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PROVE YOURSELF

Why do we work? What is our purpose in laboring? It is a sad fact that the great majority of us labor because our necessity demands it. Were matters as they should be all would labor for the pleasure of it. Instead, we are confronted on every hand by shirkers, by those who can but will not put their hands to the task before them. Many factors contribute to such a state of affairs.

Where the early teaching is wrong the laborer of the future is badly handicapped. The honor of labor must be upheld or the very foundation will fall from under any government. The youths of today are destined to become the pillars of the government tomorrow. As they delve and produce so does the nation prosper. If they are happy they become factors in the maintenance of a contented nation. They are a part of the nation involuntarily, but they can voluntarily be a happy, prosperous, and upbuilding and uplifting part of it. Let all aim at nothing less.

The writer believes that outside the matter of health the secret of contentment lies more largely in being congenially employed than in any other one thing. If such is true it is certainly most important that all of us study ourselves and the task to which we intend to fit ourselves as a life work to see if we are suited—are in harmony. If you wish to be a success try and get yourself fitted for work which is congenial to you—some one thing for which you hold an intense longing. Remember that the day of "Jacks of all trades" is nearly over. From now on the call for such Jacks will be less and less. The specialist is the fellow who will be called in the future. So you must be a specialist in something.

No matter what you start at, nor how great is its appeal to you, you must be earnest, must mean business, or else all will come to naught. You must put your mind to your task. It is not enough to work—or even to work hard—to succeed. Try to make of your task an art. Endeavor, should you make shoes, to make better shoes than were ever made before; if you are a carpenter and are building a house see that the house shall be a good one so far as the work (your work) is concerned. Do your best always. In conclusion let us express one more

thought: Remember that you do not live alone, you do not work alone, and that everything you do is judged by your fellows, your associates, and often by people unknown to you. Your work will speak for itself—if good it will be a credit to you, if bad a discredit. Fair, isn't it? If your work is fine and worthy it encourages others to emulate it—if it is bad it depresses all who see it. Now prove to yourself what you can do.

OUR PANTRY OF GOOD THINGS

If Mrs. Brewer ever asks you to peep into the school pantry, don't refuse. She might let you go inside and have one good smell of the goodies she has stored there. She might let you look—and look—and look—from floor to ceiling, shelf after shelf filled with cans of all sorts of fruit and vegetables. There are pears—1,352 gallons of them. There are prunes, sweet juicy prunes—375 gallons—and luscious peach plums—285 gallons of them, and look at the good old beans—660 gallons. Next see the 64 gallons of blackberries standing up by the 91 gallons of pieplant.

Did you ever have all the apple jelly you wanted? Here are 15 gallons together; would that do to start on? There are 75 gallons of corn and 124 gallons of tomatoes (and more tomatoes coming) and just think how this will taste next winter, 25 gallons of tomato catsup. Do you like pickles? What kind? Here are sweet, sour, dill, mustard and mixed—in all, 165 gallons. In addition to all of the above there are large quantities of canned goods—an overflow from the pantry—stored in the commissary. Now you know why the girls were so "busy with the canning" this summer and fall. You'll agree the pantry looks great and smells better. If you have a failing appetite go there just before meals. You'll come out so hungry you can eat any kind of a Hooverized diet for a long time—before you feel satisfied.

G. H. Brown, who until a few weeks ago was employed on a rubber plantation in the Malay states, arrived at Honolulu, H. I., the other day where he enlisted in the American army with the hope of being sent to France to take part in the war against Germany. When Brown has completed his voyage to France he will have traveled over 16,000 miles.