NEW YEAR AMONG the INDIANS

BY WALDON FAWCETT



CHIEF WILLIAMS,
ON THE RIGHT, AND LEADING MEN OF
THE NEZ PERCES TRIBE OF INDIANS
PHOTOS COPYRIGHT BY WALDON FAWCETT



CHIEF OF THE SIOUX TRIBE



A. Y. H.

APACHE INDIANS AND THEIR INTERPRETER





A SOUTHWESTERN INDIAN

That the American Indians of many different tribes take due cognizance of New Year's Day may prove something of a surprise to many a reader who has had an idea that the typical red man, cold and conservative by nature, has had scant sympathy for the white man's holiday. However, the children of the forest have usually been willing enough to fall in with any scheme of the pale-faces that means feasting or gifts for them, and they quickly learned that the first day of the year had some such pleasurable significance.

Since the Indian's idea of supreme happiness is the possession of a full stomach, it is but natural that the feasting feature of the traditional New Year's observance should appeal to him more forcefully. Indeed, not a few tribes, such as the Pimas, designate New Year's as "Eating Day" or the "Big Eating." There are very few Indians who are not regaled with a bounteous repast on New Year's Day, but whether they secure the treat through the good offices of the white man or owing to their own exertions, depends somewhat on circumstances.

For instance, at the mission stations and the United States government schools it is the custom of the officials to see to it that all their charges are provided with a rousing New Year's dinner, and those Indian traders who, under the modern monopolistic plan, control the services of certain Indian experts as beadworkers, blanket-weavers or pottery-makers, are expected to arrange for a liberal "spread" for their retainers. A trader who manifests any forgetfulness on this point is likely to ere long find his best artisans turning over their best products to some other dealer in Indian wares.

On the other hand, there are, of course, great numbers of Indians who have no such connections as those just mentioned and who must needs bestir themselves to provide their own New Year's feast. The manner in which they do this in some instances indicates, as well as anything that could be cited, the progress which has been made by the copper-colored race.

The Sioux, that populous tribe that occupy reservations in the Northwest, notably in the Dakotas, are especially systematic and businesslike in making ready for the midwinter feast.

Several weeks, or perhaps a month, previous to the holiday a committee of braves makes a round of all the habitations on the reservation collecting a fund for the purchase of catables for the feast. After every member of the tribe has made his contribution the lump sum is turned over to a purchasing committee, who proceeds to make out the most elaborate menu which it is thought could be procurable with the money in hand. It is just here that the instinctive shrewdness of the red man as a trader crops out. Instead of purchasing the required quantities of provisions at the nearest store, the Indians in charge submit a schedule of the various food items to all commissary contractors or other merchants who may be in a position to bid, and the lowest bidder, or the caterer who offers the most for the money, wins out.

At the New York dinner in an Indian community the members of the younger generation all sit at long tables, just as white folk do on similar occasions, but the older members of the tribe who have mayhap never mastered the art of using a knife and fork, squat cross-legged on the floor, after the fashion prescribed by the traditions of the tepee. The tendency of Indians to turn any feast into a powwow manifests itself at New Year's, and the dinner usually winds up with a series of addresses by the chiefs and councillors of the tribe. Sometimes the speakers are even selected beforehand, and likewise a toastmaster, or "censor of speech," as the Indians designate him, whose duty it is to announce the names of the speakers and the subjects on which they will talk.

Among tribes with a more or less serious moral bent the holiday festivities are likely to revolve around the missionary church. Especially is this the case if the mission be a Catholic one, with ceremonials of solemnity and pomp that appeal to the Indian mind. An excellent illustration of this is afforded on the Nez Perces reservation, in Oregon, where Chief Williams—successor of the mighty Chief Joseph — and many of his people journey to the mission and camp around the church during the week between Christmas and New Year's, meanwhile attending divine services.

Among the Indians whose knowledge of the white man's manners and customs has largely been dervied from association with the French-Canadian fur traders sent out by the famous Hudson Bay Company and other interests, New Year's Day is generally regarded as much more important than Christmas, or any other holiday on the calendar. Indeed, among some of the northern tribes the conception and observance of New Year's is a combination of our ideals of Christmas and New Year's, involving the distribution of presents, as well as the enjoying of a fine dinner.

The explanation of this is probably found in the fact that in the old days the fur trading companies, when they balanced accounts with the Indians on the first day of the new year, usually entertained them at a feast, and bestowed upon each some sort of a present, in addition to the settlement due him. A relic of this custom we find in the present practice of the Flatheads, of Montana, to exchange gifts on the first day of each New Year. The old traders were also wont to keep open house for several days during the first week in January, encouraging their savage visitors to eat heartily and drink deeply, and consequently the present-day Indians in some instances extend their New Year festivities until January 6.

Another old French custom that has left its impress upon the Indian observance of New Year's Day was the habit of the pioneers to kiss one another when they exchanged New Year gifts and greetings. The Chippewas took to calling New Year's Day "kissing day," and they have thus designated it ever since. The Menominees, who, lige the Chippewas, are natives of the territory surrounding the headwaters of the Mississippi, not only attach similar significance to the day, but to this day follow the practice of greeting one another with a New Year's "kiss."

In the Southwest, that land of spectacular Indian festivities and ceremonials, there has been scant adoption of the white man's idea of New Year's as a holiday, but whether any significance attaches to it or not, it is a fact that some of the most imporant functions of the year among these strange and little known people are inaugurated during January. The Moki Indians, those weird, fantastic natives whose reservation is in the heart of the Arizona desert, some 60 miles from the nearest railroad, inaugurate during January those awe-inspiring rites known as the Powamu ceremony.

This is the most complicated and most picturesque of all the religious dramas of the Moki ceremonial calendar year, extending over nine days. As a succession of startling pageants and spectacular performances it is literally unrivaled. Nowhere else in the world can one see within the space of a fortnight such a wealth of ceremony, such a pantheon of gods represented by men, masked and otherwise appropriately costumed, such elaborate altars and beautiful sand mosaics or speeches and songs so archaic and ancient.

At the close of the great winter ceremony of the Moki in the early part of the year there is a distribution of souvenirs that somewhat correspond to the gift-giving of the white race at Christmas time. The recipients of the tokens are the little girls of the tribe, and the presentation is made by their mothers, the presents being the product of the handicraft of the men of the community. In appearance the gifts, known as Katcinas, are quaint and most grotesquely garbed dolls, and as such they are eagerly sought by the few tourists who penetrate the land of burning sands to view the mysteries of Mokiland. In reality, however, the tiny images have far deeper significance to the Indians. The word Katcina is applied by the Moki, or Hopi, as they are sometimes called, to supernatural beings, and the bestowal of these brilliant colored statuettes upon the small maidens of the tribe is merely a means of making more vivid for child minds one of the principal features of their religion.

All through the southwest the "Pueblo" Indians—so called from the fact that they reside in pueblos, or villages formed from permanent built houses of stone or adobe—have been the influence of the religious teachings of the Jesuits, who came hand in hand with the Spanish conquerors, and to this day many of the tribes observe New Year's Day with services arranged by the Catholic missionaries.

In some instances the New Year ceremony is a strange mixture of pagan and Christian ceremonies, mass in the church being followed by a ceremonial dance in the open. A further illustration of this is afforded at Laguna, a pueblo of more than 1,100 inhabitants in New Mexico, where the Indians have for many years been accustomed to the teachings of Catholic and Presbyterian misisonaries. The women of this community are among the most expert pottery makers among the American Indians, and it has become a tradition that they shall at the close of each twelvemonth make clay images of goats, sheep, cattle, horses, etc., which, after being blessed by the priest, may be carried to the fields, each to watch over the welfare of its kind during the ensuing year.

WALDON FAWCETT.

Amelia (at a dance given in honor of a flying visit from the fleet)—"So you're off again tomorrow? Oh, you sailors are such birds of paradise!"—Punch.

The World's Most Famous Ruby

Baron Carew, of Lethbridge, England, possesses one of the world's most famous gems in the Carew ruby, a magnificent jewel as large as a hen's egg and far more valuable than a flawless diamond of the same size and purity. The stone is estimated at nearly $5,000,000, although it is practically priceless. Undoubtedly if ever sold it will go to add to the great crown jewels of England as the English government would exert sufficient pressure to prevent the Carew ruby from leaving English soil. The ruby is hundreds of years old and must have passed through many bloody scenes during the middle ages while it was owned by the emperors of India and Persia. The unique inscriptions engraved upon it prove that it was at one time in the possession of the famous founder of the vast Mogul empire of India. Then it passed from him to his son, who was the Mogul emperor who made the Peacock throne, one of the world's wonders. Eventually it passed into the hands of Nadir Shah, King of Persia, who conquered India in the seventeenth century. Just how this marvelous jewel got outside of Persia is a mystery as it meant death under the laws of the country to attempt to remove it from the country. An ancestor of Lady Carew, who was enormously wealthy bought the gem from a Frenchman, a renegade who had abandoned Christianity and professed Mohammedism. He had risen to high rank in Persia. It is supposed that he stole the jewel after murdering the two guards who always watched the Persian crown jewels. The true story is unknown. Lord Carew, 100 years ago, bought the jewel for $200,000, a mere pittance compared to the real value of the Carew ruby.

TOO MUCH SO.

"John D. ought not to be criticised."

"Why not?"

"Hasn't he always been faithful to his Trust?"—Life.

Financial and Commercial

THE ADVANCE IN COOPER

(New York Commercial.)

The remarkable yet steady advance of copper through the year just closing seems to be connected—in the minds of many keen observers of the market—with the legitimate demands of industry under conditions of progress never before paralleled. Such strides are being made in all forms of industry involving the use of copper, and especially in electrical construction, that if the advance hitherto is to be accredited in any large degree to the manufacture of electrical devices a future and continued advance along the same lines must be looked for in 1907.

As sustaining the claim that copper prices have been merely responses to legitimate demands for the metal for manufacturing purposes, reference is made to the American demand estimated to be fully 25 per cent in excess of American production, and to the consumption of England, France and Germany estimated to have been a quarter larger in 1906 than in 1905, without anything like a corresponding increase in production.

The activity in all lines of electrical invention, which intensifies rather than moderates as electricity as a force becomes better understood, was never so phenomenal as now; and so long as it is intimately connected with copper its development, conveyance and application, there must come from this source an ever-increasing and enormous demand upon copper production. Between the extension of the fields in which electrical installations are demanded, and the newly-discovered applications for the electrical current there is a copper demand that is likely to more than keep pace with supply for a long time to come. In other words, so far as the electrical demand has to do with the present record high price for copper there is no reason to look for any less effective influence therefrom in the immediate future.

A HANDSOME GIFT

William H. Needham Presents Set of Offertory Bags to Mission Church.

A set of three handsome white offertory bags was presented, as a Christmas gift to the Mission Church of Saint John Baptist, by William H. Needham, of the acolytes' guild, connected with the church.

The bags are of a soft white material, the seams being corded with old gold silk and are nicely embroidered in silk and gold. At the opening of each is a strong tape loop at either end of which are affixed polished wooden handles with brass mountings.

M. Needham is an enthusiastic member of the Guild of St. Lawrence, as well as an active church member and his gift is much appreciated by the priest in charge and the members of the congregation.

FOUGHT TO A DRAW

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 31—"Billy" Rhodes, the Kansas City welterweight, found his match in Terry Martin this evening, for the best he could do was to secure a 15 round draw with the Philadelphia fighter. Rhodes had a chance in the middle of the fight to put away his opponent, but failed to take advantage of it. From that time on the honors were even.

IN MEMORIAM

In loving memory of Charlotte Isabella Ralston, died Dec. 31, 1905; aged 19 years and 6 months.

Far beyond this world of changes,
Far beyond this world of care,
We shall find our missing loved ones
In our Father's mansion home.

DEATHS

CRAIG—In Carleton, on the 31st. inst., Ranforth Craig, leaving a wife and 3 children, mother and one brother, to mourn their loss.

Funeral on Wednesday, Jan. 2nd. at 2.30 o'clock from his late residence, Middle Street, W. E. Service at 2 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.—Boston papers please copy.

FAILURES IN NOVA SCOTIA

There Were 69 Last Year Compared With 117 in 1905

(Halifax Herald.)

W. A. Major, of R. G. Dun and company, informs The Herald that trade conditions in Nova Scotia this year compare more than favorably with that of any year for the past fifteen. Manufacturing industries flourished. Crops were well up to the average, and lumber, coal and iron produced in abundance at profitable prices. Although the fisheries did not keep up in the same proportion, the prospects are regarded as fairly encouraging in that line for the coming year.

As a result of the few and insignificant failures and small aggregate liability, bad debt losses were minimized and neither directly nor indirectly were they a factor to any extent in disturbing general trade conditions.

The failures during the whole of the year numbered 69, with liabilities aggregated at $12,080, compared with 117 failures with liabilities of $1,810,930 in 1905.

SAM MARTIN DEAD

Proprietor of Famous New York Cafe Died Suddenly Yesterday.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31—Samuel W. Martin, proprietor of a well known all-night Broadway restaurant, died suddenly today from heart disease. Mr. Martin's health had been poor for some time and he had failed rapidly since he was obliged to make an assignment for the benefit of his creditors a few weeks ago. His condition became critical last night and he sank steadily until his death.

The restaurant, popularly known as "Sam Martin's" was for many years one of the most widely known of the many eating houses along the "Great White Way."

SHIPPING

ALMANAC FOR ST. JOHN, N. B.

1907	Sun		Tides	
January	Rises	Se's	High	Low
1 Tues.	7.42	4.26	0.36	6.40
2 Wed.	7.42	4.27	1.19	7.20
3 Thur.	7.42	4.28	2.03	8.02
4 Fri.	7.42	4.30	2.48	8.46
5 Sat.	7.41	4.31	3.34	9.33

The Time used is Atlantic Standard, for the 60th Meridian, which is four hours slower than Greenwich mean time. It is counted from Midnight to Midnight.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Arrived yesterday.

Schr Ann Louisa Lockwood (Am), 266, Card, Sagus; J H Scammell & Co, bal.

Coastwise:—

Stmr Aurora, 112, Ingersoll, Campobello.

Arrived today.

Str Bengore Head, 1,679, Campbell, from Port Talbot, G B; Wm Thomson & Co, ballast.

Str Wasis, 251, Ritchey, from Sydney, C B; J S Gibbon & Co.

Cleared yesterday.

Stmr Inishowen Head, 1,988, Pickford, for Dublin; Wm Thomson & Co, wheat and deals.

Schr Horace G Morse (Am), 388, Kearney, for Philadelphia, J. H. Scammell & Co, 2,200,000 laths.

Schr Madeira, 99, Creaser, for LaHave, N S, master, ballast.

Sailed today.

Stmr Oruro, Seeley, for Halifax and West Indies.

DOMINION PORTS.

Halifax, Dec 29—Ard, steamers Renwick, St John.

Sld 31—Stmrs Senlac, McKinnon, St John via ports; Gimle, Kjerland, Swansea; Vinland, Uine, Jamaica via Santiago.

Louisburg, C B, Dec 31—Sld, stmr Trebia, Hilton, for Boston and Norfolk (Va.)

BRITISH PORTS.

Liverpool, Dec 31—Ard, stmr Ionian, St John; Micmac, Halifax via Queenstown.

Glasgow, Dec 29—Sld, stmr Carthaginian, Philadelphia via St John's (Nfld) and Halifax.

Shields, Dec 28—Sld, stmr Othello, Cox, from Bremen for Sydney (C B).

Port Natal, Dec 15—Ard, stmr Melville, Jones Cape Town.

Bermuda, Dec 19—Ard, schr Leonard Parker, Dionne, Fernandina(and remained 26th, discharging).

FOREIGN PORTS.

Monte Video, Dec 31—Sld, stmr Pandosia, Wyman, for Boston.

City Island, Dec 31—Bound south, schrs Persis A Colwell, Tenny Cape; Ethyl B Sumner, Kingsport.

Bound east—Stmr Rosalind, New York for Newcastle (Eng), anchored.

Portsmouth, N H, Dec 31—Wind southeast, fresh with rain.

In port, storm bound—Schrs Elma, Myrtle Leaf, Arizona, Comrade, Otis Miller.

Portland, Me, Dec 31—Schrs Lois V Chaples, Robinson, Bear River for New York; Temperance Bell, St John for Boston; Alaska, Edmunds, (N S), for New York; Silver Spray, Sand River for do; Sarah Reed, Aylward, Calais for do; G M Porter, Johnson, do for do.

Vineyard Haven, Dec 31—Ard, schr Perry C, Windsor for New York.

Rosario, Dec 4—Ard, bark Hamburg, Hantsport.

Monte Video, Dec 31—Sld, stmr Pandosia, Wyman, for Boston.

Boston, Dec 29—Cld, bark Stranger, Liebke, for Buenos Ayres.

Boston, Dec 31—Cld, stmrs Dominion, Louisburg (C B); Boston, Yarmouth; schrs Priscilla, St John; F & E Givan, do; Rowena, Annapolis.

Sld—Stmr Catalone, Louisburg (C B).

Yokohama, Dec 27—Sld, stmr Empress of Japan, from Hong Kong for Vancouver.

New York, Dec 31—Cld, stmrs Oceanic, Liverpool; Bovic, do; brig Lady Napier, San Domingo City; schrs Edyth, La Have; Clayola, St John.

Saunderstown, R I, Dec 31—Ard, schrs Alaska, River Hebert for Bridgeport (Conn.); Addie & Beatrice, Shelburne for New York.

Sld—Schr Persis A Colwell, for New York.

REPORTS AND DISASTERS.

Machias, Dec 31—Schr Wandrian, which has been ashore at Little River, was floated today, slightly damaged, and will be towed to St John for repairs.

New York, Dec 30—Brig Fredericka, Schepp, from San Blas, reports Dec 20, lat 26.20, lon 74.20, passed a vessel's mast about five feet out of water; also a large quantity of wreckage and lumber and the top of a vessel's house, painted white, about 20 feet square.

London, Dec 29—Barbados telegraphs that steamer Benedict, Bennett, from Para for Galveston, has put in with damage to port main steampipe. Is repairing. Will probably sail 29th.

Bark Pensacola, from Gulfport Oct 13 for Genoa, has arrived at Fayal with captain sick.

SPOKEN.

Schr J W Hutt, from Gulfport for Cayenne, Dec 11, lat 24.20, lon, 79.30.

VESSELS IN PORT

Not Cleared

(With their Tonnage and Consignee.)

Steamers.

Almeriana, 1824, Wm. Thomson Co.
Alcides, 2,81, Robert Reford Co.
Lake Manitoba, 6275, C P R Co.
Man. Importer, 2538, Wm. Thomson & Co.
Montcalm, 3500 C P R Co.
Mystic, 2,477, R P & W F Starr.
Oruro, 1249, Robert Reford Co.
Parisian, 3385, Wm Thomson & Co.
Lake Michigan, 5340 C P R Co

Schooners

Annie A Booth 165 A W Adams.
Arthur M Gibson, 296, J W Smith.
Beulah, 81, F Tufts.
Cheslie, 320, George E Holder.
Horace G Morse, 388, R C Elkin
Harry Knowlton, 277, J A Gregory.
Harry Miller, 246, A W Adams.
Lucia Porter, 284 P McIntyre
Pardon G Thompson, 162, A Cushing & Co.
Pansy, 76, Master.
Phoenix, 336, Master.
Prudent, 117, F Tufts & Co.
R D Spears, 269, J AGregory
Rebecca W Huddell, 210, D J Purdy
Rewa, 122, D J Purdy
Three Sisters, 275, J E Moore
Walter Miller, 118, N C Scott
W E & W L Tuck, 296, J A Gregory.

EXPORTS

For Liverpool, per stmr Empress of Ireland:

152 cs bacon, 2 pkgs effects, 17 bales rags, 4,380 bxs cheese, 300 cs eggs, 520 bags seed, 3 cs leather, 500 bxs aluminum, 21 cs typewriters, 407 bbls apples, 191 bbls.925 cks flour, 3,112 sacks oatmeal, 65 bbls salmon oil, 371,499 feet deals, etc, 180 boxes herring, 125 crts handles, etc, 50 bales paper, 3,395 bls hay, 1 cs pictures, 24 cs grain straw, 1,569 pcs pine boards(,150 beach and elm lumber, 22,798 bush wheat. Value, $159,490.

Foreign goods—224 crts wood, 64 crts handlese, 20,336 pcs oak lumber, 1,186 bdls maple flooring, 90 pkgs wood pulleys, 20 trc tongues, 215 bbls pork, 219 boxes. Value, $41,979.

Total value of cargo, $201,469.

MARINE NOTES

Coal steamer Wasis, Captain Ritchey, arrived this morning from Sydney, C. B., with a cargo of coal.

Head line steamer Bengore Head, Captain Campbell, arrived in port this morning from Port Talbot, G. B., in ballast.

Donaldson liner Alcides moved over to the west side this morning, and is now at No. 4 berth discharging her western freight.

John McFawn

Queens county lost one of the oldest and most respected residents in the death of John McFawn, which took place at Gaspereaux on Wednesday last. Mr. McFawn was ninety years of age, and for fifty years had been a member of the Orange order. He was a staunch member of the old Free Baptist denomination.

The funeral took place Friday from the home of his nephew, George Herron, to the Baptist church at Patterson Settlement. Rev. G. W. Foster preached, and the Orangemen attended in large numbers.

The man with a headlight growing on his face is pretty sure to be on the wrong track.

SERIOUS FIRE LAST NIGHT

Building Occupied by A. W. Adams, J. E. Moore and St. John Mercantile Company Damaged to Extent of $10,000.

(See also Page one.)

The brick building on North wharf owned by the Dominion Coal Company and occupied by A. W. Adams, ship chandler, the St. John Mercantile Co., and John E. Moore, was entirely gutted by fire last night. The loss will probably reach $10,000 and is fully covered by insurance.

The blaze was discovered by Policeman Belyea about 8 o'clock and an alarm was rung in by him from Box 6. The fire department responded promptly and, although the flames had made considerable progress before being discovered, the fire was well under control at 9 o'clock, and half an hour later the all-out signal was rung in.

The fire is thought to have started from a stove. The firemen did splendid work but three of them, Fred Heans, Harvey Tapley and Wm. Taylor, received some painful cuts from glass.

The firemen say that a quantity of oil stored in the building made the work exceedingly difficult.

A FINE OPERA

Robinson Opera Company Score in the Two Vagabonds

The Robinson Opera Co. presented 'The Two Vagabonds" to a large audience at the Opera House last. In this piece the members of the company are at their best, Frank Nelson as Robert Macaire and Mr. Henderson as Jack Stop, did very clever work. Their byeplay was ingenious, especially in the first act, and kept the audience in a state of constant merriment. Mr. Nelson's solo in the last act was greatly appreciated and he was obliged to respond to an enthusiastic encore. Miss Esther Wallace as Rosalie seemed quite at home and her work elicited frequent applause. Daisy Howard made a charming Fancheon, while Miss Baston did a nice bit of character work as the princess.

The remaining members of the company were well received, and their work was much appreciated.

STORY BY ROBERTS

Charles G. D. Roberts, who writes about the backwoods and the forest kindreds, and the fascinating game of trap and snare and chase, has given us one of his most robust and exciting narratives in "On the Night Trail" in the January McClure's. The story of the backwoodsman who captures a lynx and then turns it into an ally to help him fight a pack of wolves, has the swift, vigorous action and the keen breath of out-of-doors adventure which has not ceased to charm and thrill us since the days when we read Cooper.

All the failures are sure they would be successful if only they could start at the top.

You can tell a good deal about a man by the things that appeal to his sense of humor.

Good Music Drives Away the Blues

The long evenings sometimes grow monotonous, unless one has unlimited energy, or an endless number of friends—even then—

—But why not make yourself a present of a

Victor-Berliner Gram-o-phone



"HIS MASTER'S VOICE"

—which brings the best in music and vaudeville right to your home?

A child can reproduce, from a Victor-Berliner, the best music in the world, both vocal and instrumental. Just turn a key, and Caruso will sing (you'd pay $5 to hear him in New York)—Sousa's Band will play—or a two-step will be run off, to which the youngsters can dance. There's everything, from sacred music to clever monologue. And you can adjust the instrument to give very soft music or to pour out thunders of sweet sound.

The Victor-Berliner charms everyone with its clear, smooth, velvety tone, and its freedom from grating and jerking. Prices, $12.50 to $110. Ask for booklet, illustrating the 3000 different records—and don't be afraid to ask to hear the Victor-Berliner Gram-o-phone.

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For Sale by

JOHN FRODSHAM, Royal Hotel Billiard Parlors

TIMES DAILY PUZZLE PICTURE



January 1—New Year.
Find 1907.

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE.

(Left side down, in front of Indian).