



... A Weekly Publication Devoted to Indians and Indian Education
Published Every Friday During the School Year by Haskell Institute

VOL. XLI

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, SEPTEMBER 17, 1937

NO. 1

OSAGE RULE REACHED CLIMAX CENTURY AGO

In 1808 the Missouri river flowed past the mouth of the Kaw undisturbed by any activity that would indicate a great city would arise at that point. A few miles down the river, at Randolph Bluffs, on the northern shore, was a small trading post said to be backed by Pierre Chouteau, the St. Louis trader, but operated by Louis Bartholet, one of Chouteau's lieutenants. (Chouteau's trading station at the present site of Kansas City was not established until 1821.)

The rich country stretching to the southward belonged to the *Osage* Indians. They were great fighters and raiders, traveling prodigious distances to carry on their wars with their hereditary enemies, such as the *Cherokee*, *Shawnee*, *Delaware* and *Pawnee*. Under their chief *Pahuska* (White Hair), for whom the present city of *Pawhuska*, Oklahoma, was named, they built up a reputation for great ferocity and martial enterprise.

But the white man, was getting ready to close in on the lands of the *Osage*. In September, 1808, a military expedition reached Fire Prairie, near the present site of Kansas City. The troops were under the command of Capt. Eli B. Clemson. They were escorting an immense consignment of trade goods, under the charge of George C. Sibley, and the purpose of the expedition was to trade the *Osage* out of their hunting grounds.

At Fire Prairie, Captain Clemson established a small fort, which he named Fort Clark (later called Fort Osage), in honor of General William Clark, brother of the famous George Rogers Clark, who arrived with additional troops September 4. General Clark, a noted expert in Indian matters, had been commissioned to treat with the *Osage*.

"PROTECTING" THE INDIANS

His method was simple: First he sent Capt. Nathan Boone with an interpreter to all the towns of the *Osage*, calling upon them to deliver up the horses they had stolen from the whites, and sign a treaty, ceding their lands, upon the promise of "protection." General Clark seems not to have specified what he was planning to protect the *Osage* from, but the implication was that unless they accepted the protection something would happen to them.

Captain Boone returned to Fort Clark September 12, with some of the *Osage* chiefs, who agreed to accept the "protection," and to receive the trade goods in exchange for most of their territories.

But there was a hitch to the proceedings. Some of

the *Osage* who lived in places fairly remote from the white man's fort were unable to discern the advantages accruing to them from the proffered protection. It was necessary to prepare a new treaty, and this time it was Pierre Chouteau himself who went to Fort Clark with it. Through the influence of the great St. Louis trader, the *Osage* of all bands finally agreed in 1809 to cede to the United States all the vast territory lying north of the Arkansas river and east of a line running south from Fort Clark to that stream—a line almost identical with the one now marking the western borders of Missouri and Arkansas, and including substantially all the land within the present state of Arkansas north of the Arkansas river, together with a large part of what is now the state of Missouri.

This incident, little known, but vastly important in the early history of the settlement which was to become Kansas City, is one of the historical episodes included by Grant Foreman, the Oklahoma historian, in his book, "Indians and Pioneers," which has been re-issued by the Oklahoma University Press as one of its series on the civilization of the American Indian.

HAPPY HUNTING GROUNDS

The period covered by the book includes the events which took place between the Mississippi river and the Rocky mountains prior to 1830. In that area and in that time some of the most virile of the primitive Indian tribes fought out and settled their future status with regard to the all-encompassing white influx from the east.

The great prairies were Elysian fields to the Indians before the white man came. South of the Arkansas river line, where it flows through western Kansas, the climate was benign and the buffalo herds seemed inexhaustible. Waters were sweet and every simple want of the primitive peoples who lived there was easily satisfied.

But in 1541 Coronado led his bearded Spaniards, with their steel morions, across the prairies, beginning a series of invasions which never ended until the white men had possession of all that beautiful country. First the French, then Spaniards vied in their incursions. By 1686 Arkansas post had been established on the river of that name by LaSalle's men; in 1719 Du Tisne visited the *Osage* on the Osage river, in Missouri, approximately where the Lake of the Ozarks now stands. Later he pushed on southwest and made a temporary alliance between the French and the *Pawnee*. The same year La Harpe established trading

posts among the *Caddodachos* on the Red river and the *Commanche* and *Arikara* on the Canadian.

The Spaniards were not to be outdone by this French activity. In 1720 Colonel de Villasur marched north from Santa Fe. He was ambushed, his command massacred by the warriors of the *Missouri* nation, who met them somewhere near the forks of the Loup and the Platte rivers. The *Missouri*, for whom the state is named, were at that time sworn French allies.

THE TIDE OF WAR

By now the hell's broth was well stirred. *Osage*, *Missouri* and *Kansa* Indians took up the battle for France. *Commanche*, *Pawnee* and Spaniards fought back. Tribe turned against tribe through the devious diplomacy of the two rival white nations. The southwest was splashed with blood.

By the time the Louisiana purchase retired both France and Spain from the American stage, the Indians trusted no white man. Among the fiercest were the *Osage*, first known historically on the river in Missouri which bears their name. Their fighting prowess was such that they had all but decimated the once powerful *Caddo* tribe and driven the ferocious *Skidi Pawnee* far north into the inhospitable Platte valley by 1800.

Pahuska was one of the important chiefs of the *Osage*. Repeatedly he led them in great raids so that the fear of the *Osage* hatchet and torch extended as far north as the *Sauk* and *Fox* villages on the Upper Mississippi, as far west as the *Arikara* towns in the foothills of the Rocky mountains, and as far south as the *Caddo* camps on the Red river. The *Osage* might have remained in Missouri many years, had not Chouteau persuaded them to leave their pleasant valleys in the Ozarks and go with him to the Three Forks district, where the Arkansas, the Verdigris and the Neosho rivers all run together at once, in what now is eastern Oklahoma. Clermont, or Claremore (for whom Will Rogers' home town was named) was the head chief then.

Already the day of the *Osage* was beginning to wane. Having been dispossessed of their lands to the east, the *Cherokee* asked permission to settle in the west. The government had permitted them to establish themselves on the St. Francis river. Their allies, the *Delaware*, lived on the White river in what now is Arkansas. This brought the *Cherokee* into contact with the *Osage*, who were their hereditary enemies, and war immediately began, in which the superiority of the arms obtained by the *Cherokee* from the white men was matched by the vicious fighting qualities of the wilder *Osage*.

WHITE MAN'S HUNGER

The *Cherokee* were in a country claimed by the *Osage*, and that was why the United States moved to end the trouble getting the *Osage* peacefully to cede their territories.

That cession was only the beginning. Finding the land so easily obtained, the white man's appetite was whetted for more. Again and again the Indians were to find themselves cajoled out of their territories, not only the *Osage*, but the other wild tribes and even the eastern "immigrant" tribes which had been settled

among them. Day by day their hunting grounds grew more constricted. Wherever they looked the smokes of white settlements hung on the horizons. The Indians grew desperate.

Hesitating to attack the encroaching Americans they turned on each other. From 1809 to 1821, there was continuous war between the *Osage* and the *Cherokee*, but eventually the more numerous *Cherokee* broke the power of their enemies, and in 1817 the United States army tightened the military frontier to curb the bloody struggle.

But the remorseless encroachment which stimulated this frightful inter-racial war rolled on. After the battle of New Orleans closed the war with Great Britain in 1815, discharged soldiers thrown out of employment joined the ranks of the trappers and traders in their advance on the West, looking for free land. Settlements appeared almost everywhere and before the approach of these settlers the Indian camps steadily retreated. Fort Smith was established by 1817, and by 1823 efforts were being made to remove the Indians from Arkansas entirely. The *Osage* lashed out furiously now and the count of slain settlers grew long. Under Col. Mathew Arbuckle, a punitive expedition was sent against the *Osage*.

Still the white men moved in. Fort Towlson and Fort Gibson were established. The immigrant Indians—*Cherokee*, *Delaware Shawnee* and *Kickapoo*—formed a loose alliance for defense both against the white men and the wild hostile tribes.

By now the *Osage* had assimilated enough of the white man's vices to have lost some of their original aggressiveness. Daily they found themselves more at a disadvantage. When they tried for an outlet in the west, they collided with a people who, because of the leanness of their living, had become more deadly than the *Osage*—the *Comanche*. If they stayed at home, they were attacked by the *Cherokee*. Rapidly the tribes were killing each other off, and as the Indians grew fewer, the white men were ready to move into the vacated acres.

THE TROUBLE MAKERS

Nor was the game of death allowed to run its own course. There always were white men intriguing in the Indian country, working slyly to keep the tribes embroiled. Among these were Nathaniel Robbins and Dr. Lewis R. Layton, who sought to draw the Indians into conflict with the United States, representing themselves as officials of Mexico.

By this time the half-tamed tribes in the reserves were so weakened that the nomads from the plains dared repeatedly to raid right across their country. *Pawnee* Indians killed white men almost in the shadows of Fort Gibson and Fort Towlson. *Commanche* and *Pawnee Picts* (*Wichitas*) added their depredations.

But the end was in sight. The *Creek* Indians were being moved bodily out of Georgia. The *Choctaw* and *Chickasaw* were being banished from east of the Mississippi. The *Cherokee* were soon to be moved farther west. Sixty thousand Indians, of habits fixed enough to be termed civilized, were suddenly to settle in the heart of the *Osage* domain, to dot its landscape with farms and settlements, to establish new homes, governments and schools, and to win acclaim for themselves

as the Five Civilized Tribes. The day of the *Osage* warrior was ended.

Such, in outline, is the story of "Indians and Pioneers," authentic history which Mr. Foreman writes in graphic detail and dramatic order. The author is a writer and student of Indian history by an accident. He was born in Detroit, Illinois, June 3, 1869, graduated from the Michigan university law school in 1891, and practiced law in Chicago until 1899, when his health failed.

Seeking a warmer climate, he obtained a position as field clerk for the Dawes commission in the Indian Territory. The work required such a detailed study of Indian laws and history that he developed an intense interest in the subject.

At first Mr. Foreman wrote historical articles for magazines, including Outlook, Collier's and The World Today. Then he began writing books. In addition to "Indians and Pioneers," he is author of "Pioneer Days in the Early Southwest," "Indian Removal," "Advancing the Frontier," "The Five Civilized Tribes," "Fort Gibson," "Down the Texas Road." He is now retired from the practice of law, residing at Muskogee, Oklahoma, and devoting himself exclusively to his writing.

—PAUL I. WELLMAN in the Kansas City Times.

EUROPE AND AMERICA HEARD INDIAN RITUALS

Tribal chants and the pulsating tom tom rhythms of the First American resounded throughout the United States and Europe from the Flagstaff Powwow, the Southwest's greatest all-Indian show, in an exclusive NBC broadcast, Saturday, July 3, from 11.00 p.m. to 12.00 midnight, EDT, over the NBC-Red Network.

More than 7,000 Indians—Hopi, Zuni, Commanche, Navaho and others of famous southwestern tribes—were in the Arizona town for the annual festival. Here their representatives vied with each other in presenting ancient tribal ceremonies and gave voice to a musical heritage that is fast disappearing before the onslaught of the white man's civilization.

The program arranged by the National Broadcasting company and Powwow officials included a wide variety of songs and dance music. These ranged from a clown dance with chanters and Indian merrymakers to a war song of the *Navaho* sung by bareback riders just as it was given generations ago around blazing fires in the deep southwestern night. *Yaqui* gave the Pascolo, an Easter dance and ceremony, and a Buffalo dance was given by members of the *Hopi* tribe.

The songs were as varied as the dances. Chief Tap-tuka was heard in *Hopi* songs, Chief White Swan sang a song of the *Winnebago* tribe, and two *Zuni* girls gave a Water Carriers' song.

European broadcasting networks were quick to see the rare opportunity of hearing the music of the American Indian. While negotiations were still in progress for the NBC broadcast, authorities of the radio systems of Austria, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, Poland, Germany and England approached the European representatives of NBC with request for short-wave relays of the radio show for their listeners. French and German commentators provided a background for the program for European audiences.

BLAIR TO CHEROKEE

Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes has announced the appointment of Clyde M. Blair as superintendent of the Cherokee reservation in the mountains of western North Carolina. This band of *Cherokee*, descendents of the hardy and independent warriors who successfully evaded the Federal government's forcible ejection one hundred and one years ago, now constitute one of the most potentially interesting of all Indian groups in the country.

Mr. Blair's appointment is in line with Indian Service policy of maintaining business-like leadership of Indian groups with emphasis on self-development of the government's wards.

Mr. Blair, formerly superintendent of education in the Navaho reservation in New Mexico and Arizona, joined the Indian Service in November, 1909. His subsequent experience gained as head of several western Indian reservations and as an educator brings a comprehensive background to his new duties at Cherokee. He was once superintendent of Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kansas, modern Indian Service school, and has served as principal of the one time famous Carlisle Indian school at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, long since discontinued.

The Eastern *Cherokee*, so named to distinguish them from their fellow tribesmen who were either driven to Oklahoma or to death along the route, have manifested considerable initiative and aggressiveness in the past hundred years.

In their mountain reservation, comprising approximately 63,000 acres of timber and farm land, they have in large part worked out their own existence. Their land was bought partly with their own savings, in part with funds provided from the sale of the North Carolina lands from which *Cherokee* as a whole were ejected by the government, and partly with funds appropriated by Congress. The land is held in common by the tribe and assignments are made to individuals by the tribal council, without direction from the government. Many complications over land ownership and allocation have arisen and some of these matters have resulted in still pending litigation. Differences among themselves have, in part, resulted in failure of the Eastern *Cherokee* to take advantage of certain opportunities for self-advancement held out to all Indians under the Reorganization Act of 1934, although the tribe voted to accept the benefits of the Act. Mr. Blair is being sent to Cherokee with instructions to assist groups in reaching a more harmonious relationship in the interests of the general welfare of the tribe.

Opening of great Smoky Mountain National Park and development of important tourist highways through this area have altered the economic aspects of the community and have given new opportunities to the Indians. Assistance to the Eastern *Cherokee* in the past development of these and other assets will be part of Mr. Blair's assignment.

Dr. Harold W. Foght, who has served as superintendent at Cherokee for the past three years, left the Indian Service September 1, having passed the age of retirement.



Published every Friday during the school year by Haskell Institute, a Government Training School for Indians. Address all communications to the INDIAN LEADER, Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kansas

R. M. KELLEY, *Superintendent* Editor

Allan Shepard, *Printing Instructor* Manager

Subscription, 50 cents a year

ALL MECHANICAL WORK ACCOMPLISHED BY STUDENT-APPRENTICES OF HASKELL INSTITUTE

Entered as second class matter October 2, 1922, at the Post Office at Lawrence, Kansas, under the act of March 3, 1897

NOTES OF INTEREST

FACULTY CHANGES

William Edwards, a transfer from Pierre, South Dakota, has charge of the transportation department.

Miss Angela B. Matteson, teacher of home economics, was transferred from Haskell to "the Navaho capital," Window Rock, New Mexico, September 7.

Louis Shipshe, instructor in painting, and family departed for Window Rock, September 17, also as a result of a transfer.

Miss Louise A. Lukan, of Lawrence, is serving temporarily as teacher of biological science in the home economics department.

Maurice Z. Skelton has been detailed from the commercial department to acting boys' adviser in Mr. King's place.

Kermit E. Opperman, a graduate of Kansas university and Lawrence business college, is assisting on the faculty of the commercial department temporarily.

Kenneth Youngbear, assistant carpenter, temporary, came to Haskell this fall from Toledo, Iowa, where he has a fine record as construction man on the *Winnebago* and *Sac and Fox* reservations.

Maxwell Couper, Arlington, Virginia, has been transferred from mechanic in the department of agriculture, Washington, D. C., to assistant engineer at Haskell.

Arthur D. Harrison, a graduate of East Central teachers college, Adah, Oklahoma, has joined the academic staff as teacher of ninth and tenth grade English.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. King left Haskell August 25 for Eklutna, Alaska, where Mr. King, as principal, will have charge of the government school for Indians and Eskimos. Mr. King received his transfer to this far-northern post after serving a little more than a year as head boys' adviser here.

WINONA HALL

Jane McIntosh left for Tulsa, Oklahoma, to visit her aunt.

Beatrice O'Jibway is confined to the hospital because of illness. We wish her a speedy recovery.

Richanda Cornelius was appointed by the girls' student council to fill the vacancy left by Geneva Luton as officer in Winona hall.

All the new students are now getting accustomed to the school and like it very much. We hope this liking continues throughout the year.

The lower sleeping porch is again occupied by girls after five years of vacancy, due to the enlarged enrollment.—Bernice Chosa and Gladys Hill.

KEOKUK HALL

Keokuk hall is already to start the new year with 175 boys.

Over two-thirds of the boys in our building are here for the first time. The building advisers and matron welcome all the new students and the old students. We all are going to work together for a successful year.

Last Tuesday the boys elected their own lodge officers. The results are as follows: *Lodge 7*—Chairman, Percy Archdale; secretary, Woodrow Goose. *Lodge 8*—Chairman, Henry Cummings; secretary, Lawrence Birdsbill. *Lodge 9*—Chairman, James Anderson; secretary, Paige Royce. *Lodge 10*—Chairman, Jack Reynolds; secretary, Silvie LaFountain. *Lodge 11*—Chairman, Mark Whitehorn; secretary, Joe Toskty. *Lodge 12*—Chairman, Charles Chibity; secretary, Ivan Dancinbull.

OSCEOLA HALL

The students all took in a show last Wednesday night in the auditorium. It was entitled "Africa and the Sahara Desert." It was a good show.

Horse shoe pitching seems to be a good passtime as the pits indicate. There's strong competition there for an amateur.

Robert L. Owen is the agent for the Lawrence Steam laundry. His calling cards hangs on the bulletin with a few artistic touches. See him for cleaning.

Our reception room deserves extra comment as it is now graced with new curtains and lounge covers. This is an ideal place for reading and we'll soon have magazines for it.

We're all settled now and ready for classes and schedules. It wasn't so very hard for the new boys to get around since we have a large number of "ol' heads" residing here. They set the example and the others follow. Our house mother, Mrs. Bertha Aven, has been very busy for the past week getting the rooms all in order.

Our hall was not occupied last summer therefore it accumulated dust which necessitated a general house cleaning. The first Saturday morning inspection found the building spick and span. Ophelia Tillman and Jessie Scott came over to inspect. The girls are invited to come and inspect each Saturday morning so if you haven't much to do come over and see how we live.

The "horse shoe" or campus circle is "no man's land" for smokers. This area was closely watched by the H club last year and it might be watched again this year. The H club's gauntlet may expose a few more "dark horses" if the boys persist in cutting across the campus or smoking within bounds. For further details look up the H club members or try a little jaywalking.

In the recent meeting of all the boys, we were given some very good advice from Mr. Skelton, head boys' adviser. If we follow his advice, we'll get along swell and be a contented group. We were specially advised about our personal appearance. A campus with neatly dressed boys makes an impression that any school would be proud of. The adviser's talk on other subjects was interesting and helpful and from his remarks, we can say that he's a "regular feller." Let's all hope and work for the best this coming school year.—E.M.

POCAHONTAS HALL

Pocahontas hall has her largest enrollment this year, ninety-two girls on September 15.

Libby Botone will be employed at Weavers on the afternoons that the girls are in town shopping.

Katherine Merry and Wilma Victor, both of Oklahoma, have enrolled as freshmen at K. U. this year and are living in our hall.

The Episcopal students held their first meeting in our garden last week when they had a social for the new members of the YPSL.

The girls' student council met and elected their officers for the year; president, Ophelia Tillman, and secretary, Bernice Chosa.

Mrs. Speelman spent the summer in Cherokee, North Carolina, and Miss Louise Blackwolf spent her recess at her home near Watonga, Oklahoma.

Clara Davis writes us from Lapwai, Idaho, where she has work in the hospital; and Ione LeCompte from Seattle, where she has found employment. We should like to hear from all of our alumna.

The announcement of Irene White's marriage to Herman W. Bear on August 20 at Miami, Oklahoma, was received recently. They are now living at the Jicarilla Indian agency, Dulce, New Mexico, where Herman is employed. Happy Days!

TUITION IS CHARGED

In March of this year a circular from Commissioner Collier's office announced that with the beginning of the 1937-38 school year tuition of \$15 per month would be charged for enrollment in the Haskell commercial department. The response to this announcement was a full enrollment, with the usual waiting list, when school opened a few days ago.

This new ruling also affects students enrolling for the first time this year in the vocational department who have completed high school courses at public schools or Indian Service schools other than Haskell.

Students who come under this ruling are also required to work for board and room at assignments made by Haskell authorities in connection with institutional duties. Books and school supplies are included in the \$15 per month tuition.

150th ANNIVERSARY of the CONSTITUTION

BY the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA

A Proclamation

WHEREAS the Constitution of the United States was signed on September 17, 1787, and had by June 21, 1788, been ratified by the necessary number of States and,

WHEREAS George Washington was inaugurated as the first President of the United States on April 30, 1789,

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, hereby designate the period from September 17, 1937, to April 30, 1939, as one of commemoration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the signing and the ratification of the Constitution and of the inauguration of the first President under that Constitution.

In commemorating this period we shall affirm our debt to those who ordained and established the Constitution "in order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity."

We shall recognize that the Constitution is an enduring instrument fit for the governing of a far-flung population of more than one hundred and thirty million, engaged in diverse and varied pursuits, even as it was fit for the governing of a small agrarian Nation of less than four million.

It is therefore appropriate that in the period herein set apart we shall think afresh of the founding of our Government under the Constitution, how it has served us in the past and how in the days to come its principals will guide the Nation ever forward.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this fourth day of July, in the year of Our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-second.

By the President: FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

CORDELL HULL
Secretary of State

ATHLETIC ACTIVITIES

By SLEIGH RUNNER

1937—HASKELL FOOTBALL SCHEDULE—1937

- Sept. 24. Ottawa university at Ottawa, Kansas.*
 Oct. 1. Columbia college at Dubuque, Iowa.*
 Oct. 8. Kansas Wesleyan at Salina, Kansas.
 Oct. 16. Omaha university at Omaha, Nebraska.
 Oct. 22. Baker university at Haskell.*
 Oct. 29. Midland college at Fremont, Nebraska.*
 Nov. 5. Southwestern college at Winfield, Kansas.*
 Nov. 11. McPherson college at Haskell.
 Nov. 25. Missouri Valley college at Marshall, Missouri.
 *Night games.

HASKELL GRID PRACTICE STARTED

Getting underway at the opening of school classes, September 7, Coach John Carmody's little band of fiery redskins of the gridiron, numbering forty some candidates, swung into snappy practice sessions under a broiling September sun in preparation for their gruelling 9-game schedule.

Heading Carmody's football pack are a scant four-some of 1936 letter winners. This list includes Homer Folsom, Mackey Kenyon, William Washington and Lloyd Yellowhorse. Around these veterans Coach Carmody and his chief aide, Harry "Ham-bone" Jones, will attempt to groom such 1936 squad men as Eli Christy, Dess Neal, Marion Miller, Solon Hill, Joe Berger and Benjamin Shoemake for varsity play.

Coming up from the high school ranks the little Haskell skipper can look to Spencer Fire, John Granbois, Henry Pemma and Harry Wilson as candidates who will be in the front line for varsity recognition. John Leeper, Roy Marlowe, Pat Mackey, Raymond McClure, Frank Hitchens, Acey Redleaf and George Ogden are back in the harness again and rarin' to make the first string or bust.

Close to an even dozen promising freshmen candidates reported for duty in the opening drills whose weights range from 135 pounds to 230 pounds of bone and muscle. Outstanding in this group who have flashed signs of possible varsity material are Allen Dougherty, fullback, 230 pounds; Cedric Notafraid, tackle, 205 pounds; James Real Bird, tackle, 158 pounds; Sterling Big Bear, back; Wilmer Williams and Guy Hansen, ends; Benedict Grant, center; and Raymond Gawhega and George Holloway.

With this material at their disposal for the construction of a Haskell Indian football representative the local coaching staff members are balancing themselves on the old fence of pre-season predictions without leaning to one side for any length of time. Head coach Carmody, however, is well-pleased with the spirit and determination of the squad to date and if the candidates develop at a rapid clip the 1937 Haskell juggernaut might cause Ottawa U down to Missouri Valley college a heap bit of trouble.

Exhaustless energy will carry one forward despite wrong thinking, but the right and logical way to do a thing will get one to the point with half the effort and at twice the speed.—William Feather.

SHORTS FROM LOCAL SPORTS

HASKELL COACHING STAFF: The Haskell Indian Institute coaching staff of 1936 remains intact with the retention of John F. Carmody as head coach, Harry Jones as assistant coach, and Newton Rose as high school coach. At this time the coaches are busy sending their charges through brief fundamental drills each evening, besides getting the boys familiar with one or two plays.

* * *

JUS' POPPIN' OFF: Gone also is Sterling "Spud" Meredith, master custodian and student manager of the Haskell athletic equipment room and athletic teams for the past ?? years, who received his sheepskin last spring. . . Joe "Carlisle" Tucker, annual Haskell football candidate, is back in the fold for a crack at varsity competition. . . Five of the nine Haskell grid games are night affairs. Haskell is a pioneer in the art of playing under the arcs. . . Walter Roe "Sparky" Hamilton, rubber man of Haskell boxing, donned the moleskins this week to join the high school clan.

* * *

PLAYING ON THE DIAMOND: The past summer baseball and softball constituted the major portion of the athletic program for the boys and girls remaining at Haskell. . . Joe Anderson, that loquacious Haskell Jayhawker, organized a baseball nine early in the summer to engage a few teams from surrounding towns, only to disband after defeats, run out of players and increasing heat waves made life too "miserable" for the Haskell "manager". . . To turn Ray Shawa loose on the ball lot meant an afternoon of humorous entertainment for the fans. His catching behind the plate surprised even his nearest associates. . . The home run record of Babe Ruth for one month which was shattered by Rudy York, a big *Choctaw* Indian with the Detroit Tigers, was of great interest to all baseball fans especially members of his race.

* * *

From the football strongholds of opponents of the Haskell Indians comes one "bear story" after another, some pleasing to the local fan others not so hot! For instance out of the Ottawa tepee leaks the news that Coach Godlove has more than a good dozen seasoned vets to throw at the Braves one week from tonight in their tussle down at Ottawa. Up at Dubuque Coach Johnny Niemiec was greeted by a squad of 30 candidates. K-Wesleyan has 14 letter men around which Coach Mackie says he will form the nucleus of a last place Kansas conference team—six times in the past 10 years the Coyotes have won the conference title. The Wildcats of Baker are reluctant in issuing press dope on their grid activities but have been under strenuous workouts daily for two weeks. No news from Midland. Down at Southwestern 19 letter men cheered Coach Cooper to no small end. A letter man for every position is available for the Builders this fall. McPherson under a new coach, Pierce Astle formerly at Kansas City Junior college, boasts of a turnout of 50 candidates, of which number 15 are lettermen. Missouri Valley college hopes are high with 11 lettermen in a turnout of 44. It is the largest and best looking Viking squad in years.

The Haskell Indians of 1937 will blossom out in their first football game of the season fully attired in new grid togs. The school colors purple and gold will prevail. Get ready for that Ottawa trip next Friday night and see for yourself.

* * *

Gone from the 1936 Haskell grid machine are Kenneth and Roy House, Delos Botone, John Carney, Luther Deere, Bernard Gregnon, Forrest Jones, Dana Knight, Floyd Queton, George H. Smith, Robert Summers and Louis Williams, all letter men. The loss of these twelve lettermen is a heavy loss and one that will be keenly felt when the football wars roll around this fall for the local Braves.

* * *

INDIAN COACHES: William "Lone Star" Dietz, former Haskell coach 1929-30-31-32, is head coach at Albright college, Reading, Pennsylvania. . . Gustavus Welch, former Haskell coach 1933-34, now at American university, D. C. . . Tom Stidham, member of the undefeated 1926 Haskell team, and since then assistant coach at Northwestern U and Oklahoma goes into his first year as head coach at the Sooner school.

* * *

The University of Omaha, Haskell's No. 4 football date, goes into early season grid action by meeting up with North Dakota State at Fargo tonight. Sid Hartman of Nebraska, assisted by Johnny Baker of Southern California, are the head men of the Omaha football class. Omaha has a heavy 8-game schedule that lists North and South Dakota State colleges, Morning-side (Homecoming), Haskell, Bradley, South Dakota, Wayne and Iowa Teachers, in that order.

* * *

SUMMER VISITORS: Former Haskell lettermen who made brief calls on the campus this summer included the names of Pete Shepherd, Sapulpa, Oklahoma, football; Simon Durant, Carson City, Nevada, baseball and basketball; Lonnie R. Bullis, Fort Apache, Arizona, baseball; Jack White, Muskogee, Oklahoma, football, basketball, track and baseball; and Johnny White, Stillwater, Oklahoma, basketball.

GREGNON IN CAR WRECK

Gloom was cast over the Haskell football camp when news of the serious automobile accident involving Bernard Gregnon, 1936 football and basketball letter winner, reached the Institute from Wisconsin.

Gregnon was being banked upon as a sure starter on the Haskell "11" this fall and a cinch for a basketball berth on John Carmody's court "5". His presence will be greatly missed on these two teams.

The big *Menominee* was elected president of the "H" club for the ensuing year and was to have held an office in the student council organization besides entering his second and final year in the business department.

1936 HASKELL GRID SCHEDULE AND RESULTS

Sept. 25.	Ottawa university at Haskell.	Won: 3 to 0
Oct. 9.	Bethany college at Haskell.	Tie: 6 to 6
Oct. 16.	St. Benedict's college at Atchison.	Lost: 0 to 25
Oct. 23.	K. S. T. C. of Emporia at Emporia.	Lost: 0 to 41
Oct. 31.	I. S. T. C. at Cedar Falls, Iowa.	Lost: 0 to 21
Nov. 7.	K. S. C. of Fort Hays at Hays.	Lost: 0 to 13
Nov. 11.	St. Ambrose college at Davenport.	Lost: 6 to 21
Nov. 26.	Okla. City university at Okla. City.	Lost: 0 to 18

ADDITIONAL NOTES OF INTEREST

Townsley Hare, a former Haskell Jayhawk, is employed as assistant cook.

Mr. Staples, a member of the Indian Arts and Crafts board, was an interested visitor at Haskell during the week.

A group of Indian dancers with the Ringling Brothers circus called at the school during the stay of that organization in Lawrence September 9. Among them were former Sherman and Phoenix students.

Students returning this fall found their favorite eating place, the "shack," all dolled up with smart looking new booths for their convenience. The booths are finished in natural color and add greatly to the attractiveness of the shack.

During the latter part of August the following maidens "came to the aid of the party" when they folded the first fall issue (6,500 copies) of Mr. Beatty's "Indian Education," scheduled for distribution a few days later from Washington, D. C. The job was neatly and speedily done and helped the Haskell printery in meeting the dead-line for the job: Bernice Chosa, Jane McIntosh, Sophie Archambeau, Madge Skinner, Delphine Waters, Jane Starr, Joyce Redeagle and Mary Anne Irving.

MAKING EXCUSES

Making excuses has become so common with many people as to take on the semblance of a business. If you ask them why they did not keep an engagement, why they did not pay the bill when it was due, why they were here and not there, they were ready with a smooth apology.

It is said of Benjamin Franklin that he had his trials with men of this kind. He was so punctual, so upstanding, so honorable himself, that he could scarcely tolerate them. After his experiences with not a few of them, he was led to say that he found the person who was good at excuses was good for nothing else. His estimate of excuse-makers was not overdrawn. They cannot be counted on. They are untrustworthy. Their word is anything but as good as their bond. They juggle with the truth. They play tricks with their time, their honor, their word. They do not esteem the embarrassment and the disappointment others are occasioned. The only thing that counts with them is their comfort. They will not hurry or break away from a friend to accommodate any one. The last persons to be inconvenienced are themselves.

The habit of making excuses is a vice, and it does not keep house by itself. It has companions, and, as innocent as it may at first seem, it almost immediately begins to undermine personal morality. The perpetration of excuses is an assault upon veracity, honesty, conviction, integrity, determination, and the whole round of many qualities. It may seem plausible enough, and a bit humorous at times, but it strikes at the heart of strength of character.

Was Pope right or was he not when said that "an excuse is worse and more terrible than a lie; for an excuse is a lie guarded?"—Exchange.

The Leader to your address for one year, 50 cents.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS ANNOUNCED

The United States Civil Service Commission has announced open competitive examinations as follows:

Associate medical officer, \$3,200 a year, for general practice and for various special branches.

Engineer, and senior, associate, and assistant engineer, \$2,600 to \$4,200 a year.

Associate dentist, \$3,200 a year, Veterans' Administration, U. S. Public Health Service, and Indian Field Service.

HEADS UP

Have we not all had the experience, when we have seen a person stand very straight or walk smartly with head up, of involuntarily following his example? Up go our heads, and our shoulders straighten. We take deep breaths and assume a good posture.

It is said that when foreigners of the peasant class arrive in New York, one of the first things they notice is the fearless, upright, independent way the people of the western hemisphere walk. And soon even the most downtrodden newcomer begins to feel his own worth. He straightens, loses his servility, looks directly into people's eyes. He gains in his own selfrespect.

Sometimes, feeling our insignificance, we wonder what just one person's acts amount to. After all, they seem to sum up to very little. But when we are so tempted to let our own insignificance interfere with our doing all that we can, let us remember what just one person's example of sitting or standing straight has done for us.

Let us not forget that we all have influence, and we all create an atmosphere. Let us see to it that our influence is on the side of uplift courage, and good cheer.—Selected.

SPECULATION AND FRIENDSHIP

Looking backward, it seems to me that every time I have invested money in an enterprise conducted by a friend I have lost it.

I recall only one exception, and that exception is very important, because I made ten times as much out of that venture as I have lost in the others.

My first savings were lost almost twenty-five years ago in a new publishing enterprise in which I had great confidence because I knew the man who was editor. My admiration for him was justified since he later became editor of one of the three most successful magazines in the country.

I lost only a few hundred at first, but later I reached the point where I lost thousands in single speculations. In each instance, and I recall three distinctly, I had absolute confidence in the integrity and intelligence of my adviser. I could have pulled out early with a fraction of my final loss, but it did not seem sporting to ditch a friend before he had been given every chance to show what he could do.

From my experience, I should be at a loss to advice anyone how to proceed in the business of making small savings grow into something worthwhile. Within reason we should all be trimmed occasionally, and the worse we are trimmed the better we should like it.

The majority of people should not speculate at all and few should speculate with more than half their

savings. Theodore Price says that the appetite for taking a chance is universal, and adds to the spice and joy of life. But he warns that it may be abused, and those who recognize its existence should be careful to avoid surrendering themselves unreservedly to its urge. Mr. Price should know whereof he speaks because he has made and lost millions in speculation in cotton in past years. In later years he has preferred writing and editing to speculation.

To those who cannot resist speculation, Mr. Price suggests an analogy drawn from engineering practice. The builders of bridges and skyscrapers calculate the maximum conceivable strain, and then add a liberal margin for safety.

That should be the rule of every prudent speculator. It is the only way to speculate without running the risk of losing everything. The speculator must take his losses philosophically and learn to regard them as inevitable. He should probably avoid the counsel of friends, because he will put too much dependence in their judgment and too little in his own.—William Feather.

THOSE WHO HAVE "SPRUUTZ"

Every employer rejoices when he finds persons who have technical ability and willingness to give of their best, but it is when he discovers someone who has what the Germans call "Spruutz" that he knows he is beloved of the gods.

"Spruutz" is an untranslatable word which means even more than "It" means to us. It is an indefinable something that lifts one into the realm of perfection. It is that which makes the artisan change into the true artist. It is something that belongs naturally to the individual. It cannot be added by education. It is that which makes people exclaim "he's a natural"—meaning that he was created to do that particular job better than anyone else can do it.

A perfect technical performance may leave us cold, but the same performance by someone with "spruutz" excites our enthusiasm. Such a person gives warmth, color, speed, idealism to an organization. His coming is like the turning on of heat in a cold room or the liberation of light in a room that is dark.—Shining Lines.

S. G. REYNOLDS

The *Leader* has been advised of the death of S. G. Reynolds on May 29 at his home in Billings, Montana, at the age of 69 years. Mr. Reynolds was a native of Michigan but had been a resident of Billings for more than forty years. He was an expert banker and a successful business man. He was the personal choice of President Theodore Roosevelt who appointed him United States Indian agent for the Crow Indians and he served in that capacity from 1902 to 1910, two full terms, with much credit. He declined further service in that capacity to return to business pursuits. During the depression he was receiver of three banks at the same time. He was a K. of P. and a high degree Mason. He is survived by his widow, one son and three daughters.

¶ It is better to say, "This one thing I do," than to say, "These forty things I dabble in."—Selected.