

PUT STATE GUARD ON WAR FOOTING

Hurry Orders Sent Out From Washington.

RAISE LIST MEN TO MAXIMUM

Matter Regarded as Significant at This Time.

DIRECTED BY PRESIDENT

Adjutant-General of Illinois Militia Preparing for 20 Per Cent Increase in Enrollment—Date of Order is January 7.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 3.—(Special)—Recruits in a hurry for the Illinois National Guard and within a week or ten days the rosters of nearly every company in the state infantry, artillery, cavalry and signal corps alike, will be thrown open for emergency enlistments, officers and privates meanwhile carrying on a still hunt for embryonic soldiers.

This stir in the state soldiery is the result of a general order from the War Department at Washington. Whether the order bears greater significance than its face shows has not been disclosed by the Washington authorities, but the militia and Assemblymen are quick to connect the order at this time with the agitation over the Japanese question and its possibilities.

By direction of President Roosevelt the minimum enlisted strength of each organization of the militia is to be raised as soon as possible to the maximum strength. To conform with the order, Adjutant-General Thomas W. Scott is preparing for a 20 per cent increase in the Illinois enrollment.

Order Sent to All States.

The readjustment applies to every state that has a National Guard, and as Illinois is not far behind the lead in the present strength of its reserve force, it is expected the movement to bring the guard up to the limit will be duplicated in other states.

The War Department orders, which were sent from Washington under date of January 7, have been distributed generally and yesterday notices were sent out to all regimental commanders asking them to estimate the number of uniforms and new equipment that will be necessary for the recruits. Responses are expected at once and within a week requisitions will be made on Washington for supplies.

In the meanwhile General Scott is preparing a bill for presentation to the Assembly this week amending the military code so as to provide an approximate increase of 20 per cent in the strength of the service.

What the Orders Require.

According to the readjustment ordered by the President, the minimum number of enlisted men in a company of infantry shall be 55, the apportionment to grades being one First Sergeant, one Quartermaster Sergeant, four Sergeants, six Corporals, two cooks, two musicians and 42 privates.

The necessity of immediate action is pointed out by General Scott in the following section that appears in the War Department orders:

No organization will be accepted into the service of the United States which in the number of its officers and enlisted men, is below the minimum prescribed by the President, or above the maximum strength fixed by law for such organization; and whenever any organization which is ordered out of called on is below the minimum it shall be immediately recruited to at least that standard before leaving its home station.

JAPANESE WILL STAND FIRM

Demand Solution of School Question Be Effected on Treaty Rights.

TOKIO, Feb. 3.—After a careful survey of public feeling here regarding the prospect of a satisfactory solution of the San Francisco school controversy it may be stated that while the approach of the termination of the disagreeable affair is welcomed, yet the report from Washington that a solution may be effected by a mutual treaty excluding the immigration of laborers is generally disbelieved as unreasonable.

According to the prevailing feeling a solution must be effected on Japan's treaty rights being simple. This would seem to indicate that the orders are not general among the state, or else there has been a miscarriage of the order.

NO ORDERS TO OREGON GUARD

Government Has Not Directed Strengthening of Force.

No orders have been received from the War Department at the office of Adjutant-General W. E. Finzer, of the Oregon National Guard, directing measures to strengthen the military equipment of this state. According to the foregoing dispatch general orders to commanders of National Guards to strengthen their forces were sent from Washington January 7, but up till last night no such orders had been received here. This would seem to indicate that the orders are not general among the state, or else there has been a miscarriage of the order.

Southern Oregon since last Thursday and during his absence the office has been in charge of Captain Lawrence L. Knapp, who stated last night that no orders from the War Department directing increased recruiting of the Oregon Militia had been received, and at General Finzer's home nothing was known regarding the subject.

DEMAND THEIR EXCLUSION

California League Passes Drastic Resolution on Japanese Question.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3.—At the convention of the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League today, resolutions adopted by the executive board of the league on Saturday night demanding that the United States and State of California maintain the right to exclude Japanese from the public schools used by American children were unanimously adopted after much spirited discussion by men prominent in the movement to exclude Asiatics from this country.

The pitch of the resolutions, which de-



Mrs. Alice Roosevelt Longworth, who is ill with the grip.

clared that the yielding of the United States to Japan on this school question was tantamount to taking vassalage, was dwelt upon by several speakers. President Roosevelt was severely criticized and at times roundly scolded.

RIBICULE IDEA OF A WAR

American Press Reports a Great Surprise to the Japanese.

TOKIO, Feb. 4.—(Monday).—The war talk of the American press has been received here with great surprise and sincere regret. The correspondent of the Associated Press has talked with several leading men both in and out of the government. They are in the opinion that the United States is the last country with which Japan would go to war. Besides, both nations are unaggressive in their trade rivalries, which seldom leads to war unless territorial acquisition is intended by either rival.

The Japanese press, however, is expressed that the misrepresentation that Japan is suffering from on account of the San Francisco school question is the outcome of immunity shown disaffected war correspondents in the late war. It is believed that these correspondents are ever watching for occasion to victimize Japan.

Schmitz and Party Are Off.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3.—Mayor Eugene Schmitz and members of the San Francisco Board of Education left here today for Washington to confer with President Roosevelt in regard to the exclusion of Japanese from the public school, with a view of reaching a basis of settlement of the question.

FROZEN DEAD IN TENEMENT

WOMAN AND TWO CHILDREN SUCCUMB TO THE COLD.

Believed They Became Partially Asphyxiated by Coal Gas and, With No Fire, Froze to Death.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Feb. 3.—A woman and two children were found frozen to death this afternoon in an upstairs tenement here, with a third child in an adjoining room badly frozen, but alive. The dead:

EMMA K. LIVINGSTON, aged 50.
ALFRED T. LIVINGSTON, aged 7.
LINDA B. LIVINGSTON, aged 3.
Badly frozen.

Miss Jennie Livingston called at the residence to pay a visit and found her child in a living room, and one child dead in bed, one child dead on the floor, as seen, in the adjoining room, badly frozen.

Some of the family had been seen since Thursday, when two of the children attended school. The children lived with Miss Livingston, who was their sister.

It is supposed that after they retired Thursday night they became partially asphyxiated by coal gas, and, the fire dying out, were frozen to death.

TRACK IS WASHED AWAY

Union Pacific Main Line Blocked in Utah.

OGDEN, Utah, Feb. 2.—One hundred feet of track and a bridge on the main line of the Union Pacific Railroad were washed away by a rush of water through Weber Canyon, 20 miles east of here, this afternoon. The flood was caused by the recent heavy rains in this section. All traffic will be delayed for 24 hours. The overland and Los Angeles limited trains, eastbound, are being diverted over the Oregon Short Line. Westbound trains, excepting the Atlantic express, are being held east of the break. The track is being repaired by cribbing.

PERFECTLY AWFUL SAY CLUB WOMEN

Biting Adjectives for Professor Thomas.

VIEWS OF CHICAGO WIVES

Vigorously Maintain Romantic Love Is Strong as Ever.

GROWS WITH WEDDED LIFE

Little Troubles Now and Then Between Man and Wife Only Tend to Strengthen Fondness for Each Other.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—(Special).—Rallying around the banner of romantic love, Chicago clubwomen gave battle today to Professor William I. Thomas and his self-entitled dictum that romance can hardly survive in the monogamous relation of man and wife.

Biting adjectives, such as "disreputable," "dangerous" and "immoral" were applied to the theory which the Midway sociologist has promulgated in his most recent work, called "Sex and Society." Unanimously the women announced that, though married years ago, they were still romantic and true to the ideal aspects of love.

"Professor Thomas' views on this point are absurd," said Mrs. John S. McClelland, president of the Chicago Culture Club. "I am a living refutation of them. I married my first and only sweetheart, and we are still in love as romantically as ever."

Married Thirty Years and Knows.

"How long have you been married, Mrs. McClelland?" was asked.

"Oh, we've always been married," was the half-jocular answer.

"But, disregarding the transcendental aspects of your union, how long is this life?"

"Thirty years, and I hope it lasts twelve long!"

"I think that Professor Thomas takes an entirely superficial view of it," Mrs. McClelland continued. "If he will suppress his book and wait 10 years before he looks at it, in the meantime conferring with every married woman he meets, I believe he will change his opinion. He might just as well say that children lose their love for their parents as they grow older, because of long familiarity with them."

Perilous Doctrine for Young.

Mrs. Mary E. Palmer, president of the Kilo Association, said:

"There are very few people, no matter how able intellectually, who can keep such things out of their heads as with such opinions, and not be the worse for it. It is a perilous doctrine to give the public and the young.

"It is very strange if a man like Professor Thomas, who is married, cannot pick out a woman for whom his love will not deepen and broaden as the years pass. The constant association and familiarity, which wear away romance, according to him, only make the couple more fond. There may come clouds, disagreements, quarrels, but when these are weathered they only serve to bring the two closer together.

"If a man were to live according to Professor Thomas' theory, he would go through life picking up first one woman and dissecting all the romance out of her and then another, and then another. If Professor Thomas should do that, I think his old age would be troubled with dissatisfaction and pangs of conscience.

Divorce Courts Show Degeneracy.

"I cannot see how this theory can help having an immoral and deleterious influence upon the world. Such a statement is most discouraging to mothers who have tried to raise their daughters as pure, lovely women."

Mrs. Ogden W. Dean, president of the Progressive Health Club, said:

"Men and women who are properly married, who truly love one another at the start, grow to find more and more romance in their life.

"However, I believe that a process of degeneracy is attacking home life. The divorce courts are proof of this. Professor Thomas lays too much emphasis on the alleged suggestiveness of woman's dress. We like to appear in pretty clothes, not particularly to attract the man, but rather to satisfy our artistic tastes."

Mrs. Charles Triax, president of the Ravenswood Woman's Club, said:

"Professor Thomas' theory is perfectly disgraceful. I do not see how anyone can say such things. It represents a barbaric point of view, and if Professor Thomas prefers to choose wives like an Indian, he is hardly civilized."

EVENTS OF COMING WEEK

In the Senate the Indian bill is now under consideration, while the House has the river and harbors bill under way. Several days of this week will be required to dispose of these measures, and when they shall have been finally voted down the Senate will take up the Army bill and the House will take up the river and harbors bill. Several days of this week will be required to dispose of these measures, and when they shall have been finally voted down the Senate will take up the Army bill and the House will take up the river and harbors bill.

Proceedings in the trial of Harry K. Thaw have reached the stage where the reading of testimony will begin on Monday, unless more of the jurors already selected are excused. The taking of testimony regarding the conduct of the colored troops at Brownsville, Tex., which resulted in their dismissal by the President, is expected to begin before the Senate committee on military affairs in Washington Monday.

Confer With President. A conference between President Roosevelt, Secretary Bass and the San Francisco Board of Education, which Mayor Schmitz will attend, is expected to be held in Washington on Friday or Saturday, to discuss the school question. It is understood that the President will endeavor to induce the Board of Education to rescind its action excluding the Japanese children from the schools.

The question of whether or not the New York Produce Exchange shall increase its trading so as to include nearly all the stocks dealt with in the curb market is expected to be taken up by the exchange at a meeting on the exchange on Thursday.

Dinner to James Bryce. James Bryce, British Ambassador to the United States, is to be given a dinner by the Pilgrims of London at the Savoy, February 8. The American Ambassador, Whitehall Field, probably will propose the health of Mr. Bryce, and the speech of the two Ambassadors will be expected to round the keynote of the friendly relations existing between their respective countries.

Mr. Longworth's health when they were informed by the attending physician that her temperature had gone up to 102.

Mrs. Longworth contracted a severe cold while attending the White House reception last Thursday night and has been confined to her bed for three days.

FEVER CASES GROW LESS

No Decrease, However, in Number of Deaths Yesterday in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—Few cases of scarlet fever and other contagious diseases were reported to the health department today. No attendances, however, was shown in the number of deaths. There were 53 cases of fever, 25 of diphtheria and 19 of miscellaneous diseases, as compared with 407 cases of fever, 47 of diphtheria and 49 miscellaneous diseases a week ago. Seven deaths were reported.

Woman Causes Shooting Fray.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3.—Claude Hartzell, a cook, was shot and probably mortally wounded today by William Rapp, a constable, in a lodging house in Pacific street. Rapp claims that Hartzell was threatening him with a razor when he fired. The trouble arose over a woman who had been transferred from Hartzell to Rapp. Rapp was released on bail.

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SOLEMN SUFFER FROM THE "GRIP"

Many Kept From Work at the Capitol.

EPIDEMIC COLDS IN SALEM

Ventilation Is Very Poor in Legislative Halls.

FORCED TO SIT IN DRAFTS

Speaker Davey Among Those Under the Weather, but Contrary to Physicians' Advice, He Sticks to His Post.

SALEM, Or., Feb. 3.—(Special).—An epidemic of colds and grip is interfering very seriously with the work of a number of members of the Legislature, as well as keeping a great many of Salem's business men confined to their homes. While none of the cases are serious, the illness is sufficiently severe to make it exceedingly unpleasant to try to work.

The frequent and abrupt changes in the weather and the east winds are generally assigned as the causes of the prevailing ailments. The poor ventilation of the legislative halls undoubtedly has much to do with the illness among members of the Legislature. The only means of ventilation is by opening windows. As the rooms soon become close and overheated, the windows must be opened and then the men sitting in the Senate or the House are subjected to drafts of cold air upon their heads, and a bad cold, drifting into a case of grip, results.

Too Busy to Remedy Defect.

For many years there has been complaint of the absence of a ventilating system in the Senate chamber, but nothing has ever been done to remedy the defect. Until a few years ago the Representative hall was two stories high, and then there was no trouble about ventilation, but a floor was put in half way up so as to make a room above for a library. Now it is necessary to open windows in the House in such a way as to cause drafts of air upon the occupants of the room and there is trouble in the house also.

During the first 20 days of a legislative session the members learn the seriousness of the defective ventilation and during the remaining 20 days they are too busy to make provision for remedying the trouble. As a consequence nothing has been done, and every two years the members suffer from severe colds contracted while serving in the Legislature.

Representative Frank Davey, Speaker of the House, is among those who are under the weather, and if he follows the advice of his friends and his physician he will do very little work for the next few days. His trouble has been coming on gradually, starting with a cold in his lungs and followed by an attack of grip and entire loss of appetite. Notwithstanding an adjournment Friday he was at work in his office at the Capitol Saturday and is very plainly showing the need of rest. His physician, Dr. J. N. Smith, thinks he will be able to preside over the deliberations of the House on Monday.

GRIP EPIDEMIC IN PORTLAND

Number of Cases on Increase and Even the Doctors Suffer.

The epidemic of grip, which struck Portland about January 1, is steadily on the increase and indications now are that it will hold on until every susceptible man, woman and child in the city has a spell of the pesky thing. When a citizen gets into a car and looks grumpy, don't expect him to pass the greetings of the day or attempt to open a political discussion with him, for 19 to 1 his head feels like a bucket and his bones are aching like they were loaded with gunpowder. "That tired feeling" is not in it with the "mean feeling" which comes with the grip, so be charitable and overlook any seeming eccentricities which may be indulged in by victims who are just coming down with it.

It is an established scientific fact that the grip of influenza bacillus travels faster than any other known germ, so if it is coming in your direction, there is no use trying to get away from it. While the disease itself is not particularly dangerous and differs from the usual cold only in that it is a "bug" disease and therefore contagious, the principal difficulty experienced by both patients and physicians is from after complications, especially in the old and infirm. Those whose systems are in a weakened condition before the disease attacks them are also more prone to serious after effects.

Dr. George Story states that while the town is unusually full of grip, the epidemic is not necessarily severe, but is about what might be called average.

"There are invariably complications," he said yesterday, "mostly affecting the ears and lungs. Yes, the disease is transmissible, but it is hardly practicable to take the same precautions in this as in more serious diseases against spreading contagion."

Dr. Hoyt C. Wilson has been a grip victim himself for the past week, but says his patients have been having so much trouble with it that he has not had time to indulge in any complaints.

"The epidemic has been steadily increasing ever since the first of the year,"

he states, "and it is not abating in the least at the present. There are different forms of it, of course, but most any of them will leave the patient weak and prostrated, and there is much trouble with after effects if patients do not take care of themselves. Many are careless and contract fresh colds and become very sick a second time. This unusual weather has much to do with the continuance of the trouble, I think, and when it is over, the grip will be likely to disappear."

Dr. J. D. Denton is another very busy physician and has his hands full with grip patients. He declares grip victims are as numerous in Portland as broken wires and that it takes quite as much patience to get them on the mend. Dr. Denton was just returning from a call on Surgeon-General Daly who has been overtaken by the popular malady.

Dr. O. C. Hollister is suffering from it. There is hardly a business firm in town which has not some member of its force absent on account of the grip. The present disabled telephone system is reminding the older physicians of pioneer days when there were no such conveniences and people had to go after the



John E. Dryden, who has withdrawn from Senatorial race in New Jersey.

doctor in person. The majority is doing that in this grip epidemic, for fully two-thirds of the physicians in the city have crippled telephones that are out of order. Dr. Denton fixed his own wire, but all of them are not as handy as he proved himself. Dr. Wilson says the night calls now come to the front door and there is no way of evading them, "no matter how sick a doctor may be himself."

FOOTBALL ROMANCE ENDS

GRANDDAUGHTER OF LINCOLN SUED FOR DIVORCE.

Deserted Warren Beckwith in 1910 and Has Not Been Reconciled to Athlete Husband.

MOUNT PLEASANT, Ia., Feb. 3.—(Special).—Warren Beckwith, on January 31, filed in the District Court here a suit for a divorce from his wife, Jessie Lincoln Beckwith, who is the daughter of Robert T. Lincoln, of Chicago, and the granddaughter of Abraham Lincoln. The ground for seeking divorce is desertion, and it is understood the case will not be contested, as Mr. and Mrs. Beckwith have not lived together for seven years.

The romance that ended in the informal marriage of the couple began at a football game when young Beckwith, then an athlete of more than local fame, played right half back on the Iowa Wesleyan team. Miss Lincoln was one of the spectators. She had come to Iowa to visit her grandfather, former United States Senator Lincoln. She asked for an introduction to the young athlete here. It was the beginning of an acquaintance that developed into love and marriage.

For three years the couple lived together and one daughter was born. Then friction arose, and in 1910 Mrs. Beckwith separated from her husband and they have not resumed their former relations.

As Miss Lincoln, the heroine of the football romance was presented to Queen Victoria in 1888, when he father was Minister to the Court of St. James.

SHIP SINKS; NO ONE LOST

Lumber Bark Struck by Dominion Liner Off Sea Girt.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 3.—After battling with heavy winds and heavy seas for 17 days, and when within a few hours of her destination, the bark Charles Loring, carrying 250,000 feet of lumber from Savannah to New York, was run into and sent to the bottom by the Dominion steamer Seneca last night, four miles off Sea Girt, N. Y. The collision occurred in a dense fog. No one was injured and no lives were lost.

It was with great difficulty that the crew of the steamer who put out in lifeboats succeeded in rescuing Captain H. DeBuire and his crew of nine men from the sinking bark. There was a stiff wind and a heavy sea, and the fog was so thick that the two vessels were not seen by each other until too late to avoid the collision. The bark was nearly torn in two.

A panic among the passengers of the Seneca was quelled by the officers and crew. Lifeboats were immediately put off by the steamer. The cargo of lumber probably prevented her going down with all hands before help could have reached her.

DOWN TO ZERO IN CHICAGO

Cold Wave Accompanied by a Biting Wind From the East.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—The cold wave that descended upon Chicago, accompanied by a gale of biting wind, sent the mercury down to 2 degrees below zero during the early hours of today. Although the wind moderated, the temperature did not rise higher than 4 degrees above zero during the day and at 10 o'clock tonight was hovering about the zero mark.

LO, POOR INDIAN, NOT PASSING AWAY

Still 284,000 of Him in United States.

SAID TO BE INCREASING

Many Prominent Americans Boast a Red Strain.

CURTIS, OF KANSAS, ONE

Congressman Byrd, of Mississippi, of Cherokee Descent—Many Modern Red Men Go Into Business and Attain Success.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—(Special Correspondence).—A favorite theme for orations is the pathetic passing off of the poor Indian as well to do doubt be a disappointment to well-meaning speakers, who have made the sorrow of the noble red man the subject of their torrid eloquence, to learn that instead of declining further numerically, he is now actually increasing in numbers. That is what the statistics say. The strength of Indian racial traits is shown by the fact that the 700 persons now in Virginia who can prove their descent from Pocahontas and her English husband, John Rolfe, still have the Indian hair and high cheek bones.

It has never been definitely determined just what was the greatest number of Indians in America when they were unmolested and at the height of their power in this great country. Some authorities claim that the number could not have exceeded 1,000,000, others assert that it could not have been more than 500,000 and still others contend that there were never more than 600,000. At the present time there are about 284,000 members of the red race in the United States. There are Indians in 45 states and three territories, exclusive of the Indian Territory. Nearly all the tribes are west of the Mississippi. In fact most of them are beyond the Missouri. There are 125 reservations in all. In the northwestern part of New York there are about 500 descendants of the great warrior tribes living on eight reservations.

Status of Red Man Today.

Today there are 13,000 Indians who wear citizens' dress in whole or in part, and 70,000 who can read and speak English. There are 2,000 Indian families now living in comfortable modern dwellings. When the Government first began supplying the Indians with houses it often proved a difficult matter to keep the old warriors in them. They would take possession in the best of faith, but the call of the wild would soon prove so insistent that they would stab their horses in the neck, burn their houses and go back to their tepees.

But when an Indian once gets installed in a house, he doesn't like to have any changes made in it. No matter how large his family may grow, or how much money generous Uncle Sam may give him, he insists upon tracking in his original one-story shanty.

The Cherokees, who tracked De Soto's footsteps for many weary days while he was marching through the Southern forests and swamps, and who later welcomed Oglethorpe to Georgia, are the most advanced in civilization and the most eager for education, spending \$300,000 a year on their schools and colleges. The Chickasaws have fine colleges with 40 students, maintained at a yearly cost of \$4,000. They also have 12 district schools costing \$16,000. The Choctaws have 150 schools, in some of which the higher branches are taught. The Seminoles, one of the smallest tribes, have two schools. The Creeks have 10 colleges and 65 common schools, with a total attendance of 250.

40,000 Red Church Members.

The Indians make quite a strong religious showing. They have 396 churches and a total membership of about 40,000. Two Indian chiefs who became converted to the Methodist faith and who were later licensed to preach, were Muncie and Between-the-Logs. Father Neelanquet is said to be the only living full-blood Indian who is a Roman Catholic priest. This able man studied in Rome and while there preached a sermon in the tongue of his fathers, the warlike Pottawatomies. Upon his return to this country he said mass in the big