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CHEMAWA MAKES DEMONSTRATION

In our last issue owing to lack of space we were unable to give as full and satisfactory an account of our Armistice Day observance as our demonstration warranted. The Salem Statesman covered the ground most satisfactorily and we are publishing their account of our fine meeting, as follows:

Armistic Day at the Chemawa Indian school was most fittingly observed. At ten o'clock in the forenoon the entire faculty and student body assembled in the spacious auditorium to listen to a program in celebration of the signing of the armistic a year ago. Supt. Hall had placed the affair in the hands of the returned "over-seas" veterans of the school and Mr. Reginald Downie, the last boy to arrive home from participation in the war, was chairman—a position which he filled with credit to himself and the school.

The building was beautifully decorated with flags, pennants and flowers, and the stage was especially attractive. The band under direction of Mr. Loos played a processional as all the various companies of students marched in and took their places. There was singing of patriotic airs and war songs by the school and the Girls' Octette, and a special vocal solo by Russell Adams, a returned navy boy. The band also added its quota to the general interest and enjoyment. There were yells and 'rahs that were full of "pep" and "punch." It was certainly a demonstration of patriotism from real Americans.

Russell Adams made a short talk on "Water Transportation of Men and the Ordnance of War," and it was interesting to hear him tell of the vast undertaking of assembling ships, men and war materials, and getting all in condition for the demands of war and transporting them across the Atlantic Ocean to the scene of the great conflict.

Nick Orloff spoke on "The Perils and Hardships of Sea Navigation in Time of War—The Submarine, etc.," and his talk was worthy the close attention that it received. Few people have the privilege of hearing first hand such accounts as the speaker gave of the tasks of transport duty and service in the late war, with the attendant danger of death on short notice. The speaker had lived through it all and knew his subject. "Land Transportation of Vast Armies and Their

Supplies in Provision and Accoutrements" was the subject of John Beyers, who participated in every battle fought by the sons of "Uncle Sam." It was a good talk and set forth many interesting features of the war.

Elwood Towner, another veteran, gave "Personal Impressions of the War" as his talk. He emphasized the fact that the war was of industrial origin mainly and, such being the case, the struggle is still on and will likely continue for countless ages to come. He warned our people of the propaganda that has Russia in shackles today. He pointed to the strikes in our land as un-American, as carried on today, and intimated strongly that they were fed by the same fires that are keeping Russia ablaze at present. In the course of his talk he made the statement that the United States was represented in the war by a greater percentage of Indians than any other race of people within her borders. It was a good talk.

Reginald Downie took as his topic "The Country as I found It and as I left It—The People, the Cities, the Architecture—Embracing Various Characteristics of Same—Aftermath of the Great Struggle of Democracy Vs. Autocracy." This was a comprehensive series of subjects and was well handled. There were word pictures of it all, so vividly and graphically given that one could not help seeing it. It was fine in every way. The outstanding feature of the talk was Mr. Downie's statement that not one German with whom he conversed would admit that Germany was whipped; that the large majority of them believe to this day in the Kaiser; that Germany still has in the guise of "civilian guard" a body of 1,000,000 soldiers, ready on a moment's notice to enter the ranks. Think of these things and then remember Mr. Downie's statement that there will be other wars to follow. The people of the United States must not allow themselves to be lulled to sleep, for we are to enjoy liberty only on payment of eternal vigilance.

On being called on for a few words Supt. Hall responded briefly and fittingly when he spoke of the large delegation of young men who had forsaken Chemawa in the time of our country's call and joined the colors. Many he said had returned to the fold, others mayhap would return later, but some would never return—they were sleeping under the poppies on a foreign soil. All honor to them, both the living and the dead, he said as he called attention to Chemawa's large service flag unfurled in the room and spoke of the gold stars which adorned it as a center for so many black ones.

It was an occasion that gladdened the hearts of real patriots.