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Magazine Section.--Tillamook, Oregon, May 24, 1906.

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EDUCATION FOR INDIANS.

"MOTHER KATHERINE" DREXEL SPENDS MILLIONS IN THIS WORK.

Has Founded Many Schools, Employing Indians to Build Them.--Only Full-blood Indian Catholic Priest in the World.

Many thousands of Indian children in Oklahoma and Indian Territory have been educated by means of the "Drexel millions," a large portion of which has for years been devoted to the cause of Indian education by Mother Katherine, formerly Miss Kate Drexel, of Philadelphia, sister of John H. Drexel, banker and sugar magnate, and closely related to the others of the same name who have made it famous in the world of finance. It was Mother Katherine who started the Indian school at Chilocco, which has now been taken in charge by the government, and made the principal Indian training school of the Southwest. The two schools at Pawhuska, in Pottowatomie county, are also monuments of her bounty.

She keeps in close touch with her work, and visits the Oklahoma schools in which she is interested at least once a year. She is usually accompanied by her sister, who is also deeply interested in the work, and who heartily approves it, in common with the other members of the family. All of the millions she has expended for Indian education have been employed under direction of the Interior Department, as her long study of the Indian problem is recognized to have made her one of the best authorities on the subject in the country.

"MOTHER KATHERINE" DREXEL.

Planned the Buildings Personally.

The St. Louis and St. John schools at Pawhuska, both founded by Mother Katherine a number of years ago, are good examples of the work she is doing for the education of the Indians. Both have handsome and commodious buildings, planned personally by Mother Katherine, and have given hundreds of Osage children their first knowledge of the white man's learning. Many of the teachers are themselves Indians, graduates of these or similar schools, who have entered with enthusiasm into the education of their fellow tribesmen. The Osage schools receive some assistance from the government, and their scope is greatly widened by the orders now in effect from the agent's office that every Osage child of school age must be in school in order to draw its share at the annuity payments.

Used Indian Labor.

While Mother Katherine's benefactions have always been liberal, it is her plan to let the Indians do the work whenever possible, in the construction of buildings and work of a similar character. When the Sacred Heart school burned five years ago, and was rebuilt Pottawatomie and Kickapoo Indians made the brick for the new structure, and did much of the work towards its construction, working, of course, under the direction of a white contractor. Much of the maintenance of this school, which is claimed to be the oldest west of the Mississippi river, is borne by Mother Katherine, and it was by her visits to this school that she discovered Albert Negahnquet, the fullblood Pottawatomie boy educated by her, and who is now the only fullblood Indian Catholic priest in the world. After his graduation at Sacred Heart, she paid his expenses through Carlisle and the Catholic university at Washington, finally finishing his education at Rome, from whence he returned only two years ago, to take up his work among his own people.

Is Founder of Several Schools.

A number of schools of the same sort have been founded and maintained by Mother Katherine, probably the best known being the Nazareth Institute at Muskogee, which was founded in 1891. It was beset by many difficulties during its earlier years, but survived them all and is now a flourishing institution.

The institutions which have prospered the most, and in which Mother Katherine has taken the greater interest, are, however, naturally those among the tribes which were already under the influence of Catholic teachings, the Osages and the Pottawatomies. The Osages had of course been instructed in the Catholic faith, before their removal from Southern Kansas, by the fathers at the old Osage missions, now St. Paul, first under the directions of the venerable Father Schumacher, and later under Father Paul Ponziglione, a near relative of the royal family of Italy, who made many journeys among the Osages after their removal to the territory. Father Scroll, of Independence, Kan., also used occasionally to follow the trails through what is now Oklahoma as far west as Fort Sill.

The beginning of the work among the Pottawatomies was also made as far back as 1871, when Father Robot, a French missionary, offered his services to the bishop of Little Rock, who then had jurisdiction over this territory, and struck out into the Indian country. He settled first at Atoke, but in 1874 moved to Sacred Heart, founding the famous abbey of the Benedictines there, which is the only monastery in the United States governed directly from France. Its first abbot was Father Felix DeGrasse, a lineal descendent of the famous French admiral. Upon his death two years ago he was succeeded by Father Murphy, a native of Savannah, Ga., and the first man of American birth to join the brotherhood at Sacred Heart.

BERNHARDT OUTWITS TRUST.

Denied Playhouses by Theatre Combine, She Plays to Vast Audience in Tent.

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, the celebrated actress has entered the arena as a "trust buster." When she made preparations for bookings in Texas, she found the playhouses of the state closed to her on account of her refusal to appear under the patronage of the theatre syndicate. In Texas, therefore, she was compelled to appear in a tent. A week or two ago, a novel method of producing a play was inaugurated at Dallas, when Sarah played "Camille" in a big circus tent, with an audience of 5,000 persons.

During the performance fully 10,000 persons crowded around the tent and would have paid to get in if it had been big enough. As it was the tent only seated 4,200 and 800 had to stand or sit on the ground. It was the most novel wild west show ever seen. The tent was a huge affair, and from the outside looked big enough to house a three-ringed circus.

The novelty of playing in a circus tent appealed to the actress and she gave her interpretation of the character of "Camille" as naturally, as cleverly, and with as much force and power as if confronted by an audience of New Yorkers or Parisians in the most modern of theatres. The thousands who greeted Mme. Bernhardt at Dallas desired as much to show their indorsement of her fight against the trust as to be entertained by her matchless talent as an actress.

Mme. Bernhardt made arrangements to appear in the tent at Waco and Austin, Texas, and Oklahoma City, Oklahoma Territory. In other Texas cities on her itinerary large halls were secured and specially equipped for the performance.

Hopeless Ignorance.

Flynn—"Oi tell yez they's no use thrryin' to iddica-ate thim Choinese."

Mulhooley—"An' phwy's thot?"

Flynn—"Oi jist asked wan ov thim the Choinese wur-rud for St. Patrick's day, an' bedad, he couldn't tell me."

LARGEST BATTLESHIP.

TEN MILLION DOLLARS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF GIGANTIC "CONSTITUTION."

More Destructive and Terrible than the new Floating Giant, the English "Dreadnaught"—Old "Constitution to be Saved.

One hundred thousand dollars for the preservation of the old frigate Constitution, and $10,000,000 for the construction of a huge new battleship of the same name are two provisions to be included in the naval appropriation bill.

The new Constitution is to be the most powerful ship of war afloat. She will excel the British Dreadnaught recently launched by King Edward by as much as the Dreadnaught will excel anything afloat when she is completed. Her authorization may be said to be directly the result of Togo's victory in the Sea of Japan. It was the British naval attache on board Togo's flagship who hurried home after that battle and warned the Admiralty of the needs of the British navy, and this brought about the construction of the Dreadnaught. Now we are to follow and eclipse the British naval wonder.

The Navy Department has secured full information concerning the plans of the Dreadnaught, and the arrangement of her powerful armament, so that it is known exactly what umst be done to beat her.

In order that the department may not be hampered in any way in determining upon the plans of the new Constitution the forthcoming bill will provide that the Secretary of the Navy may use the contingent fund to secure information from ship-builders the world over, if he so desires, before finally accepting the design of the ten million-dollar pacifier.

Provisions for Ship.

This provision for the new American sea fighter is in line with the desire of the President and the earnest recommendation of Admiral Dewey, who recently appeared before the Naval Committee of the House and gave a spirited talk in support of his views as to the necessity of constructing larger and more powerful battleships for the American Navy At the time the naval estimates were made up last fall, Secretary Bonaparte was opposed to any such increase, but he has since come around to the side of the President, and is now heartily in favor of the committee proposition.

The naval experts in Washington have long been convinced that the 16,000-ton battle ships Michigan and South Carolina, authorized by the last Congress, represent the limit of possibility on a displacement not decidedly greater. To go beyond, in any appreciable degree, the fighting efficiency of such ships, it will be necessary to have not only more powerful armament, but higher speed and greater steaming radius, to gain which there must be heavier and more powerful machinery and greater coal-carrying capacity.

The displacement of the Dreadnaught is but 2,000 tons greater than that of the Michigan or the South Carolina. Naval construction experts say that an addition of 2,000 tons to the displacement of the American ships is insufficient to accomplish all three of the factors necessary to materially improve upon them, and the increase would be entirely consumed by the provision for any one of these factors. The extra guns would take it all, as would the extra machinery necessary to develop high speed, or the greater bunker capacity essential to wider steaming radius. They point out that in the Dreadnaught it was attempted to preserve two of these factors, gun power and speed, but that to do so it was necessary to sacrifice the armor protection, which they believe such a battleship should have.

No Limit to Cost.

No sacrifice in armament, speed, or steaming radius will have to be made in designing the new Constitution. The only limitation placed upon the Secretary of the Navy by the Naval Affairs Committee is that her hull and machinery shall not cost more than $6,000,000. The provision for the battleships Michigan and South Carolina, now the largest ships building for the navy, was $4,000,000 each, and there is no doubt in the minds of the members of the committee that if the Secretary decides to go to 20,000 tons or beyond, the extra $2,000,000 now provided will easily accomplish it.

It is estimated that the armor and armament for the ship will cost somewhere in the neighborhood of $3,500,000 in addition to the hull and machinery, and that other fittings will bring the total for the new Constitution up approximately to $10,000,000.

The Dreadnaught is planned to carry ten 12-inch rifles. The Michigan and South Carolina are to carry eight 12-inch guns. The Dreadnaught will be able to concentrate six guns for bow or stern fire, with eight on either broadside, while the American ships can use four guns dead ahead or dead astern, and all eight ahead or astern on a quartering fire, with all eight on either broadside. So that in point of fire they are nearly as efficient as the Dreadnaught, which excels materially only in the single point of speed. To counterbalance this the American ships have the decided advantage in armor protection.

The Advantage of Guns.

The Constitution will have as high speed as the Dreadnaught, and the double advantage over the British ship of greater gun power and more complete armor protection. She will be more able to inflict blows and better able to withstand them. She will carry twelve 12-inch rifles, so arranged that she can concentrate eight of them in firing dead ahead or dead astern, or off the bow or quarter, and ten on either broadside.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.
This Will be the Most Powerful Battleship Afloat.

Chewing Gum vs. Missons.

The twenty-seventh annual meeting of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Presbytery of Washington, held recently, disclosed the fact that three and a half million dollars a year more is spent for chewing gum than for foreign missions. In other words $11,000,000 is spent for gum and only $7,500,000 for missions.

Carefully compiled data show that $178,000,000 a year goes for candy, $700,000,000 for jewels, and tobacco and millinery go away up into the millions, tobacco considerably in the lead.

The Kerosene Lamp.

The ordinary kerosene lamp is the best illustration of the highest type of combustion furnace. The hot gases passing up through the narrow throat of the chimney draw the colder air through the hot wire gauze at the bottom and bring it near a temperature which will feed combustion and prevent smoke by chilling the vapors. The limits in the construction of such a furnace are easily seen. When the wick is raised a little the combustion is greater than the capacity of the furnace, and smoke results. When the chimney is raised from the bottom too much cold air enters, the fire is chilled, and again we have smoke.

OLD MAINE NOW YOUNG.

PAPER MAKING HAS DONE MUCH TO DEVELOP OLD NEW ENGLAND STATE.

Intelligent Forestry Will Perpetuate The Maine Woods and Furnish Pulp for Paper-Making to Future Generations.

When one stops to think of the tremendous and almost magic growth of the distant West it seems strange that such an old state as Maine is still largely unknown and unsettled.

Almost immediately after the Revolutionary War the settlement of Maine began by inhabitants of other parts of New England and its growth has been steady and sure, with the exception of the years of, and immediately following the Civil War. The population, however, has been almost entirely confined to the lower half of the state and only very recently have the immense possibilities and resources of the northern half been realized.

It is estimated that at least 300,000 natives of Maine are scattered throughout the other parts of the country at the present time. Had this vast army remained to develop their native state it is impossible to realize the change that would have been made, as nature has done so much and man so little.

More than 4000 square miles, or 2,560,000 acres, of land still remain unemployed and unimproved, waiting for capital and brains to make it yield large returns. The resources are almost beyond limit or belief.

Thousands of Lakes and Rivers.

In this state alone there are over five thousand rivers and streams with more than fifteen hundred lakes as reservoirs, to furnish power for innumerable manufacturing plants.

Besides natural water power, Maine is rich in timber, which in this age is a most valuable asset.

The timber lands of northern Maine can, with judicious management, be made to yield for generation after generation and supply a vast amount of lumber and wood pulp. The largest paper mill in the world, is located at Millinocket on a small branch of the Penobscot River where a drop of one hundred and fifty feet furnishes 25,000 horse-power. From this mill is turned out each day between 160 and 180 tons of newspaper, made from wood pulp.

It is commonly supposed that paper making from wood-pulp is one of the greatest menaces to our forests, but exactly the opposite is the case, where the forests are handled intelligently.

The modern policies adopted by many paper makers in regard to perpetuating the forests are doing much for the cause of forestry.

One Maine company has secured the ownership of 300,000 acres of forest lands and placed the cutting of timber under the direction of Government Forestry Bureau. A corps of experts was sent into the Maine woods and a close study made of the trees growing on each of this company's holdings. A plan was agreed upon which assures a perpetual supply of timber. No tree under nine inches in diameter is to be cut. At the end of sixteen years the spruce growth will have renewed itself again and under this plan the entire three hundred thousand acres may be cut over every sixteen years.

At Rumford Falls on the Androscoggin in western Maine about 100,000 horse power is now utilized, and a recent state report says that 48,000 additional horse power is available from this stream alone.

Beyond doubt the railroads of Maine are responsible for the opening and development of the upper half of this state, as but a few years ago only thirty or forty miles of railway were built north of the centre and manufacturing or farming was almost unknown above this point.

Capitalists at last realized what a vast amount of valuable territory was being ignored, and built branch lines into the "wilderness" until now there are nearly 500 miles of track connecting thriving cities and villages which have sprung up in the wake of the steel bands.

The advent of the railroad northern Maine has increased the value of timber lands over 250 per cent and timber which before was too remote has become available for marketing purposes.

Capital from Canada.

It is to be regretted perhaps from an American standpoint that a large part of the capital employed in developing this "new old state" has been furnished by Canadian capitalists rather than by New Englanders themselves.

The farming possibilities of Maine are almost as great as the water power and timber business offer, as it has been demonstrated that the soil and climate are particularly adapted to the raising of potatoes on a large scale; over 10,000 bushels having been shipped to various parts of the country in 1904.

The railroad officials realized from the start that in order to settle and build up the country through which their branch lines ran the freight rates must be low enough to enable manufacturers to compete with more accessible factories, and have borne this

(Continued on Next Page.)

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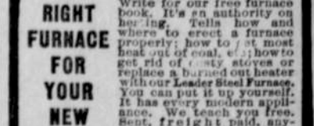

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