

# CHEMAWA SCHOOL

## HAS SPEED RECORDS

"Aloha Oe" is now one of the selections played at the Salem Industrial School, Oregon, copies having been sent the school in advance of Alex. Hume Ford's recent visit. When Mr. Ford arrived at the school the band was out to meet him and struggled with "Aloha Oe." The parts had not been written out for the various instruments, but the Indian bandmaster will attend to that later on.

Ford says that their gymnasium is more than a hundred feet square and has a gallery running entirely around the building, all built by the boys. The seven hundred students were all present, the boys in uniform in the gallery and the girls sitting on benches against the wall of the main floor. The band and distinguished guests were on the stage.

A basketball game was played. The young braves hold the Pacific Coast record for relay racing and other speed records. Boys from Nome and from interior Alaska, men born in tepees in the foothills of the Rockies were there. When the Coast Indians scored against the Indians from Alaska the great roof reverberated with the yells and shrieks of partisans. Between games the band played and the children swung into line and marched to the music.

To Mr. Ford it was like a day at Kainulani school. The Coast Indian boys and girls could easily be distinguished by their Oriental cast of features, and the Alaskans could be picked out also as many were as fair and white as Caucasians.

While there Ford saw a couple of Flathead Indians stop two Hawaiian boys, left there when the Hawaiian band was in the Northwest, and endeavor to talk with them. They tried several dialects. They took the Hawaiian boys for Indians and were surprised the island boys were foreigners to them. Mr. Ford requested the cornetist to play "Aloha Oe." He said the effect upon the seven hundred students was magical. They stopped and listened intently, and when the selection was finished they broke out into prolonged applause and the piece had to be played over again. "Aloha Oe" has won its way fairly into the repertoire of the Indian band and will be heard at many state fairs in the Northwest. The children wish to learn the words, but Ford says he did not have the nerve to perpetrate his pronunciation of Hawaiian words upon an unsuspecting and confiding Indian school.

Mr. Ford has sent a request to the Kainulani school to send to the Salem school a phonographic disk of the song. In return the Indian girls are sending their school banner to Kainulani. It is a red pennant with the word "Chemawa" worked lengthwise in white. This is the Indian name of the school, and means "Happy Home," Ford told the children about Kaahumanu and Kainulani schools entering into correspondence with mainland schools. The Indian school now wants Kaahumanu pupils to write letters to the pupils of Chemawa and they will be answered.

The originator of the Outrigger Club also states that he was sounded by the Superintendent of Chemawa as to the possibility of making an exchange of students with the Kamehameha Schools, or other Hawaiian Industrial school. That is, take five pupils of Chemawa and send them to Kamehameha, receiving five Kamehamehas in return. Mr. Ford hopes that some one will take up the matter here and write to Edwin L. Chalcraft, Chemawa, Oregon.

The Indian boys have a splendid harness shop where they make and sell harness and also construct wagons. In the tailor shop they make their own uniforms and send out clothing for sale. The girls are taught domestic science. The pupils get out a weekly paper called the Chemawa American, which Mr. Ford is having sent regularly to Frank Damon's school and Kainulani and Kaahumanu. The boys are also taught practical farming, raise their own cattle and grow their own crops.