

United States Indian School,

Stewart, Nevada.

November 29, 1913.

Volume 1.

No. 3

#### SCHOOL HISTORY

#### CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK'S ISSUE.

As previously stated, Carson can at the present time accommodate two hundred eighty-six pupils and is equipped for giving practical systematic instruction up to and including the eighth grade in the academic department, and in farming, carpentry, blacksmithing, manual training, tailoring, engineering and plumbing, shoe and harness making, for the boys, and domestic science, sewing, nursing, etc. for the girls, in the industrial departments all of which are under the direction of competent instructors.

During the vacation season school boys find plenty of work on ranches in this vicinity, and for the past two summers twenty-five or thirty girls have been sent to San Francisco and that vicinity where they have been placed with families, the results being that they gain very valuable experience and return to the school very greatly improved in personal appearance

Less than two years ago the school band was reorganized and it is now able to furnish very good music, it having filled numerous engagements in various portions of the state.

A new system of electric light is being installed, which when completed will add much to the appearance of the school buildings and grounds. There is an abundance of shade, and this year it is planned that considerable work will be done on the lawns in an effort to make Lottie George Matron them as attractive as possible.

The school farm consists of about seven hundred acres, but about only one half of this is suitable for cultivation, the remainder having been purchased solely for the purpose of securing the water right which went with it; at present an abundance of water is available for domestic and irrigation purposes.

People visiting Carson City and vicinity are invited to visit the school where they will be shown every courtesy and enabled to go through the various departments where they will be able to obtain a very good insight into the work being done and the methods employed in the effort to place the Indian of this vicinity upon an equal footing with his white neighbor.

The present force of employees consists of the following: Jesse B. Mortsolf Superintendent William S. Kriegh Principal Dale H. Reed Clerk Vacant Asst. Clerk E. T. Krebs Physician Frank J. Gehringer Disciplinarian Grace Mortsolf Teacher Ella F. Martin Teacher Gertrude A. Cowles Teacher Sadie M. Fleming Teacher Helen C. Sheahan Kindergartner Mrs. A. V. Wristen Asst. Matron Margery Taylor Housekeeper Emma J. Martin Seamstress Julia A. Fisher Laundress Edwin J. Wilkinson Farmer Walter B. Anderson Manual Training C. H. Sabin Carpenter (Teacher Carrie E. Winthrop Asst. Matron

A. V. Wristen Blacksmith Angelo Belmonte Engineer Lydia H.Sullivan Cook Margaret Martin Baker Francis Mansfield Shoe and Harness Mrs. E. A. Gehringer Asst. Dick Bender Nightwatch Harry Sampson Bandmaster.

#### Indian Hospital.

The Carson City News of Nov. 18 has the following to say editorially concerning the proposition to establish a hospital for Indians in Nevada. Colonel Day, of Carson, has been circulating a petition for signatures, which he will present to the Nevada delegation in Washington, and the "American" sincerely hopes that his efforts in this laudable enterprise will be successful?

"The matter of a hospital for the Indians of Nevada is one of the greatest things which has been taken up in the state in some time and is something which should be provided at once for the protection of the general public. The life of the Indian is such that he is constantly exposed to diseases of all kinds and through him the same is communicated to the whites of the state. In the epidemics of small pox, chicken pox, measles, throat and eye disease, which have visited various towns of the state in the years past, the spread of the diseases may be attributed in a great degree to the Indians, who contract the disease and are not properly quarantined and kept away from the whites. The diseases are always more virile among the Indians and consequently more easily communicated to others.

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The

### NEVADA AMERICAN

Issued Saturdays from the Carson Indian School Press About ten months in the year.

#### Fifty Cents Yearly

Second-class mail matter—so entered at the Post-office at Stewart, Nevada

(Continued from page 1.)

The Indians move around through the cities and towns, dirty, unsanitary in every way, and scatter broadcast the germs.

The spread of infantile paralysis in Ruby Valley, in Elko County, is attributed to the Indians, bringing the disease from South Fork to Ruby Valley and scattering it among the waites.

The Indians later started to leave Ruby Valley for Wells but were stopped on the way and forced to retrace their steps.

Now if there was a hospital for Indians in the state and a proper supervision of the Indians maintained, the chance of the spread of disease would be minimized and the whites would benefit thereby.

It would seem to be nothing but an act of self protection and the sooner the government takes the matter in hand the better it will be for the whites and the Indians"

The Teachers Institute for this district will be held at Carson City, December 15-19. Professor Ordani and Miss Rosalie Pollock, of N. S. U., will be the principal instructors. An excellent program is promised. As the meeting this year is brought so near us we hope that some of our employees can attend a part of the session and get in closer touch with the public school system of our state.



## Locals and School Notes

In a recent letter from Rosie Williams she states that she will soon return to Stewart and bring a party with her.

Mr. F. J. Gehringer has the distinction of being the first paid subscriber to the Nevada American. He is sending a copy to his father in Pennsylvania, as well as taking a copy himself. Mr A. V. Wristen so far has the honor of taking the largest number of subscriptions, having subscribed for four copies to be sent to friends.

A carload of doors, windows, and frames arrived last week for use in repairing the main building. Several rooms will be finished with wall board, replacing the plaster which is badly cracked and broken, and new doors and windows will replace the old ones. This will make this building, which has seen hard service for the last twenty-five years, much more comfortable as well as improving its appearance.

Mr. A. V. Wristen, our genial blacksmith is the latest recruit to the ranks of the automobilists, having purchased a machine this week. The car is of the type known as a road louse, and while it is not equipped with a Klexon horn and electric lights, it makes a noise like a real auto, and it goes like a scared coyote. The writer knows how to start it and would be tempted to borrow it for a little joy ride some day, but he does not know how to stop it, and until some inventive genius invents a muffler of sufficient capacity for this kind of a car there would simply be no use trying to get away.

Julia Stevens returned to her home at Bridgeport, California, last Monday. She expects to return later and bring with her, a little brother and sister.

Mr. William Orr, Deputy Special Officer for the Indian Service, was a visitor at the school Sunday and Monday, leaving Tuesday morning. Fred Calico has joined the printer force this week.

Here is a problem for the blacksmith boys; A farmer brings five pieces of chain of three links each to the shop to be welded into one. At five cents per link for cutting and welding, how much did it cost the farmer?

#### Character Building.

By a returned student, now an employee.

The object of our education of the Indian should be to improve his character; to make him better, happier and more useful as a member of our community, and enable him to succeed in becoming self-supporting. In accomplishing this there are great opportunities for all of us for character building in our daily association with these splendid young men and women. Our work requires more than a mere performance of certain prescribed duties, it reaches out into a broader and far more fruitful field.

The employee who is in this work with simply a desire to draw his salary in order to make out a livelihood is not likely to get any lasting results for good. While in most of our cases the salary is desirable and necessary, yet there should be a much nobler ambition shown. Unless there is in the heart and mind of an employee something of the missionary spirit, a real sincere desire to educate not only by precept but by precept and example, a desire to do all the good possible regardless of the amount of salary received, the work will be of the neutral kind and bring forth little fruit.

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