

with care, casting out any prejudice when weighing problems; striving only to see what is right, what is truth, in the matter, for that will be best for all the people of the nation all the time. The truth is always right, and right is always best—can we but locate the exact truth. Good citizenship demands of us that we make an effort to know the truth in matters important to the nation.

Many of our readers are voters today and the future promises the ballot to many more; to those of our young readers who are some day to vote we ask in all seriousness that they give due and impartial consideration, when the time comes, to those questions upon which they cast a ballot. By voting ignorantly one may do irreparable injury to a just cause. The good intention of those ignorant or ill-informed will not compensate for the harm they may do by voting on questions which they do not understand—possibly at the dictation of some-one of sinister motives. Can you not see the necessity of keeping well informed on the questions of the day?

AN INDIAN MECHANIC

The first Indian to come to Hampton Institute, in Va., as a work student—with no help from the Government—was Charles Doxon, '89. After six years he had mastered his trade, and won an academic diploma. The following summer he found employment in running a high-speed engine, and after two years he entered the New York Central Railroad Shops. He took a course in night school in mathematics and draughting and was advanced until he was one of the eight highest paid mechanics. He was elected a member of a New York State labor union, although he was neither a white man nor a citizen, the national convention ruling that his life of independent self-support had given him a right to every advantage offered by a labor union. He is now employed in an automobile factory in Syracuse, has been president of the "Six Nations Temperance League," and does church work among the members of his tribe, the Onondagas.—Hampton Institute Press Service, Hampton, Va.

