested him. Among other things that were sent was a bonnet such as women used in years gone by. It was worn on the back of the head with ribbons tying under the chin. What attracted Big Foot Buffalo was the feathers which adorned it. He admired these feathers. He thought they would look handsome on his head. Eagles were getting scarce and hard to catch, and besides he was too old to hunt. Feathers were something pertaining to manly bravery. He couldn't be persuaded that this was only an article for feminine wear. He was so insistent upon having it that I gave it to him, and he took it away.

The next Sunday when we were all in church together, his daughter sitting with the rest, there was a titter that interrupted the worship. The old man had come in in summer attire, a dirty white sheet about him, moccasins on his feet and upon his head the woman's bonnet that had been given him. It aroused irrepressible hilarity on the part of the young people in the congregation, and was mortifying to his daughter who had learned better things at school.—C. L. Hall, in *Ho Waste*.