

BY RICHARD SPILLANE. ANY age or by any race Tecumseh would be considered great. Of all American Indians there, perhaps, is more patriotic figure. He loved truth and had a contempt for everything mean and sordid. In intelligence and humanity he was superior to his people. He fought against the United States, but he fought as a brave man fights. No charge of barbarity or of crime stands against him. Clean living courageous, noble in spirit and in deed, he was a magnificent example of all that is good in the aborigine. He had the imagination of a poet, the zeal of the patriot and the patience and fortitude of a stoic. His dream, like that of Pontlac, was to unite all the scattered tribes into one great confederation which would drive back the whites or prevent them from further encreaching upon the lands of the indians. He knew their weaknesses, their jealousies and their centuries old tribal of the missionaries and sought to join the bonds of religion. years he labored to nationalize the Inyears he labored to nationalize the In-dians. As an orator he had few supe-riors and in the councils of nearly every tribe between the Great Lakes and the Gulf, east of the Mississippi and west of the Alleghenies, he was heard. His brother, the Prophet, posed for a long time as the leader in the movement, but when a crisis arose Tecumseh assumed control.

Brothers Strangely Unlike.

Rarely were brothers more dissimilar than these two. It is said they were twins. Tecumech means Shooting Star, singularly appropriate in view of his kaw, signifies the Loud Voice. was fitting. Later he changed his e to Tenskwatawa, or the Open r. Tecumseh was majestic looking. him he distributed them with no thought of himself. He dressed simply in deer-skin and never painted his face or wore feathered headdress. Glory was his am-In the hunt, in games of skill strength and as a warrior, he was un-

The Prophet was short, stout and oneeyed. Before announcing himself as a prophet he had been a slave to liquor. Whereas Tecumseh was frank, generous and humane, the Prophet was crafty, and humane, the Prophet was crafty, avaricious and cruel. In speech alone did he surpass Tecumseh. He was eloquent to a high degree and could spur others to deeds of daring, but he was as cowardly as he could be. The Prophet's skin was of the true Indian shade. Tecumseh's was brown.

These two were the sons of Pusheshinwant, a Shawnee brave. There were six sens and one daughter in the family. Five of the sons distinguished themselves. For Tecumapease, his sixter, Tecumsch had the deepest affection. He showed a respect for her that Indian rarely holds toward woman, and he would do anything within his power to gratify her whims.

Cradled in Strife.

The Shawness were rovers by nature. famed as warriors, and when Tecumseh and the Prophet were born, in 1768 or 1762, occupied a goodly portion of that grounds in Kentucky, or floating down the Ohio River, were seeking sites for homes along its banks. His father was killed in the battle of Kanawa, in 1774, and his mother soon after went south to Join the Cherokees, leaving the children to shift for themselves. Where Tecumseh got the knowledge

Where Tecumsen got the knowledge of French, English and American history, of which he gave good evidence at various times, is a mystery. Perhaps some missionary lightened the monotony of his days in the Shawnee village by telling the Indian boy the stories of France and England; of their wars in Europe and their wars in the New World; of the treaties between France and England and between England and the United States, and of all land and the United States, and of all three of these nations with the various Indian tribes. However, the information came, it was stored in the brain of Tecumseh, later to be brought out in detail to illustrate his argument when he told of pledges broken other, of secret. ment when he told of pledges broken by first one government and then an-other, of sacred obligations ruthlessly ignored, of dishonor piled upon dis-honor, and all to the injury, all at the expense of the people the Creator had put upon American soil first.

His First Fight.

Tecumseh, like Frederick the Great led in his first battle. But he never turned tall again. He was less than 18 when the village in which he lived was attacked by Captain Ben Logan and a party of whites. Most of the braves were away. Logan made 30 prisoners, the majority of them squaws and chilthe was kind and attentive to the old and infirm. He abhorred liquor, and, unlike most indians, never was known to overest. When spoils of battle came to him be distributed them with no thereby. Onlo River he was foremost in the at-tack. All the whites were killed ex-cept one, and he was burned at the stake the next day. This spectacle horrified Tecumsell. He made a speech to his companions so elequent and so appealing that they all agreed never to burn prisoner again.

Harmer, St. Clair, Wayne.

For the next year or two Tecumseh unted and campaigned. Twice he had encounters with parties led by Simon Kenton, and each time he distinguished himself by his coolness and courage. Then the Shawnee fever for travel took possession of him, and for three years he wandered through the West and South. Incidentally he joined the Cherokees in their war on the whites.

When he returned to Ohlo he found his country in turmoil. The Federal Government had sent 200 regulars and 1100 Kentucky volunteers into the

1100 Kentucky volunteers into the Miami district to destroy the Indians' cornfields. The Indians, egged on by the English, who retained various forts in the Western country, had committed various depredations, and it was considered about time to punish them. General Harmer, who commanded the ex-pedition, was led into ambush, and his force cut to pieces. Soon after Tecum-sch rejoined the Shawness General St. force cut to pieces. Soon after Tecum-sch rejoined the Shawnees General St. Clair, with 1400 men, attacked the In-

Wayne did not fail into the Iraps that brought disaster to Harmer and St. Clair. He trained his men well before he started, and when he moved he struck right into the heart of the Indian settlements on the Grand Glaise. In the battle of Fallen Timbers, he crushingly defeated the Indians. No one fought more gallantly in this battle than did Tecumseh. Time after time he railled the Shawnees, and it was not until the day was lost that he retreated. one of his brothers was killed by his side. For a greater part of the battle Tecumseh fought against a regiment commanded by William Henry Harrison,

anxious for peace, and a deputation of chiefs, headed by Blue Jacket, the Shawnee, sent a flag to Wayne, but British agents intercepted it, and it was not until June, 1795, that the peace of Greenville was signed. By this treaty the Miamis and various other Indian bands relinquished large stretches of land for settlement. The Shawnees, however, did not agree. Te-cumsed hated that treaty as he hated everything that gave advantage to the whites. By its terms he and his people were driven further West. It brought peace, or comparative peace, to the borderland, but it also brought droves of whites. Each year the influx was larger and larger, and each year the Indians saw their lands encroached upon more and more. They held councils and discussed their wrongs. In hese councils Tecumseh was the principal orator. The interpreter, Dechou-set, found it difficult to translate the lofty flights of Tecumseb, although he was as-well versed in Shawnce as in French, his mother tongue. He said Tecumseh's speech sparkled with poetic thought, like that of the chief who de-clared "the very leaves of the forest drop tears of pity on us as we walk be-neath." In 1801 the Northwestern territory,

which comprised the land between the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, was divided, the state of Ohio being formed as it is today and the remainder be-ing called the Indiana territory. Of this territory William Henry Harrison

was appointed Governor and Vinceines was made the capital.

Tecumsch, sorrowing for his people, had been meditating for a long time on a pian to unite them in a great confederacy. Soon after the division of the a pian to unite them in a great con-federacy. Soon after the division of the Northwestern Territory, Laulewasikaw announced himself as a prophet. He preached with much carnestness against Indian women marrying whites. He denounced drunkenness and witch-craft, and said that since becoming a prophet he had gone up into the clouds

and the one into which Tecumseh was and the one into which Tecumseh was born had its wigwams near the present city of Piqua. Tecumseh was caded in the strife of the Indian wars of the Revolutionary period. Before he was 10 years old the Shawnees were engaged in a deadly struggle with the Long Knives. How the Doing in the Virginians, who, led by Daniel Boon. Simon Kenton. George Rogers Clark and others, were crossing the Alleghenies into the Shawnees' old hunting grounds in Kentucky, or floating down the Ohio River, were seeking sites for the Chick of the Chick of the Chick of the Indians had a far different to the Shawnees' old hunting grounds in Kentucky, or floating down the Ohio River, were seeking sites for er, but he was not content. He pro-fessed to have received power from the Great Spirit to cure any disease, pre-vent death on the battlefield and crush anyone who opposed him.

The Prophet's Rise.

There can be no doubt the Prophet really sought the good of his people. He got followers in large number. They were the young men of the tribes. Unwere the young men of the tribes. Under his exhorting they abstained from liquor and in many other ways practiced their leader's precepts. But the Prophet's teachings aroused the medicine men. They saw a powerful rival rising and they combated him at every turn. The Prophet retailated by denouncing some of them as witches, and this lead to the work violet. this led to the most violent acts of fa-

The reports of the religious unrest among the Indians worried the officials among the Indians worried the officials at Vincennes and at Washington. Thomas Jefferson, writing to John Adams, declared the Prophet was more rogue than fool. Governor Harrison addressed a letter to the Indians, begging them not to be misled. "My children," he said, "tread back the steps you have taken, and endeavor to regain the straight road which you have abandoned. The dark crooked and thorny doned. The dark crooked and thorny doned. The dark, crooked and thorny path you are now pursuing will lead to endless wee and misery. Who is this pretended prophet who dares to speak in the name of the great Creator? Examine him. Is he more wise and virtuous than you are yourselves, that he should be selected to convey to you the orders of God? If God has employed him, he has doubtless authorized him to perform miracles that he may be known and received as a prophet. If he is really a prophet, ask him to cause the sun to stand still the mosn to alter the sun to stand still the mosn to alter the sun to stand still the mosn to alter the sun to stand still the mosn to alter the sun to stand still the mosn to alter the sun to stand still the mosn to alter the sun to stand still the more wise and virtuous the white people? When Jesus Christ came on earth you killed him and nalled him to the cross. You thought he was dead, but you were mistaken. You have many religious, and you persecute and ridicule those who do not agree with you. The Shakers are good people. You have Shakers among you, but you laugh and make light of their worship. the sun to stand still, the moon to alter its course, the rivers to cease to flow, or the dead to rise from their graves." This challenge was unfortunate. The Prophet took it up and announced that on a certain day he would make darkne come over the earth. On the day appointed it became dark at noon. This was the day of the eclipse of the sun in 1806. The Prophet probably had heard the date from some whites. Thereafter his followers grew more rapidly. From north, west and south came pilgrims to the Prophet. Within one year 1500 Indians passed through Fort Wayne on their way to visit the Prophet. to visit the Prophet. Many of these were from 1000 miles away. The English were known to be assisting in the excitement, and there was fear all along the border of a general Indian uprising

An Indian Confederacy.

Meanwhile Tecumseh traveled far and wide visiting the tribes of the South and those beyond the Mississippi and awaken-ing as far as possible through the reli-gious movement of his brother a spirit of union and harmony. He added much to the Prophet's power by his own noble presence and influence. In the Spring of 1808 the Prophet moved his headquarters to land on the Tippecanoe in Indiana. He had visited Vincennes and had talked so plausibly to the Governor that Mr. Harrison was deceived into believing he meant no harm to the whites.

But Harrison soon was undeceived, and in the Summer of 1810 he demanded that Clair, with 1400 men, attacked the Indian kards. Flames of fire issued from in the Summer of 1810 he demanded that cumsel would prevent the cruei and for ammunition. This, too, was refused dians, only to meet with disaster more their mouths. The duty of the young the Prophet visit him again at Vincennes.

on the portico of his house, but Tecumsel; refused to go there. He suggested a near-by grove. "The earth is my mother, and on her bosom will I repose," he said. Tecumselt's speech was to the effect that the Great Spirit had given this great island (America) to his red children and had put the whites on the other side of the water. The whites, not contented with their own, had taken that of the red men. They had driven the Indians from men. They had driven the Indians from the sea to the lakes, and the Indians could go no further. The whites had taken upon themselves to say this land belongs to the Miamis, this to the Delawares, and so on. The Great Spirit intended the land

to the Miamis, this to the Delawares, and so on. The Great Spirit intended the land as the common property of all.

"Since the peace was made," he continued, "you have killed some Shawnees. Winnebagoes, Delawares and Miamis, and you have taken our land from us, and I do not see how we can remain at peace if you continue to do so. You try to force the red people to do some injury. It is you that are pushing them on to do mischief. You endeavor to make distinctions. You wish to prevent the Indians doing as they wish to do—unite and to consider their lands as the common property of the whole. You take tribes aside and corrupt them. By your distinction of Indian tribes in allotting to each a particular tract of land you want them to make war with one another.

"Brother, this land that was sold to you was sold only by a few. If you continue to purchase our lands this way it will produce war among the different tribes. Brother, you should take pity on the red people and return to them a little of the land of which they have been plundered. The Indian has been honest in his dealings with you, but how can we have confidence in the white people? When Jesus Christ came on earth you killed him and nalled him to the cross. You thought lie

and make light of their worship. You are counseled by bad birds. I speak nothing but the truth to you." General Earrison's answer was that the

lands recently bought belonged to the Miamis. It was absurd to say the indians were one nation or the lands were owned in common. If the Great Spirit had meant the Indians to be one nation he would not have put different tongues into their heads. The Shawnees had no right to come from a distant country and control the Miamis in the disposal of their property.

Almost a Row.

This angered Tecumseh and he spoke so vehemently in reply and aroused his followers to such a pitch of excitement that it was feared for a few moments there would be bloodshed. The Governor's Guard was called out and the council losed in confusion.

Next day Tecumseh and Harrison had a talk with only a few persons present. Harrison promised to submit Tecumseh's argument to the Great Chief of the Sev-enteen Fires (the President of the seventeen United States).

teen United States).

"Well." said Tecumsel, "I hope the Great Spirit will put sense enough into his head to direct you to give up this land. He is so far off he will not be injured by the war. He may sit in his

town and drink his wine while you and I have to fight it out."
The Governor said he had one request to make. In case of war he hoped

toward women and children and those no longer in a situation to resist. Tecumseh agreed and kept his promise.

From the council with Harrison Tecumseh turned South. He visited the Seminoles, the Creeks and the Muskogees and was successful in getting their promise to take the warpath if the time for a general Indian uprising came. From one nation to another he traveled in the Southern country, and in only in the Southern country, and in only one—in Mississippi—was he opposed. There Tecumseh, who probably had imbibed a little of his brother's mysticism

ECUMSEH

Tecumseh found all the work of years wrecked when he reached Detroit. While he was in the South General Harrison had gathered a large force of regulars and volunteers and marched on the Prophet's town. The Prophet, disregarding Tecumseh's orders to avoid an open rupture, had roused his followers to frenzy by his incantations and his promises that the bullets of the whites would not harm them. The Indians attacked Harrison before daylight

dians attacked Harrison before daylight on Nevember 7, 1811, and after a desperate fight were routed. The Prophet kept at a safe distance and fled when he saw his force defeated. He explained the defeat by saying he made a mistake in compounding his concoction. But Tecumseh was not to be checked by this disaster. He went to work gathering his scattered people and brought order out of chaos. Early in the Spring he visited Fort Wayne and the Spring he visited Fort Wayne and asked to be sent to Washington to see the Great Chief of the Seventeen Fires. Permission was refused. Then he asked for ammunition. This, too, was refused. In that Joseph Brant. It is a substitute of the communities of the second Line.

et's town and he announced that if he could not go to the Great Chief or if he could not get ammunition he would go to his British father and would not be denied by him.

And he did. The first battle of the

And he did. The first battle of that War of 1812 was fought at River Raisin. A force of 70 Indians and 40 Brit-ish soldiers, commanded by Tecumash, defeated an American detachment un-der Major Van Horne. Thereafter Te-There Tecumseh, who probably had imbibed a little of his brother's mysticism and pretentions to prophecy, turned on the chief who opposed him and said: "Your blood is white. You do not believe the Great Spirit sent me, You shall know. I leave here directly and so lieve the Great Spirit sent me. You shall know. I leave here directly and go straight to Detroit. When I arrive there I will stamp on the ground with my foot and shake down all your houses here." Tecumseh departed, A few weeks later there was an earthquake and every house in the village was destroyed. The Indians shricked, "Tecumseh has got to Detroit." It is an established fact that the earthquake occurred the very day Tecumseh reached Detroit.

Tecumseh found all the work of years attack on Fort Stephenson, which was defended by the youthful Major Croghan, was equally unsucceasful, and then came the Battle of Lake Eric between Perry's fleet and that of Barclay. This contest was witnessed by Tecumseh. It was the first engagement between war vessels he ever had seen and he was deeply impressed.

eeply Impressed. After the Battle of Lake Eric Proctor reirested up the Detroit River. It was not until he reached the Thames that he halted. Early in the battle of October 5, 1813, Tecumseh was killed. When he fell the Indians fied. Before the battle Tecumseh had predicted his death. With him fell the Indian confederacy. He erred in supposing the federacy. He erred in supposing the whites could be turned back. Had be lived a century earlier he might have had a larger measure of success. He was greater than Pontlac, far greater than Joseph Brant. He was defeated. but through the inherent superiority of civilization rather than through lack of ability. As commander, diplomatist, orator and statesman he ranks the

REMARKABLE ADVENTURES OF MARY ZEAL

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Jones in their brand-new home. It was while await-Ing ber behind the obscurity of a large wedding present, pointed out a little widding present, pointed out a little with a masculine wallflower whom I've little only person who can do "You're the only person who can do "You're the only person who can do "You're the only person who can do "Of course, if you don't try to be agreed to be a specific property of a sking a specific property of the pro

to re the only person who can do it? he began. "I know it's asking a lot of you. Miss Zeal, but I'm hunged "I've told him all about you—and that you've agreed to be sort of a social step-

hasn't come to that-yet," he an-"It hasn't come to that-yet," he answered. "But, you see-it's poor old Billy
Bender. You know he shared our bachelor quarters, and he's still with the old
crowd. Well, he's an awfully good sort
and tremendously clever, but the homefleat man that ever trod the earth. And
bashful! He's a terrible frost socially.
The boys have guyed him so unmercifully
to Nainy's presence that she's presutive Nainy's presence that she's presu-

would be hurt if you didn't draw him for a partner. She said if you liked him, then he must be nice and she wouldn't let her first prejudice count against him.

if I can resist taking advantage of your good nature."

"Don't waste time apologizing," said Mary impatiently. "Have you been having your first scrap with the late Nancy give him the cold shoulder, and a little kindness-

"There he is now!" whispered Mary "Don't give Nancy or any of the other girls an opportunity to talk with him. Introduce him to Nancy and bring him

Bender gazed at the audacious Miss Zeal in astonishment. "I'd never thought of it in that light." he admitted at length. "I'm so handicapped—I never

able, girls do perfectly right in avoiding

"They usually just look at me once-then turn away before I get a chance to make good," he sighed.
"Would you like to be the lion of this

occasion?" asked Mary.
"I'd like to show some of these chaps
that I'm not such a bump on a log as
they think I am." be muttered. "They've Swered. "But, you see—it's poor old Billy Bender. You know he shared our bachelor quarters, and he's still with the old crowd. Well, he's an awfully good sort and tramendously clever, but the homelest man that ever trod the earth. And bashful! He's a terrible frost socially. The boys have guyed him so unmerelfully in Namey's presence that she's prejudiced before she has even seen him. Now, I think the world of Billy and want to make it pleasant for him. Had all I could do to persuade him to come to dinner tonight. Namey says she doesn't want to bote any girl bere with him for a dinner partner—they d never forgive here y first want to bote any girl bere with him for a dinner partner—they d never forgive here it was not all that sort of thing—so—"Heary fixed Mary with a pleading saze—

"Don't give Nancy or any of the other girls an opportunity fo talk with him. Introduce him to Nancy and bring him to make one popular introduce him to Nancy and bring him to make one. Oh, on second thought—don't introduce him to any of the other day of the others."

"You have been kind enough to waste you that a man could be so sensitive, but the other day I got a photograph of an aunt of mine, who is rather young and attended before any girl bere with him for a don't introduce him to any of the other."

"Well—why don't you try to make it pleasant for him. Had all I could do to persuade him to come to dinner on partner—they d never forgive her, and all that sort of thing—so—"Heary fixed Mary with a pleading saze—

"Bo that's why you are not popular."

Heary fixed Mary with a pleading saze—

"Brown had a pleading saze—

"Don't give Nancy on the talk with him. Introduce him to Anney and bring him to make the last of it. You see, they all you as new joke on me, and I suppose I'll never hear the last of it. You see they all go about a lot, and always are talk-ing about the pretty girls they know—

"You have been kind enough to waste you that a man could be so sensitive, but the other day I got a photograph of an aunt of mine, who is ra

The occasion was a dinner given by different and origing the sought out Mary Zeal, and, lead-to-come sought out Mary Zeal, and lead-to-c began the new Mrs. Jones. "I'm in such a dilemma! You know what a little cat Suzanne Smith is? Well, she came to me and said she thought it was awfully mean of me to let you monopolize the most interesting-looking man in the room—she thinks he must be, since he's talking to you—and she flust has had a quarrel with Sam Adams and she had the nerve to ask if I couldn't make you

Many hesitated one tactful moment. "Why, I'll do anything for you Nancy. Even to giving up that fascinating Mr. "Is he really anything but a stick?"

asked Nancy, with a puzzled frown.
"Is Mr. Bender a stick!" repeated
Mary, as if the idea stunned her. "Why,
Nancy! I guess you don't know Billy
Bender!"

"Henry likes him." admitted Nancy.
"But even you must admit he looks errather unattractive and the other boys
make all kinds of fun of him." Mary.
"Jealous of whom?" demanded Rosa

mond Rhinestone, a tall, supercillous blonde.

"Of Billy Bender!" supplied Mary promptly. "Of course you know him. Miss Rhinestone?" I don't think I do," said Rosamond.

Henry Jones overheard this last remark and whispered in Mary's ear.
"Keep up that line of advertising and
you'll make Billy as popular as a new eligion in Boston!

Mary just had time to prompt Billy in his new role before he was introduced to the young women, now eager to make his acquaintance. She told him several things to say to each one, which he took the precaution to put down in shorthand on his cuff.

His sudden success brought wisdom to

"Henry likes him." admitted Nancy.
"But even you must admit he looks errather unattractive and the other boys make all kinds of fun of him."

"They must be jealous of him." sniffed Mary.

"They must be jealous of whom." demanded Rosaninond Rhinestone, a tall, supercilious blonde.

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"Of course you know him. Miss Rhinestone?"

"I don't think I do," said Rosamond.

Two other girls came up.

"Of course," slaborated Mary, "he sturned when, as their guests were de
"Of course," slaborated Mary, "he sturned when, as their guests were de
tongue-lied.

After dinner Mary did some lobbying other lobying for her bashful protege, Henry Jones and Billy Bender that, it's going too far:

"I suffice from Nancy but 'Billy Bender this,' it's going too far:"

"I thought you wanted Nancy to like your dear old friend Billy:" reminded Mary.

"I wanted her to tolerate him, growled Henry.

"I wanted her to tolerate him, growled Henry.

"I can't provent Mr. Bender being as buttonholing as nature intended him to be wanting our pity on him all along."

Henry thought the age of miracles had "of course," slaborated Mary, "he been wasting our pity on him all along."

Henry thought the age of miracles had "returned when, as their guests were de
"I can't provent Mr. Bender being as started it is liable to roll like a hoop. If think it serves those conceited bachelor friends of his perfectly right for him to get back at them for some of the un-

Henry Jones overtook Mary on the

avenue one afternoon two weeks later.

"I want to talk to you about that erstwhile shrinking violet Bender," he said abruptly. "He's making no end of trouble. Can't you think of some way of putting him back in his shell?"

"What! Undo one of the most artistic bits of work I've accomplished in a long with?" damanded Mary indignantly. while?" demanded Mary, indignantly.
"I'm proud of that negative I develwhile?"

shorthand on his cuff.

His sudden success brought wisdom to the shy Bender, accustomed to hiding his light under a bushel. Yet it turned his head just enough to relieve the self-consciousness that usually held him tongue-tied.

Henry Jones Henry

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"TEACHING A WORM TO TURN"

BY HELENA SMITH DAYTON

"They might be if this incredible state of affairs hadn't developed," said Jones gloomliy. "No accounting for feminine taste,"

murmured Mary. "How much longer have we got to keep up this Bender business?" greaned Suxanne Adams. The other girl's looked

questioningly at Mary Zeal, as she nib-

bled one of Nancy's "hand-made" cakes. 'Relief is at hand," said Mary calmly. "And I want to congratulate you girls on the success of the scheme. Now this is to be kept secret until certain gentlemen have been brought to time. Encouraged by his success. Mr. Bender has gained courage to win a girl whom he always has admired and who, it seems, always has liked him. The engagement will be