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HARD THINGS

For people in general, the hard thing is the one most dreaded and the one to put off for future treatment; yet there are a few who actually enjoy the difficult undertaking and place it first of all their duties and obligations. Those few are fortunate. They are the ones who will come out in the end with the strongest, truest characters. It is easy to see that the man who swings the hammer all day has a better developed muscle than the one who must spend his time in an office. So will he who struggles with hard problems and conditions become stronger in character than the man who has his way made easy. It is indeed true that the "perfect type comes from continuous struggle."

Yes, we are inclined to want the easy thing. We seek the easy place, but most of us must pay dearly for it at some time, since we cannot depend upon the continuation of favorable conditions. Therefore, if our strength and courage are developed to a point of self-confidence the hard experiences will be more easily met. School life is full of little circumstances that will bring this sort of development if the student will only face them with determination to win. One might evade the enemy once, twice, or three times, but he must have the encounter sooner or later, and that against increased forces.

Surely our students can see the application of this to their own lives while here in school. They surely know, too, that though they have trying experiences now they shall have far harder ones when the time comes to take part in the work of the unfeeling, resistless world. "Get into the thing; grapple with it." Remember that no one can make headway by merely resolving and then side-stepping at the difficult point. Therefore, Chemawa students, do not shrink from the hard things, do not put them off, and do not give up with the first attempt at conquest, but seize them, "go into them" at once, and strike with such a masterful hand that opposing forces shall see no chance of thwarting you.

EDUCATION THE ROAD TO SUCCESS

There is a tendency among people to shirk their literary training. Occasionally in our schools a request is made by a pupil to work in some industrial

pursuit all day and cut out their academic training. Such a course in a general way would be a serious mistake. In this age of enlightenment, a trained hand without a trained mind back of it is of little value. No matter what occupation you take up you will find competition great, and the boy or girl with brains is the one who will "get there."

This fact is so well known that we need not cite any proofs to verify it. But if that was not so, there is another reason why you should seek to gain all the education the school can give you, and that is for the pleasure and happiness it would be to you. An educated person has countless pleasures which an uneducated person does not have; and, furthermore, the academic course at Chemawa does not carry you farther than you ought to go. In fact, every bit of the outlined course of study is necessary for transacting the very ordinary duties of life.

WHY ISN'T WAR STOPPED

The following dispatch from Cordova, Alaska, has appeared in a number of our exchanges, and is so good that we are moved to add to its publicity:

Chief Goodlataw of the Copper river Indians is highly incensed that Uncle Sam does not put an end to the war in Europe. Goodlataw is a learned man among his tribesmen. He knows Alaska well, and as a taker of salmon and trapper of foxes he is without an equal. He gained considerable reputation during the building of the Copper River and Northwestern railroad by bringing in court offenders who sold liquor to members of his tribe and he has profound respect for the officers of the court, who are to him the highest representatives of the law.

Ever since the war began in Europe Goodlataw has been hearing about it from time to time, but his only comment has been: "Those fellows better look out over there."

Recently the chief listened with increasing restlessness to talk about the battle of the Somme, with details of the number of killed, wounded and captured, big guns and miles of trenches. Finally he broke out with:

"What's the matter over that place, no United States Marshall? Why don't write a letter to the judge? He fix 'em."