

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 are not, in many respects, advancing more rapidly than their prototypes among the palefaces. However, it must not be inferred that the present-day trend of culture and education and progress among the Indian girls is a parallel as to aims and purposes with that which prevails among her fair-complexioned cousins. Quite the contrary, as a matter of fact. For instance, it may be cited that, generally speaking, 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 cookery 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. Accordingly at the Indian School at Carlisle, Pa., and other large institutions of this kind we find the daughters of the forest crowding the classes in music, painting, drawing, dancing, modern athletics, etc., and even behold these descendants of the savages developing marked dramatic ability in amateur theatrical entertainments of various kinds.

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. There is, however, and perhaps always will be a difference of opinion as to the wisdom of attempting to fix the Anglo-Saxon standards for the entire rising generation of America's native tribes. Oddly enough there seems to be more widespread belief in such a policy for the Indian girls than for the young men of the tepees.

We say, oddly, because when new conditions have confronted an uncivilized or semi-civilized people it has usually been the men who have accustomed themselves to the new order of things more readily than the women. In the case of most Indian clans, however, the women have proven more amenable to the exactions of the new life wherein seems to lie the only salvation of the entire Indian life. Various reasons have been advanced in explanation of this, one of the most plausible being that it has not been as difficult for the Indian girl to forego such pleasures as she enjoyed in her old life as it has been for the young brave to forsake the excitement of the chase and the care-free nomadic life and to settle down in a fixed habitation with the irksome monotony of the white man's life. Also, it is impossible to overlook the influence exerted by the example of the considerable number of Indian women who have married white settlers in Oklahoma and other parts of the west.

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 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. The Indian girl, on the other hand, can be sure that when she finishes a school course that includes domestic economy there is a place

awaiting 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 fulfil expectations.

Or, if the Indian girl of the present day, upon completing her education, elect to try for a livelihood in some one of the artistic pursuits she seems to have advantages over her brother fully as marked as under the circumstances above mentioned. The Indian brave, in his native state, does not show aptitude for any form of artistic handicraft unless it be the fashioning of bows and arrows. But the Indian women have traditional skill in bead work, in feather work and in leather work and the Indian women of the southwest have for countless generations excelled in pottery manufacture, in rug weaving and in basket manufacture. When an Indian girl is enabled to use such talents in accordance with the knowledge of modern art ideals which a school education gives her, it goes without saying that she has ready to hand a very agreeable and very remunerative means of livelihood.

School teaching is another vocation which opens to the educated Indian girls 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,—that 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.

There is little doubt that one explanation of the success which so many twentieth century In-

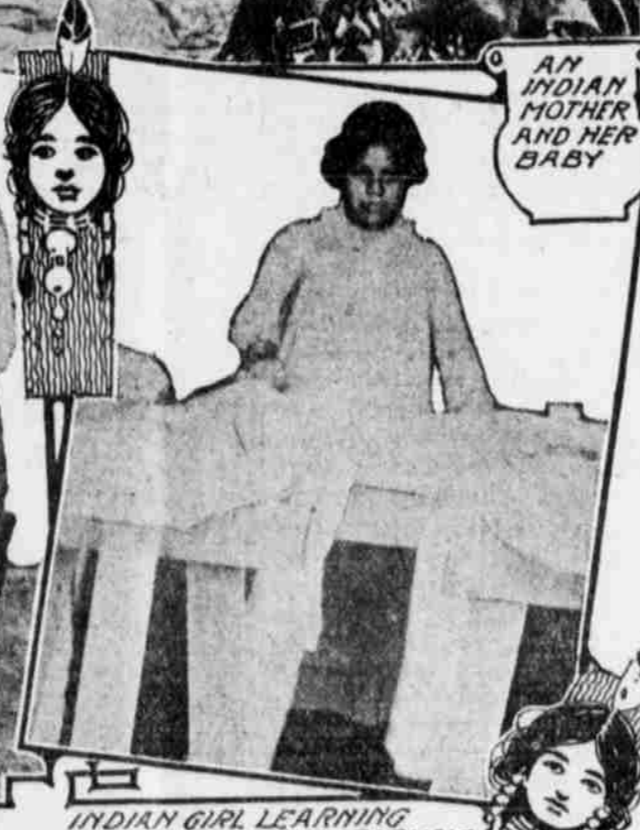
dian girls are making in various fields of endeavor is found in the heritage of good health which has come to them from generations of healthful ancestors, and the influence of their own early training and out-door life. Particularly would this explanation account for the splendid constitutions possessed by so many Indian girls and which have stood them in good stead in many exacting vocations, for instance, in nursing. Great numbers of Indian girls have qualified as trained nurses and the services of most of them are in constant demand at \$100 a month.

The Indian baby, strapped to a board or securely packed in an elongated basket woven for the purpose, can neither kick nor squirm and this proves an advantage which is far-reaching in its effect in later life. Similarly there is no danger that the child will attempt to walk at an earlier age than is desirable. From earliest childhood the average Indian girl has been subjected to that rigorous outdoor life which results in making them almost perfect physically. For instance, there may be cited the method followed in giving an Indian child a bath,—a weekly event. The mother visits some convenient pool or stream and the young member of the household, after being loosened from her odd cradle, is placed in shallow water to kick and splash to her heart's content. In due course the dripping youngster is lifted from the water and, instead of being tenderly dried with soft linen, is simply hung to the bough of some convenient tree, by means of a cloth tied around the waist, and there dries in the air and the sunshine while the mother stands by, looking with approving eyes upon the progress of this heroic hardening process.

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 toiling 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 crop out in her latter-day costumes, even though they be fashioned in accordance with the most conventional modes.



"MEMBERS OF THE RICHEST OF SAVAGE TRIBES"



INDIAN GIRL LEARNING LAUNDRY WORK AT CARLISLE SCHOOL

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.

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.

"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 \$577,845, New York being second with \$411,769. Boston third with \$163,464 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 1896.

