

# INDIAN GIRLS - PAST AND PRESENT



"A YOUTHFUL NURSE"



MODERN INDIAN GIRLS BASKET MAKERS



A PRESENT-DAY INDIAN GIRL



AN INDIAN GIRL AT HOME



AN INDIAN MOTHER AND HER BABY

The Indian girl is progressing in accordance with the example set by her white sisters. Indeed, it is a question whether the Indian girls of the present give far less thought to fashions in dress than do feminine members of the white race. Similarly they are not exercised over suffrage and they do not place such stress on the development of musical accomplishments.

But, on the contrary, the twentieth century Indian girls are devoting their energies to a mastery of cooking and sewing and the other essentials of successful home-making to which, in the estimation of some old-fashioned folks, the white girls of the period are giving all too little attention. At the same time, many of the red-skin belles are not content to ignore the social accomplishments which are supposed to enhance the attractiveness of modern young women.

Every person is forced to admit of the wisdom and benefits of the "white man's education" for some Indians. The remarkable life stories of some of the self-made Indians who have, after acquiring the white man's book learning, adopted the white man's mode of life, amply attest the success of the transformation in individual cases.

Even at the outset of her career in the conventional environment of the age the Indian girl has many advantages over her brother who completes his education at the same time. It is not infrequently happens that a young man of Indian blood graduates with honors from some Indian school only to find no opportunities awaiting him commensurate with his ability. Small wonder that in some instances the young men revert to the ideals and mode of life of their forefathers.

There is little doubt that one explanation of the success which so many twentieth century Indian girls are making in various fields of endeavor is found in the heritage of good health, which has come to them from generations of healthful ancestors, and the influence of their own early training and out-door life. Particularly would this explanation account for the splendid constitutions possessed by so many Indian girls and which have stood them in good stead in many exacting vocations, for instance, in nursing.



MEMBERS OF THE RICHEST OF SAVAGE TRIBES



INDIAN GIRL LEARNING LAUNDRY WORK AT CARLSLE SCHOOL

waiting her. She will never have any difficulty in obtaining a well-paid position in domestic service, for the instructors at our Indian schools have more applications than they can accept from responsible families eager to secure competent Indian girls as household helpers. Some of the applicants even suggest the possibility of adopting a young Indian girl if one be found to fulfill expectations.

School teaching is another vocation which opens to the educated Indian girl a future that is virtually closed to the redskins of the sterner sex. There are in the United States a large and constantly increasing number of Indian schools, and it is primary grade schools for the education of the younger Indian children on the reservations, and it is coming about that almost all of the teachers in these schools are Indian young women who have qualified for the work at Carlisle or other schools and by courses in normal schools. Indeed the success of great numbers of these young Indian women school teachers in earning their livelihood by brain work while so many of the Indian young men of the period must depend upon manual labor for their earnings emphasizes as does nothing else the change that has come about in the status of Indian women. It is, under such circumstances, a complete reversal of conditions over those that obtained in the long ago when the Indian women were compelled to do all of the hard labor, whereas the men were responsible only for the lighter tasks, or, mayhap, devoted themselves exclusively to warfare and the chase.

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In the old days the Indian girls accepted at tender age the traditional lot of Indian women—that of pack horse, and it was nothing unusual in the average Indian camp to see wee girls tottering along with bundles of wood, etc., almost as large as themselves. This condition yet obtains to a considerable extent, although it is not so universal as formerly. The capacity of the Indian girls for hard work, however, finds daily exemplification in every walk of life which they have entered. Incidentally, it may be mentioned that whatever influence civilization may exert upon the young woman in whose veins courses Indian blood she never seems to lose that love of ornaments and bright colors which characterizes all children of the wilderness and which the Indian girl will let drop out in her later-day costumes, even though they be fashioned in accordance with the most conventional modes.

## Brought Them Together

One Subject for Which Body of Women Resolutely Abandoned Other Topics of Conversation.

Elizabeth Jordan, who has just finished a play, the second act of which is held in a beauty parlor, was talking the other day about women beauty parlor and conversation.

There are a good many things that a good many women are interested in," she said. "But there is just one universally appealing topic."

"There is one subject of conversation that will draw every woman's attention. She'll forget everything else in the world to discuss it."

"It is the problem of how to lose weight!"

"To illustrate my conviction, I'll tell you a story. This actually happened: "One day last winter I was at a dinner where there were fifteen or twenty other women guests. When we went to the drawing room after dinner, leaving the men to their cigars, it happened that all the women but myself and one other got into one corner of the room, and I and one fellow-guest were left alone. I've forgotten why, but that's the way it was."

"We were talking of a subject in which we were both interested, and were very having a beautiful time. But it occurred to the hostess that one or both of us might feel neglected. So she called out, from the other side of the room:

"Why, Miss Jordan, what are you and Mrs. Blank talking about all by yourselves?"

"Mrs. Blank is telling me how she lost ten pounds," I replied.

"Well, you ought to have seen the center rush! Every woman in the room made a wild dash for us. The eyes of every woman were all slight with eagerness. And from every woman's throat burst the one impressioned word: "How?"

## Temperance

### ODD FACTS OF TEMPERANCE

Definition is Moderate Use of Things That Are Useful and Total Omission of Harmful Ones.

One of the most pointed and effective temperance addresses delivered by men of science in the United States was given recently at the Teachers Institute of Delaware county, Ohio, by Prof. Thomas C. Blaisdell of Lansing. His definition of temperance is especially striking. He says: "Temperance is the moderate use of those things that are helpful, and the total omission of those things that are harmful."

The professor declares that every man should beware of even the moderate use of liquor for five principal reasons:

- First—it threatens the physical structure of the body.
- Second—it decreases the capacity for work.
- Third—it lowers the mental ability and degenerates the morals.
- Fourth—it greatly lessens the chance for health and long life.
- Fifth—it causes a man's aims to be visited on his children and his grandchildren.

The professor asked this question: Why are the working men who drink discriminated against by employers? He then proceeded to answer his own question. He said that alcohol, even in moderate quantities, decreases the capacity for muscular and mental work, obliterating part of the field of consciousness, and abolishing a certain collateral train of thought. Experiments in committing lines from Shakespeare shows that two glasses of beer each day for two years results in a loss of working capacity of the mind from 25 to 40 per cent, and lessens the capacity of the memory to about 70 per cent.

In New Orleans, when the last cholera epidemic broke out, there were 6,000 cases reported before a single man of temperance habits took the disease. In France, in sections where there are no vineyards, there are 35 out of every 1,000 who die of tuberculosis. In the sections where the vineyards are plentiful, 108 out of every 1,000 die of tuberculosis.

Ten alcoholic families were taken account of producing 57 children. Only ten of the number were normal. Ten non-alcoholic families were taken, producing 61 children. Fifty-four of the number were normal, a proportion of 89 to 17.

The entire address of Prof. Blaisdell forms a valuable addition to the many pronouncements of science on the alcohol evil.

### WHY SOME MEN SEE DOUBLE

Muscles of the Eyeballs of Drunkards Are Temporarily Paralyzed, Says a Scientific Writer.

A scientific writer has given his opinion why drunken men see double. In the first place it is essential that the "elevated" party must have two good eyes. No amount of liquor would make a one-eyed man see two naut dollars where only one exists. When we wish to see distinctly we adjust the eyes by converging them more or less so that the image falls upon the sensitive point of the retina. If the object is too far off to enable us to get a distinct image in either eye the eyes are so constructed that they can bring the object nearer, or we can, by contracting the eye muscles, bring the retina nearer the lens, thus getting a clear sight of the object.

Both eyes may be moved either upward or downward or to the right or to the left, but it is impossible to direct one of them upward and the other downward. If we converge the eyes so that the two images fall on the sensitive point of the corresponding retinas we get in the brain a sharp image. If, however, from any cause we are not able to move the eyeballs so as to have this image fall squarely on the retina we see double.

This seeing double can be caused by temporary or permanent paralysis of the muscles of the eyeballs. For permanent paralysis there may be any one of several causes. Excessive use of alcohol or tobacco will produce temporary paralysis. But the influence of strong drink the controlling muscles of the eye, like others of the body, are not under command, hence some drunken men stagger in their walk and others see double.

### WILBUR WRIGHT ON ALCOHOL

Does Not Use It Himself and Believes That Other People Could Dispense With Its Use.

Another testimony added to the many given in favor of temperance by the world's efficient men, comes from Wilbur Wright, the aviator, who, for his wonderful success in aerial navigation, has been called "The King of the Air." The editor of L'Ettoile Bleue, an anti-alcohol paper published in Paris, recently asked the great air navigator to state his attitude towards alcoholic drinks. Because a man has need of all his self-control and of all his mental clearness in the management of such a complicated machine as an airship, the editor was curious to know what he drank. The following statement forwarded in reply by Mr. Wright, shows his uncompromising attitude toward the use of alcohol: "In answer to your letter of the 11th, it is true that I never make use of alcohol, because I believe that it can do me no good, and I believe that most people would find themselves better off if they did not take it."

## WHO'S WHO-AND WHY

### NEW MAYOR ON THE LID



"Corrupt and contented" no longer describes the condition of Philadelphia. The new administration of Mayor Blankenburg is purifying the city and vice is already on the run, seeking cover.

The other Sunday for the first time in 30 years the saloons of the city were closed and all of Philadelphia from center to circumference was as dry as a bone. Not only were the saloons closed, but even the unincorporated clubs shut their doors, and the various speak-easies, of which there are more than 1,000 in the city, were in the main as quiet as a graveyard. The few that opened were promptly raided. The doom of the speak-easies has been sounded in Philadelphia, for not only is the administration opposed to their existence, but the brewers and licensed saloonkeepers are also making war on them and soon their names will be only a memory.

But the reform administration of Mayor Blankenburg has gone further, and disreputable resorts of all kinds are under the ban. Fully 600 of these vile dens have already closed their doors and their proprietors are looking for quarters in other cities. The gambling joints also have put up their shutters, and the man has to be well posted to find a place where he can buck the tiger.

The closing of saloons, however, on Sunday has given offense to a large German element, which consider the use of beer as much a right on Sunday as upon week days, and they feel particularly displeased because it is a German who is depriving them of what they consider their rights. But the mayor's position has been taken, and from now until the end of his administration it is his determination to make Philadelphia one of the best governed cities in the land and one of the cleanest morally.

### FRENCH CHIEF WITH TAFT

President Taft's efforts to secure the ratification of arbitration treaties with France and Great Britain was the special theme of an official speech made recently by President Fallieres at the New Year's reception to the diplomatic corps at the Elysee palace in Paris. There was a large attendance of diplomats at the function, among them being Robert Bacon, the American ambassador.

Sir Francis L. Bertie, the British ambassador and dean of the diplomatic corps, presented to the French executive the New Year felicitations of the foreign representatives. He declared that he and the other members of the corps felt certain that France would continue to be a powerful aid in every work having in view the progress of civilization. He added that this permitted the hope that the generous initiative of the president of the United States in favor of the extension of arbitration to international questions would be productive of larger results during the coming year.



"The countries we represent," continued Sir Francis, "know that they are sure to find in France a powerful auxiliary with which to obtain these results."

Responding, President Fallieres assured the diplomats that France would labor in behalf of progress. France, he said, already could with modest claim her part in the initiatives that have been taken and from which civilization is reaping benefits.

"Like you, Mr. Ambassador," the President continued, "we congratulate ourselves that we have seen during the past year the president of the United States give his precious adhesion to the principle of arbitration. It may be repeated that the application of this principle will determine for men and things a decisive method for the pacific solution of international differences."

### IS HEAD OF POSTAL BANKS



Theodore L. Weed, chief clerk of the postoffice department and Postmaster General Hitchcock's principal executive assistant in the management of the department, has been appointed director of the postal savings system at \$5,000 a year. He will assume his duties immediately.

The extraordinary development of the postal savings system caused Mr. Hitchcock to organize a special bureau to take up the work.

Mr. Weed was appointed to the government service from Connecticut in 1898.

Mr. Hitchcock predicts that before the end of the current fiscal year the postal savings deposits will exceed \$50,000,000 and that the system not only will be self-sustaining but a source of profit to the government. Already the deposits have reached a total in excess of \$15,000,000.

Of the four important offices that opened for business August 1 last, Chicago on November 30, the date of the last available statistics, led with deposits of \$577,842, New York being second with \$411,769. Boston third with \$192,464 and St. Louis fourth with \$119,606.

Preparations now are being made to establish postal banks in about 40,000 fourth-class postoffices that do a money-order business.

### GOVERNOR ENGAGED TO MARRY

Robert Perkins Bass, governor of Hampshire, is engaged to be married to Miss Edith Bird, daughter of Charles S. Bird of East Walpole, and a granddaughter of the late Francis W. Bird. She is well known in the Norfolk Hunt club and for her exploits in the hunting field. For the last two or three years she has made her home in New York. She is a brilliant conversationalist and a young woman of striking personality.

Mr. Bass is the first public primary governor of New Hampshire. He was nominated in 1910 over Bertram Ellis of Keene in a state-wide primary in which the old organization supported Ellis and the so-called Progressives, who had grown up around the Winston Churchill candidacy, voted for Bass. He was elected in November, 1910. He was one of the speakers at the recent meeting of Progressive Republicans in Tremont Temple, in Boston, with George L. Record of New Jersey and Gifford Pinchot of New York. It is understood that Governor Bass is likely to represent the east as the vice-presidential nominee on the ticket in the event the Progressives control the next Republican convention.



Mr. Bass has long been interested in forestry and is president of the New Hampshire Forestry association. Through his efforts in no small part is due the acquisition by the state of the Crawford Notch. He is a brother of John Foster Bass, the celebrated war correspondent. Robert P. Bass was born in Chicago September 1, 1873; graduated from Harvard in the class of 1894, and from the Harvard law school two years later. His home is at Peterboro, N. H.

Strange. Mrs. Hignup—How was the charity call? Mrs. Blase—All right, but it's a wonder they made anything when you consider the small amount they spent on it. Their expenses were actually less than their receipts.—Puck.

Agreed at Last. "I wish I were an ostrich," said Hicks angrily, as he tried to eat one of his wife's biscuits, and couldn't. "I wish you were," returned Mrs. Hicks. "I'd get a few feathers for you."