

# YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT

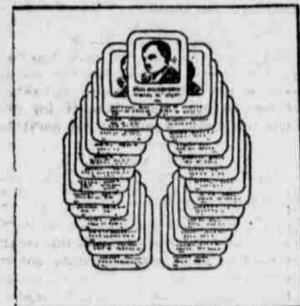
## A SEARCH FOR NATIONS.

The nation politicians would like to obtain—Nomination.  
 The one that a king is certain to gain—Coronation.  
 The nation for those who rise to rebel—Insurrection.  
 The one to avoid if you wish to keep well—Contamination.  
 The nation for him who laughs loud and long—Cackination.  
 The one for those men who plot to do wrong—Machination.  
 The nation for those with hearts full of sorrow—Resignation.  
 The one for the man who delays till tomorrow—Procrastination.  
 The nation for those who are weak in the head—Hallucination.  
 The one that all pupils most certainly dread—Examination.  
 The nation for pests of all kinds—Extermination.  
 The one the irresolute should seek till he finds—Determination.  
 The nation to which the fanciful go—Imagination.  
 The one where an actor may make a good show—Impersonation.  
 The one that for teachers is certainly meant—Explanation.  
 A nation for those who darkness shun—Illumination.  
 The one we shall reach when our journey is done—Destination.  
 The nation for him who the highest point gains—Culmination.  
 The one for the man who the Sabbath profanes—Profanation.  
 The one where amazement and fright may be seen—Consternation.  
 The nation to which I now have come—Termination.

## INSTRUCTIVE GAME OF CARDS

Great Deal of Useful Information May Be Obtained in Pleasant Form of Entertainment.

A game which is both entertaining and instructive is that devised by a Florida man. The rules of the game may vary and are of minor importance, the feature of the novelty lying in the character of the cards. These are numbered from 1 to 100, the one with the highest number bearing the likeness of a military leader of a nation and the others bearing the images of officers of the army of such leader, graduated according to the numerical values of the cards. Certain high-numbered cards are also lettered to further complicate the game. Besides the high cards are lower ones with pictures of private soldiers on them. In playing the game, which may be one of several popular games in which ordinary playing cards are usually employed, the higher values



Each Card Has Different Value. are represented by the higher officers, instead of by meaningless kings, queen and jacks. In this way a great deal of useful information can be absorbed in an easy and pleasant form of entertainment.

## COMPASS PLANT AIDS MANY

Vegetable Growing on Prairies of North America Is of Great Value to Wanderer.

The compass plant grows in the prairies of western north America, and, as its name indicates, is of great value to the wanderer. It is a dwarf variety of the aster, is perennial, attains usually a height of three feet six inches and has a head of yellow flowers. The help it renders the traveler arises from the fact that the long leaves at the base of the stem, which are placed, not flat, as in plants generally, but in a vertical position, present their edges north and south.

The peculiar propensity of the foliage of this plant is attributed to the fact that both surfaces of its leaves display an equal receptivity for light. All the other known varieties of its class are characterized by the presence, on the lower surface of their leaves, of from twice to three as many respiratory vessels as are contained on the upper surface, which is therefore the most sensitive of the two to the influence of light.

But both surfaces of the compass plant are clothed alike, with an epidermis exceptionally receptive of light; and the same instinct of its leaves that prompts them to require an equal distribution of light upon either surface causes them to assume a vertical position, and to point their edges due north and south.

Travelers, on dark nights, are said to feel the edges of the leaves to ascertain the points of the compass, when no means are available for helping them on their way.

## THE BITE.



"I've found a nice apple,"  
 Said Polly to Paul,  
 "And you'd better have some  
 Before I eat it all.  
 Set your mouth open wide,  
 Push the apple in tight,  
 And bite a tre-men-dous,  
 E-nor-mous big bite."

The apple was small  
 And the opening wide,  
 And the mouth of young Paul  
 Most elastic inside.  
 Sweet Polly declared  
 The result was all right—  
 But he got the apple  
 And she got the bite!

## TWO VERY NOVEL ILLUSIONS

Difficult to Believe That Two Figures Are Same Size and that Lines Are Parallel.

1. Things are not what they seem. It is difficult, even after measurement



Same Size.

to believe that these figures are of the same size. But they will stand, the test of the ruler.

2. A Parallel Freak.  
 Here is another curious illusion: The four straight lines are parallel,



Parallel Freak.

but the divergent "herring bone" lines distract the eye.

## COLLEGE A TEACHING MACHINE

President Wilson of Princeton Says Modern Institution Is No Longer a Boarding School.

The college having determined, wisely enough, some generation or two ago, not to be any longer a boarding school, has resolved itself, writes President Wilson of Princeton, into a mere teaching machine, with the necessary lecture rooms and laboratories attached, and sometimes a few dormitories, which it regards as desirable but not indispensable, and has resigned into the hands of the undergraduates themselves the whole management of their life outside the classroom; and not only its management, but also the setting up of all its machinery of every kind—as much as they please—and the constitution of its whole environment, so that teachers and pupils are not members of one university body, but constitute two bodies sharply distinguished—and the undergraduate body the more highly organized and independent of the two. They parley with one another, but they do not live with one another, and it is much easier for the influence of the highly organized and very self-conscious undergraduate body to penetrate the faculty than it is for the influence of the faculty to permeate the undergraduates.

It was inevitable it should turn out so in the circumstances. I do not wonder that the consequences were not foreseen and that the whole development has crept upon us almost unawares. But the consequences have been very important and very far-reaching. It is easy now to see that if you leave undergraduates entirely to themselves, to organize their own lives while in college as they please—and organize it in some way they must if thus cast adrift—that life, and not the deeper interests of the university, will presently dominate their thoughts, their imaginations, their favorite purposes. And not only that. The work of administering this complex life, with all its organizations and independent interests, successfully absorbs the energies, the initiative, the planning and originating powers of the best men among the undergraduates. It is no small task. It would tax and absorb older men; and only the finer, more spirited, more attractive, more original and effective men are fitted for it or equal to it, while leadership goes by gifts of personality as well as by ability.

## Names of Dutch Homes.

A recent traveler in that land of dikes and windmills has been at pains to make notes of the names bestowed by the Dutch merchants upon their country houses. Here are a few examples translated: "Our Contentment," "Joy and Peace," "Leisure and Happiness," "My Desire Is Satisfied," "Friends and Quiet," "My Wife and I," "Not So Bad."

# The First Navajo Indian Fair

## The Red Man's Love of Contest in the White Man's Game

by Frank Staplin



NAVJO PRIZE WINNER, NAJIVO BLANKET

## PARTIAL LIST EXHIBITS.

General Exhibits	290
Corn Exhibits	185
Wheat Exhibits	73
Oats Exhibits	47
Melon Exhibits	90
Squash Exhibits	72
Pumpkin Exhibits	31
Potato Exhibits	30
Alfalfa Exhibits	24
Alfalfa Seed Exhibits	5
Bean Exhibits	203
Teams of Work Horses	60
Saddle Horses	45
Pretty Babies	60
Native Blankets	230
Germantown Blankets	25

AN EVENT of so much importance that in the future it may be looked back upon as a milestone marking the beginning of a new era in the progress of the southwest was the first Navajo fair, which was held at Shiprock Agency, New Mexico, recently.

At Shiprock the past six years has been a period of preparation, a struggle for a position of advantage from which the ignorance and superstition of a barbarous people might be attacked and the influences which have fettered them might be obliterated, so that, freed from its bondage, the Navajo race might take its place among the useful and beneficial elements of the nation, contributing its share toward the industry and enjoying its proportion of the advantages embraced in the common stock.

How successful this preparation for and beginning of their civilization has been is soon apparent to the observer who visits Shiprock, becomes acquainted with the superintendent and his assistants and realizes what they are achieving.

How important the civilization of the Navajo is to that section of the country is also apparent when it is considered that there are some 20,000 of them scattered over a reservation in New Mexico, Arizona and Utah, which contains a larger area than all the New England states and includes thousands of acres of fine agricultural, mineral and timber lands, and is almost completely underlaid with coal. The increase of their productivity means an increase in the output of the southwest. Their education and permanent settlement upon small homesteads will leave a large surplus of land to be sold to white settlers. Thus the work being carried on at Shiprock has many points which commend it to the people who are interested in the development of that section.

The holding of a fair this fall was not decided upon until about two weeks before it was held, and when the decision was reached it was so late in the season that it was necessary to arrange for it at once, thus less than two weeks' notice was given the Navajos by means of Indian police and messengers—barely time to gather up what they had on hand and bring it in without any preparation or opportunity to gather or make anything especially for exhibition.

Under these circumstances the amount and quality of the exhibits displayed was no less than remarkable. The extent to which they responded to the call to bring in their products was a surprise to Major Shelton, the Indian agent for this reservation, himself. He knew that they could and would make a very creditable showing.

Two hundred and ninety general exhibits were received and displayed, while several others arrived too late to be accepted. These exhibits contained from five to 60 articles each. Agricultural products formed the chief part of the exhibition, but by no means all, as the famous Navajo blanket was there in many styles and sizes, beautiful silver jewelry of various and unique designs, old blankets of great value, a few buffalo robes, valuable pieces of bead work and dozens of other products and curios, ancient and modern. Besides these general exhibits there was the live stock show, in which horses, milch cows, sheep and goats were numerous.

The sports consisted of foot races (the longest one five and one-half miles, in which 12 entered and four finished), horse races, games and amusements. Each evening the Navajos provided their own amusement by participating in several of their ancient sacred dances, which were both interesting and entertaining to the visitors.

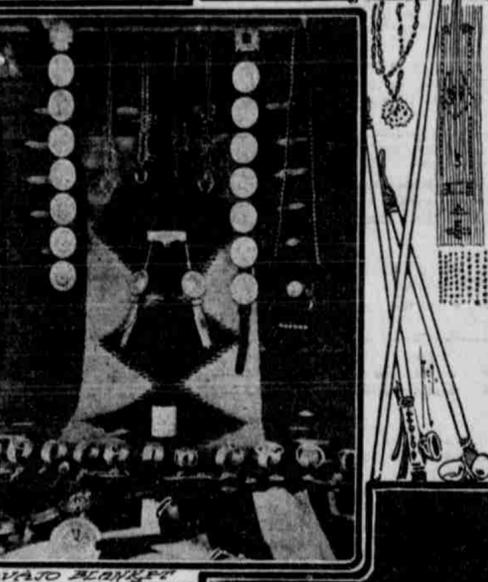
As an example of how a list of prize winners at an Indian fair would read, the following extracts are given:

General exhibit of farm and garden products—First prize, double harness, Barber-bit-cilly (the latter is the winner's name); second, disk harrow, Happy Jack; third, cultivator, Be-kin-e-be-gay; fourth, shovel, Do-be-bit-see.

Native blanket, all wool—First, cook stove, Kin-je-che-ne; second, 100 pounds flour, Lenna Oliver; third, 50 pounds flour, Be-ka-da-na-be-ga; fourth, 25 pounds flour, Pel-e-can-e-es-kin-e.

Cleanest Navajo baby—First, 50 pounds flour, Lenna Oliver; second, 25 pounds flour, Hoston-at-so-se.

The Navajo blanket collection, like all other exhibits, was a fine one. It contained a few of the old-time bayetas, for which the Navajos first became famous. These were originally made from the yarn obtained by unraveling woolen



THE NAVJO AIRLINE WHICH TOOK FIRST PRIZE

cloth and re-weaving it into a very fine, close, tight blanket. There were also many fine chief's blankets, the famous blanket with the black-and-white cross stripes which were used by those Navajos who could afford them long before a white man ever saw them. But best and greatest of all was the fine collection of soft gray and black rugs made from the natural colors of wool without any dye whatever and the beautiful outline blankets, in which the Navajo has reached the highest perfection of the art. These blankets were judged by Frank Staplin, a Navajo blanket expert of Farmington, N. M., J. L. Parsons of Durango and Miss Emma Loomis, of the agency, and the first prize was awarded to a beautiful black, white and grey blanket of artistic design and remarkably even and close weave, shown in the center picture.

The Navajo silver jewelry is hand-hammered from Mexican dollars, which the traders procure for the Navajos, and many of the pieces are very beautiful in design and odd and exquisite as an ornament. The jewelry consists of rings, bracelets, neck chains, charms and many other articles. It should be remembered that none of the products raised at Shiprock under the supervision of the superintendent and employees were permitted to participate for prizes, but every prize went to reservation Navajos for products purely their own. The vegetables and other agricultural products of the agency are, however, worthy of special mention, as they formed a fine exhibit in themselves and included, besides the ordinary products of the section, many of the new vegetables brought from foreign lands by representatives of the department of agriculture.

Some of the Indian exhibits were brought no less than 70 miles in wagons and on horseback, by the interested owners, and one lot of 50 general exhibits, which deserves special mention, came from Sa-Noos-Te, the vicinity of F. L. Noel's trading post. This lot contained the prize-winning assortment of silver work and other prize winners.

The success of the first Navajo fair, which the unappreciative neighboring public had supposed would consist of a few pony races and chicken fights, but which turned out to be an exhibit of agricultural products which probably equaled any other ever made in the county, for quality, and contained at least five times the quantity, is due entirely to the work of Major W. T. Shelton, the superintendent at Shiprock. It is true the Navajos were producing most of these articles long before they ever saw or heard of Shelton, but they were not producing as much, as well, nor as fine a quality as they have been since coming into contact with the influence of the institution which he has founded. Neither could they have been induced to have brought together their most valuable and cherished personal effects for public inspection but for the confidence which this agency has awakened within them.

We have therefore seen the first beneficial effects of education and proper example upon this neglected people. The changes which have been wrought upon those coming in contact with this institution have been so rapid and sweeping that it challenges credulity. The difference between them and the Navajos on some other parts of the reservation is so marked that they would not be taken for the same people, and it is these differences that commend the policies and practices initiated by Mr. Shelton at this institution and places it in favorable contrast with other government and private Indian schools.

## CUSTOMS MEN PUZZLED

It took five men and three women at the custom house and the silk buyer of a Louisville department store to fix the value of a kimono

which arrived at the office of the surveyor of customs for appraisement.

It was a dainty silken thing, lavender in color, which lay on the table of Cashier Thomas for two hours. The garment was sent to the custom house by the postmaster at Somerset, Ky., who received it a few days ago through the mail from Japan. He did not send in the address of the owner.

This was aggravating to the young women experts called in. "I know every woman in Somerset," one said, "and I'd just like to know who is going to wear that."

For half an hour it puzzled Surveyor Taylor and two or three of his men assistants to discover just what the garment was.

"It looks to me like the court gown of the queen of Zanzibar," said Clay Miller, who measures steamboats and superintends the loading of merchandise at the custom house depot.

"Don't you men know anything at all?" exclaimed one of the women clerks, pushing her way through the puzzled group. "Why, it's a kimono."

"What in thunder is a kimono?" inquired Deputy Sam Barber. "They don't have that kind of thing down in Bath county, where I came from."

Finally, when the officials decided that there was nothing dangerous about the garment, they started in fixing the value. It was estimated to be worth all the way from \$1.50 to \$150. The kimono was finally carried to a department store, where the silk



A CORNER OF THE EXHIBITION HALL

buyer said it was worth \$14. Later the kimono was bundled into a box and started back to the Somerset postmaster, with instructions to charge the owner \$8.20 duty.—Louisville Times.

## CHAINED TO WHEELBARROW

In writing of the Schlüsselburg prison in McClure's, David Soskice tells of a prisoner who was chained to a wheelbarrow:

"Schedrin had been condemned to hard labor in the convict mines of Siberia and for an attempt to escape from there had been sentenced to be chained to a heavy wheelbarrow. When the order came for his transfer from Siberia to St. Petersburg, no conveyance could be found large enough to contain him, the wheelbarrow and the convoy of gendarmes. Yet, as the wheelbarrow had become a part of the prisoner, the gendarmes were afraid to leave it behind. It was therefore decided to place Schedrin with his convoy in one cart and the wheelbarrow behind in another. For several months, day and night, Schedrin and the gendarmes galloped through Siberia on a troika (a three-horsed cart or sledge), while another sped behind them, upon which the wheelbarrow reposed—causing the deepest amazement among the peasants in the villages through which they passed. Upon the arrival of the prisoner in St. Peter and Paul he was once again chained to the barrow, and only after he had been six weeks in the Schlüsselburg was he finally detached from it and given freedom of movement within the narrow confines of his cell.

"When they unchained me," said Schedrin subsequently, "I could not get enough movement. I wanted to run and run, and it seemed to me that I could never stop. How strange it is that men who can enjoy perfect freedom of movement never realize the wonderful happiness that is theirs!"

## A SLAP AT OUR SENATE

One of the friends of Representative Martin of South Dakota was making a strenuous complaint to Mr. Martin about the manner in which committed assignments were given in the senate.

"A new senator, however able he may be, has no chance," said Mr. Martin's friend, "but if he's a thousand years old he can get the best committee job."

"That reminds me," said the South Dakota member, "of what Seth Bullock remarked to me when I took him over to the senate one time. After looking them over, Seth said: 'Gee, Martin! That looks like a soldiers' home in there.'—Rochester Herald.

## CHINESE GIRL IN AMERICA

A snap-shot of Miss Wu Ting Fang, taken while she was autographing recently, shows the young lady dressed quite in the style of the American girl, and apparently the same acute interest in the pleasant sport that her girl friends in Washington might feel. After all, it will be the women who will finally break down all barriers and make the whole world more nearly akin.