

The Chemawa American.

H. L. LINDSAY,
MANAGER.

Published Weekly by the People of the
Chemawa Indian School.

Subscription Price, 25 Cents Per Year.
(Cable at the rate of 20 Cents per year.)

Entered at the Postoffice at Chemawa, Or.,
as second-class mail-matter.

Address all Post Office Communications to
THE CHEMAWA AMERICAN,
CHEMAWA, OREGON.

NOTE.— If this space is marked
with a red cross : : it means that
your subscription : : has expired.
Please renew : : Only 25 cents
per year.

An Industrial Education means so much
to every Indian young man and woman,
every one should get all the good they can
out of it.

"They can not get along without me any
way," is not the proper spirit for a man to
have who wishes to succeed in life. Make
yourself indispensable. Be at your place
wherever it may be without fail every time.
Then people will respect you, and your
success in life better assured.

If the government spends a thousand
dollars or more in relieving an Indian
young man from ignorance and barbarism,
surely it is the duty of that government
and its agents to see that the money has
not been cast upon the waste. There-
fore let us have short hair and throw
away the blankets.

When General Morgan was Commission-
er of Indian Affairs and had succeeded in
getting congress to pass large appropri-
ations for educational purposes, we said to
him that "unless a part of the money was

expended in looking after returned pupils
that it would be placed out at long time in-
terest." Later events have proven that
we were right. Some system must be
evolved to look after, not returned students,
but ex-school pupils, reservation and non-
reservation. There must not be allowed
to elapse. It went to the duty of some
one in the reservation to see that this
is not. Who will it be?

The Indian has had a sprinkling of in-
dustrial education, but he needs an im-
provement. Industrial facilities should be
supplied to every reservation as well as
Non-Reservation School. This may ap-
pear to be a little expensive at first sight
but in the long run it will be a great econ-
omy. Some might think that this would
act as a barrier to the children being trans-
ferred to Non-Reservation Schools, but
twenty years of Indian experience and
close observation of this question, shows us
that as the educational facilities of the res-
ervations were increased, so have the Non-
Reservation Schools been built up and ex-
panded.

The greatest barrier to the transfer of
children from reservation to non-reser-
vation schools; from Indian Customs inter-
nalized environments is the decrease of the
attendance at the reservation school, the
lowering of the average attendance, and
the consequent loss of employees the suc-
ceeding year. This might be overcome if
the same rule was applied to the reser-
vation school, that in the early days (and not
so very long ago either) was applied to
the reservation Indians. As an incen-
tive for the Indian to place his child in
school he was allowed to draw rations for
every child so placed. This was an in-
centive. If our reservation friends need an in-
centive they might be allowed credit for all
transferred from their schools to non-reser-
vation schools. We think all they would
ask would be as regards employees. This
too might appear extravagant but we
think the end would justify the means and
would be an economy.