

turn such experience to profit.

Industrial training and industrial experience is the key to the situation, whether on the allotment or in a trade. Yet all useless tools, whether of unnecessary acres or of unnecessary machinery, must be cleared from the path. The old energies of war and the chase must be aroused and directed into the channels of modern, economic life. By patient, unceasing repetition the Indian must be shown the laws of economic development which will inevitably crush him if not obeyed. Not only must the rights and opportunities of the Indians be guarded, but the welfare of the community among which they must live as neighbors must also be respected. An Indian can not be allowed to hold, unused, a farm which has been broken up, and let every wind carry the seeds of weeds on to the prosperous land around. All this may be called impossible; but it is not impossible to the right man, and in many cases it is already being done.

The Office realizes that it must more and more depend on its Superintendents in the field. Whatever the policy framed at Washington, the final carrying out of these policies devolves upon the man on the ground. The Office will trust him, will support him to the limit; but if he proves unequal to the duty, it will quickly replace him. While fully recognizing the difficulty of the work and lightening it in every possible way through ready co-operation, the Office would be unworthy of its commission if it did not demand this standard of efficiency and this moral fiber from the man on whom so much depends; and it is due each man, as an officer of the Government in the highest sense, that the standard should be a high one.

Let us then work for our common end, or toward that end, so that when it comes, whether it be in the time of our service or not, it may be one in the making of which each one of us may be proud to have had his part.

The Office wishes each Superintendent in the field to advise it of his general plan of campaign for the next ten years and of the utmost the Office can do to help him win.

OUR FOURTH.

The Fourth was celebrated at Chemawa on the evening of the 5th. At that time all the pupils and employes assembled in the gymnasium. First on the program was singing "America." Then the mandolin club, assisted by Mr. Swoboda, gave us several excellent selections. After which we had Spoon Potato Races; Three Legged Races; Sack Races; Hopping Races; Barrel Rolling; Rope Climbing and a Tug of War between ten men of Company A and ten men of Company B. In the latter event Company A won the best two out of three pulls. After which we sang "Star Spangled Banner" and went to quarters. But during all of this time every one was eating ice cream with cakes, cookies, and meat sandwiches. Every person who passed the door was given a ticket for refreshments which was presented at their leisure. Everybody had a good time. Owing to the evening being a rainy one, fireworks were postponed until Wednesday evening, at which time all assembled on the school lawn and burnt powder.

The Rev. McLean of Haines, Alaska, dropped in to see the school on his way home, taking Helen Fairfield with him.