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(FROM the QUIVER of UNCLE EPHRAIM)

De truf am a burnin' lamp, but some folks put it out by too much trimmin' er der wick.

De road ter destruction am so broad dat eben de bowlegged man kin fin' plenty er room.

Say what yer will 'bout de devil, he's allus up an' at his post, ready ter wait on customers.

Some people have a way o' doin' nuthin' that can hardly be distinguished from work.—ABE MARTIN.

Bein' conspicuous don't allus mean dat you is important. De Chrismus tree am bigger dan de bunch ob mistletoe, but it don't exert near de influence.

(FROM the QUIVER of ALBERT EDWARD WIGGAM)

Whatever our intelligence and physique may be, it is all we have.

Civilization is the most dangerous enterprise upon which man ever set out.

One of the outstanding results of civilizaton is that it has made the world safe for stupidity.

No society can be called civilized that does not give all men equal rights and equal opportunities, but it can not give men equal brains.

'The danger of this country is not from its seventy or eighty or ninety million who may have little or no brains, but from its five or ten millions who have.

No system of education can put brains into empty skulls; it can only develop what is there. A school does not make fools—it only develops them.

THE MONKEY FAMILY

During our youthful days it was our privilege to hear the statement, oft repeated, that mankind descended from some specie of simian. At that time we gave some credence to the theory, as we had been taught to believe whatever our elders told us. However, the idea was repugnant to us and often we wondered if such could really be the case. While we rebelled against the thought of the monkey tribe as ancestors of the human race, we acknowledged an unusual interest in all species of simians. They seemed clever, bright, entertaining and far from commonplace—they were "almost" human. We are still interested in monkeys, but the possibilities of relationship no longer cause us apprehension. The relationship is too remote—about as remote as that of a flying squirrel, which is far enough removed to relieve any over-sensitive or over-credulous mind.

Strange as it may seem, there are still grown up people who hold to the idea that there were close ties, perhaps millions of years ago. With those who would claim the relationship we have no quarrel—it is everyone to his own like, or taste, in this matter, and the price is the same. It is a matter wherein a little learning is dangerous, as it hatches a brood of ideas which are quite ridiculous when put to the test. We will now look into this subject most seriously and trust that we may give our students a few points of difference in man and monkey which will be worthwhile. A man can make a "monkey" of himself, but a monkey remains forever a monkey.

Many people appear to revel in "starting something," and often it seems that they come in time to believe in the most ridiculous notions or creations of their own minds—the bogeys they alone have seen. 'Tis a funny old world—all sorts of entertainment in it!

We believe that the majority of our readers will admit that there is quite a difference between men and monkeys—we will proceed on that assumption, anyway. Suppose we compare the skeleton of an orang-outang with that of a man; we will be surprised to note that there is a wonderful similarity, together with a marked difference. The same holds good wherein the chimpanzee is compared with man structurally. The orang-outang has nine wrist bones, whereas man

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