

Weekly Chemawa American.

CHEMAWA, OREGON,

FRIDAY JANUARY 3, 1902.

A Victory In Name Only.

The Chemawa football team was defeated Xmas day by the Multnomah Club, of Portland, by a score of 6 to 0. But if one could have been on the field and heard the hisses of 1000 disgusted spectators at different times during the game when certain unfair decisions were rendered in favor of the white Aristocrats, which prevented the Indian boys from scoring and defeating their opponents, they could easily have seen that the Multnomah Club intended to keep up its old reputation of winning a game by foul methods, when they find their opponents too much for them.

Any way to win is their motto and every athletic team in Oregon is well aware of it. If the Multnomahs consider it such an honor to win a contest by all sort of schemes and "rotten" decisions they are certainly welcome to that kind of a victory.

Nine tenths of the spectators rendered a verdict, in favor of the Chemawags, as being the best players and the winners of the game by right. They did so in a most emphatic manner and in a way which could not be mistaken.

The Multnomahs can have all the victories they desire if they are willing to swallow the denunciations of the hundreds of true lovers of clean sport who wish to see fair play and justice meted out to both teams. Surely the hisses of 1000 dissatisfied and enraged people against the favoritism shown the Multnomahs must have been sweet music to the ears of the Multnomah Club men who could distinctly hear it from the porches of their elegant Club House.

The Chemawa Indian boys can afford to lose games under those circumstances but they would like to meet the Multnomah team anywhere outside of Portland where they know fair play would be assured.

One Alphabet for all Languages.

Tacoma, (Wash.) Daily Ledger. Dec. 23, '01.

Major Frank Terry, of the Puyallup Indian agency, is in receipt of a telegram from Congressman Francis W. Cushman, announcing that on last Thursday he introduced a bill directing the president to request the other nations to appoint a number of their most distinguished scholars to attend an international conference for the purpose of devising and agreeing upon an alphabet of printed characters adapted to the use of all languages. The conference is to meet in Washington, D. C., on January 1, 1903.

Alphabets Differ Widely.

"The object of this proposed legislation said Major Terry yesterday, 'is to provide a universal alphabet, so devised and arranged that by its use any language now spoken by man may be represented with exactness. At present a large number of alphabets are in use, differing so widely from each other in essential respects that it is impossible to correctly print one language with the alphabet of another. Also each language has certain elementary sounds peculiar to itself, that have no representation in the alphabets of the other language. Hence, no language can be correctly represented in writing, nor can it be learned from the printed text, except by the use of its own alphabet. It is necessary, therefore, in the learning of languages to learn a new alphabet in every case. This is generally the most difficult part of the task, and the one in which a large percentage of those who make an attempt fail. A decided advantage will be gained by providing an alphabet that is common to all languages, and with which any language may be represented correctly.