

bury all past ill-feeling and proclaim abroad to all the nations of the world our firm allegiance to this nation and to the Stars and Stripes, and declare that hereafter and forever in all walks of life and every field of endeavor we shall be as brothers striving hand in hand and will return to our people and tell them the story of the memorial and urge upon them their continued allegiance to our common country."

This the chiefs signed, some with pen, some with thumb mark.

The expedition has been declared by Eastern writers to be far-sighted, patriotic and altruistic. Certainly it is unique in the annals of history. Nothing comparable to it has happened in the dealings of one race with another.

On Washington's birthday, February last, the key was turned in the lock that opened the door for this expedition. President Taft, with other National officials, and men of eminence in all walks of life, together with 32 Indian chiefs from the Northwest, some of them from Oregon, representing 11 different tribes, assembled at old Fort Wadsworth, overlooking the Narrows in New York harbor, the highest point of land in the harbor, and to the booming of cannon opened the ground for the National American Indian memorial.

Mr. Wanamaker then conceived the idea of sending forth a third expedition to the North American Indians, under the leadership of Dr. Joseph Kossuth Dixon, a close student of Indian affairs who has conducted two previous expeditions for Mr. Wanamaker—making a record of their lives, manners and customs.

The plan is to visit every tribe of Indians in the United States, hoisting this same flag, using the same ropes, thus linking all the tribes to the monument, and at the same time instill in the mind of the Indian a patriotic aspiration that would result in seeking citizenship.

President Wilson, Secretary Lane and Acting Commissioner Abbott so heartily agreed to the proposed expedition that they gave it their full and enthusiastic sanction and each of them delivered an address into the phonograph to be recited to every Indian tribe. President Wilson said in his address to the Indians:

"Because you have shown in your education and in your settled ways of life staunch, manly, worthy qualities of sound character, the Nation is about to give you distinguished recognition through the erection of a monument in honor of the Indian people in the harbor of New York. The erection of that monument will usher in the day which Thomas Jefferson said he would rejoice to see, 'when the redmen became truly one people with us, enjoying all the rights and privileges we do, and living in peace and plenty.' I rejoice to foresee the day."

The last expedition left Philadelphia on June 7, in the private car Signet, on their 25,000 mile trip, to occupy six months of time, in their