

Mother Home of the Chautauqua and Its Beautiful Surroundings



C. L. S. C. BUILDING ON LEFT—ADMINISTRATION BUILDING ON RIGHT.



BISHOP VINCENT AND THE HALL OF PHILOSOPHY.



APPROACH TO ST. PAUL'S GROVE.

DOWN in the extreme southwestern part of New York state lies Chautauqua lake, and on a beautiful point of that lake is located the most famous summer school of Chautauqua.

The head of the lake is less than ten miles from the shores of Lake Erie, and something less than one hundred miles from the city of Buffalo—but its clear limpid waters find their way into the Gulf of Mexico. It is the highest body of navigable water east of the Mississippi, and the country surrounding it is inviting, fertile, abounding in picturesque hills, and embracing all the conditions of health, energy and clear thinking. It is in fact an ideal place for a summer school.

Birthplace of the Chautauqua. It was back sometime in the year 1871 that Bishop John H. Vincent of the Methodist Episcopal church, and the late Lewis H. Miller, then a wealthy man of Akron, O., conceived the idea of holding summer sessions of normal classes of Sunday school teachers at this place. A few rough cottages were built and a small amphitheater erected—and from this germ has grown the great university of today. Other departments beside normal schools were added.

The sectarian idea was dropped, and gradually the idea expanded and developed into a summer college, and finally into a great university with a comprehensive curriculum embracing instruction in all departments of science, literature and art, comprehending, in short, the whole field of culture.

So popular did the schools prove to be, and so well attended, that a little city sprung up in the grove by the lake—at first without much order or design, but now, under the direction of competent landscape gardeners and architects, it has become almost a model city of culture and learning.

To the summer schools was added, in the early days of the movement, reading and study clubs—now widely known as Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circles. These were organized in various cities and towns to carry on throughout the year reading and study along advanced lines of thought, and as the scope of the summer instruction at Chautauqua itself was extended to the full of a university idea, the members of these circles increased, until they are now found in almost all civilized foreign countries. Examinations were conducted by correspondence; students were graduated and diploma

mas conferred, and to this branch of the Chautauqua movement we owe the parentage of the many correspondence schools of today. With the growth of the courses of instruction at Chautauqua proper a general program was added for the edification of all gatherers at Chautauqua, whether students or not. Members of the faculties of great universities of the country, leading statesmen, ministers, musicians, orators and scholars, beside special lectures to regular classes, gave lectures, discourses, sermons, concerts, etc., to the many; so that every year a group of distinguished and eminent men lend their aid to the success of the Chautauqua movement. Every president of the United States since the time of Grant has spoken to assemblies in the auditoriums, and among the speakers for this year is Theodore Roosevelt.

Basic Principle of Chautauqua. Though the Chautauqua institution has grown to vast proportions, it has remained loyal to its chief fundamental idea—education of adults. In founding this school Bishop Vincent had for his basic idea a faith in the possibility of every man and woman obtaining an education—no matter how late in life. Chautauqua, he says, emphasizes the idea that the home is the best school, and the father and mother when educated, the best teachers. This principle is felt in the work of Chautauqua today in all its departments. Of course the opportunities offered at Chautauqua in the summer work are taken advantage of more largely by the young, and of an evening the parks and plazas of the beautiful little summer city by the lake are thronged with gay young people, full of the inspiration and energy which the Chautauqua ideas impart.

Chautauqua Summer Schools. While there is no space in a brief newspaper article to go into the full details of the full curriculum and work, it may be stated that the summer schools which began the last week in June and last through the final week of August, offer instruction in more than thirteen different departments and embrace a faculty of over eighty instructors. The expense of instruction at Chautauqua is certainly less than can be obtained for similar advantages anywhere in the world—

In fact the management claim to be the most economical scheme of education in the world, and say that the reading circle movement solves the problem of how a busy person can with limited time and small income obtain a definite and well-rounded course of study at a cost of a little more than a cent a day, and a schedule of reading which may be covered in nine months, by devoting twenty minutes a day to serious thought. In fact, Chautauqua is the most original and the most successful of modern popular educational ideas.

Growth of the Idea. There are many different societies for the pursuit of special branches of learning and culture which have grown out of this movement, and which are encouraged by and in part under the direction of the Chautauqua management. It would require a large volume to explain adequately all that is embraced in the Chautauqua idea, the details of the various branches of study and lines of thought, and of the complete work of all the organizations—and in fact Bishop Vincent has prepared a book entitled "The Chautauqua Movement," which is in part historical and part descriptive, and sets forth in completeness what is known as the Chautauqua idea. The regular work of the institution, however, moves in a general way in classes under the two heads of the summer schools—known as the College of Liberal Arts, with its auxiliary correspondence schools—and what is known as the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, which is in fact a series of home reading courses. While the summer schools are in session, the regular daily program of intellectual and aesthetic treats for all those at Chautauqua, whether they are there as students, visitors or summer residents. The purpose of these daily programs, which last for eight full weeks while the summer university is in session, is to stimulate the regular students as to instruct and entertain those not enrolled in the routine work. Perhaps their nature may be best gauged from the features of a single day:

July 23—10 a. m., devotional hour; "The Fourfold Portraiture of Christ"; 11 a. m., municipal conference; Address, 2:30 p. m.,

lecture, "Moral Leaders from Socrates to Bruno"; "The Function of the Moral Leader"; Mr. Edward Howard Griggs, 4 p. m., C. L. S. C. round table; Opening address, 5 p. m., lecture, "History of France," I. Louis XIV"; Prof. Alice Porter, 7 p. m., songs; many other interesting illustrated lectures; "The Personal Washington," Mr. W. W. Ellsworth.

Contents of Curriculum. The work of the summer schools includes the ordinary subjects of study which are found in the curriculum of the average college, English language and literature, modern languages, classical languages, mathematics and science, psychology and pedagogy, religious teachings. Besides these there are seven schools organized for the advantage of those training for some special work, such as library work, domestic science, music, the arts and crafts, expression, physical culture and the practical arts.

The home reading course, or the C. L. S. C. requires simply the reading of the four or five books prescribed, together with a series of studies printed in the official magazine, The Chautauqua. These four years of reading are distinguished as the classical, the American and English, and the modern European years. Twenty minutes of the twenty-four hours of each day for four years will accomplish the reading, and whenever four or five of the students are gathered together a local chapter may be formed. It is this branch of the Chautauqua idea, which of course is the largest—that has carried the fame of the institution over the world.

Runs Into Thousands. This is emphatically a commercial age, and the success of the Chautauqua idea and the efficiency of its work may be gauged best from some statistics. There are now over 11,000 branches of the C. L. S. C. scattered throughout the world; even poor benighted Russia has these reading circles, and in Japan they are numbered by thousands. Over 20,000 students have graduated from this reading course. The financial report of the trustees shows that over \$45,000 was spent by the department of instruction at Chautauqua last year, and that, on days of special attractions as many as 20,000 people were often in attendance. There is in fact in this beautiful little

educational city in the woods accommodations for not less than 10,000 people. It has a vast amphitheater which will seat something over 6,000. It has handsome college buildings, lecture halls, music rooms, museums, gymnasiums, etc., besides a magnificent hotel, and many tasteful cottages.

The members of the Board of Trustees of the Chautauqua Institution are representative men from all parts of the country—two or three of them residing in Canada. Not long ago the president, Dr. Hickman of Jamestown, declared that no other institution in the country gave so many advantages for the money; that the institution was in no way a money making one, but that it was benevolent and educational, and everything considered, one of the most economical places in the world.

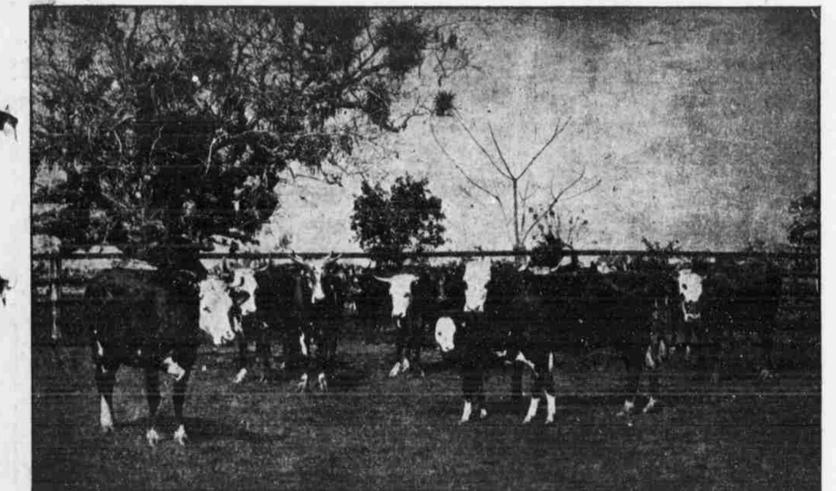
There is an admission fee to the grounds at Chautauqua. To the casual sojourner it is 40 cents per day; to the student who stays throughout the season, but \$5. Out of this fund the magnificent daily entertainments are provided. The special courses are of course paid for by a tuition fee which is in all cases moderate.

Service to the World. That this beautiful little educational city

which lies high in a green rolling prosperous country has an influence for much more good than many of the largest cities of the land, there can be no doubt. It has served to spread among a large number of people who were unable to attend regular schools, a good, sound and thorough education in ordinary branches. It has been found by computation that of the population of the United States one person out of every 250 has been in some measure a Chautauqua student. Over 2,500 normal teachers from the state normal schools of the nation were last year in attendance at Chautauqua, and 300 other Chautauquans have been modeled after this parent institution. This little city is a democracy of learning, where everyone will find recognition, not according to his social station, business connection or political position, but according to his intellectual aspirations and his moral character. And while study is thus being carried on, the grounds of the institution, the lake and the beautiful country around offer opportunities for outdoor life and recreation; so that there is perhaps no single locality in the world where so much can be made of life on all sides as at Chautauqua during the months of July and August.

LYNN TEW SPRAGUE.

The Industrial and Commercial Invasion of Cuba by Americans



AMERICAN CATTLE IN CUBA.

(Copyright, 1905, by Frank G. Carpenter.)
HAVANA, June 25.—(Special Correspondence of The Bee.)—Cuba has put on the seven-league boots of modern progress and is marching double-quick, toward prosperity and wealth. Its surplus this year is greater per capita than that of any country on earth. Sugar has gone skyward and the crop will bring \$40,000,000 more than the usual price. In addition Cuba has more than the \$20,000,000 from the bonds which have been recently allowed to the soldiers. From these two sources alone it has more \$60,000,000 more than a year ago, and all this in a population of 1,500,000 souls. This means an average increase of \$40 for every man, woman and child in the country, or, at five to the family, an increase of \$200 per family. To realize that, suppose that every family in the United States could suddenly add \$30 to its present pile. Suppose that every mother's son of you and every mother's daughter, too, had \$40 more than you had last year, or in any year preceding, and you have the condition of the Cuba of today. Such an increase in the United States would mean the sudden addition of about \$200,000,000 to our national wealth, and also that the vast sum would almost all go into immediate circulation for the booming and building up of the country.

That is what they have in Cuba today. They have more. Every business is prosperous. The tobacco crop has been good. The island is fast becoming the fruit and vegetable garden of the United States, lands are being sold in large tracts to Americans and there is a general rise in real estate and other properties throughout the island. There were three times as

many American tourists here last winter as in any winter preceding, and today scattering companies of young Yankees are prospecting the provinces and picking up good things in cheap lands and other investments. I felt that we should soon have a big industrial and commercial invasion of Cuba, and came here as one of the advance scouts of our business army to report to you the possibilities of that peaceful invasion. I find, however, that the movement is far in advance of what I supposed, and that the invasion, although entirely unorganized, is well under way.

Talk with Our Consul General. Perhaps no American in Cuba is better posted on the situation than Mr. Frank Steinhart, the consul general from the United States. He was here during the war and was closely associated with General Wood and our other officials in the reformation of the country. He has done much for America trade since then and he sees Cuba through the eyes of a practical business man. I met Mr. Steinhart in the office of the consulate. He said: "You cannot appreciate the change in Cuba since the war without having been on the ground. At that time the people were the poorest of the poor. Thousands had not enough to eat and hardly enough clothes to cover their nakedness. This was so when the war closed and long thereafter. At the Inglaterra hotel, where you are stopping, the cafe, as you know, is right on the street. Eating dinner there, in those dark times, one would have a crowd looking in at the windows, reaching out its hands and begging for food. You could see famine in the ribs of every other person you met; many of the children were skin and bones. The cattle had been eaten up during the war, and there was practically no meat for sale at prices which the people could pay. There was no money. The merchants had no business. Everything was poverty. Today the people here are fat and well dressed. All have plenty and money to spend. Business is good everywhere and everyone has work. Lands are rising and real estate sales are made every day."

I here referred to the increase in circulation from the sugar surplus and the loan, whereupon the consul general said: "Yes, but that is not all. The sales of lands will bring in many millions of new money this year, and Cuba's foreign trade with the balance in its favor has enormously increased. Indeed, I don't know of a country which has so much good new money as this."

Sugar Surplus. "But much of Cuba's surplus is from sugar, the price of which is liable to fall?" "Sugar may fall," replied the consul general. "Indeed, I believe that a lower price would be for the good of this island. It would prevent inflation and put us on a sounder business basis. Sugar is bound to bring a fair price in the future, and this is the chief sugar country of the world. Cuba can produce on the same area at a lower cost than any other country. They talk about the Philippine islands as a possible competitor of Cuba in the sugar industry. That is ridiculous! We can raise sugar here for less than the freight on the manufactured product from the Philippines to the United States. We can lay our sugar down in New Orleans at a lower cost than sugar can be produced on the Louisiana plantations. The

conditions for this industry are almost perfect in Cuba. There is no land here but the most of the sugar land under cultivation."

"No," replied our consul general. "Our sugar industry is only about a half century old and the product altogether amounts to 1,000,000 tons per annum. It might be quadrupled if all of the available lands were under cultivation. There are vast sugar areas which are yet to be opened up, and some parts of the island are practically untouched as far as this industry is concerned. Take Santiago. There are tens of thousands of acres which will produce sugar for sale there at from \$2 per acre and upward, and there are similar lands in Puerto Principe and Santa Clara. Many new mills are now building and that especially along the line of the Cuba railroad, which has been constructed since the war, opening up the eastern end of the island."

Americans in Cuba. "Are many Americans coming into Cuba?" "Yes, from all parts of the United States, and many of them are investing in lands and other properties. The majority of those now here are men of money, who make large purchases. They are entirely different from the Americans who overrun Cuba at the close of the war. Those were mostly the straggling offscouring of our army and adventurers without money, whose chief idea was to get something for nothing and to sell it for a big price. Those now arriving bring money with them or have such backing at home that they can pay for what they buy. Indeed, cash is necessary in making purchases here. The Cubans who sell want a goodly proportion of their money down, and the balance on very short time. The lands are held in large tracts. It is easy to find good investments embracing from one to 100,000 acres each, but it is almost impossible to buy small farms of Cubans. Such farms are for sale at much higher prices from the Americans who buy the large tracts."

Money in Cuba. "But does it not take a large tract for any kind of an agricultural undertaking here?" "It does, as far as sugar is concerned. Such plantations often run into the thousands of acres, and it requires several thousand acres to support one good-sized sugar mill. It is different with tobacco, vegetables, fruit and coffee. Those crops can be raised on small farms. That is also the case with cattle, although stock raising is more profitably conducted on large ranches. "This country is one of the best cattle countries of the world," continued the consul general. "We have land here which will raise grass from twelve to fifteen feet high, upon which the cattle will keep fat the year round. They need no grain whatsoever, and there is no expense for barns or stables. Our cattle were as good as dead during the war, but prior to that time there were as many as 3,000,000 head on the island. Since the war closed we have been getting our meat on the hoof from Texas, Venezuela, Porto Rico and elsewhere. We have, I venture, something like 2,000,000 cattle in Cuba now and more than 1,500,000 on the register books. Our farmers are surprised at how well cattle do here. You can bring



WHEN THE WAR CLOSED THEY WERE SKIN AND BONES—MR. CARPENTER'S SNAP SHOT SHOWS THEIR CONDITION TODAY.

an old American cow with hollows over her eyes as big as your flat to Santiago and put her on grass. Within a few months she will fill out, fatten up and be as spry as a cat. Indeed, I look for the time when Cuba will be exporting beef. Just now meats are high and the stockmen are doing well."

American Trade. "What should Americans do to increase their business here, Mr. Steinhart?" "They should send their best men to study the island and its possibilities. One of our leading agricultural implement manufacturers asked me the other day about selling goods in Cuba. In reply I asked him if he had a man in his works who was worth \$15,000 a year to him. He replied that some of the higher officials of the company received that much. 'I don't mean one of your factory officials,' said I, 'I mean one of your mechanical engineers, a man who knows all about machinery and can invest modifications of machinery for certain ends. If you have such a man worth \$15,000 a year, and can send him here, he will earn you more money in one trip than any \$15,000 you have ever spent. Your man should not do a stroke of work, but to go over the island and live on the plantations and see how the work is done, and what machinery is needed. Such a man will plan machines which will revolutionize the sugar business, and which will make your sugar mills and your farming implements just what Cuba wants.' "I said the same thing to the Fairbanks people a few months ago," continued General Steinhart, "and they sent a man down at a salary of \$10,000 a year. That man has

been on the plantations studying the situation. He was in my office the other day and during his stay told me that he had already made plans which would drive the English and German machinery out of Cuba."

Future of Cuban Trade. "Do you look for much increase in our trade with Cuba, Mr. Steinhart?" "I asked, 'Yes, if our merchants will send the proper men here and will take advantage of the opportunities now offered to increase the trade. They should realize that they are working not only for the Cuba of today, but the Cuba of the future. This island is just at its beginning. It will rapidly grow in population and wealth. The Cubans are money spenders, and their market will be worth far more to us than that of any South American country. Our manufacturers should appreciate this future. They should send men here to study the field. Every exporting house should have its branch here in which to educate drummers for the Cuban trade, and work it. The Cuban has his own business methods, and we should adapt ourselves to him rather than force him to do business our way.' "The European nations give time here on every hill sold. On some things they give three, six and nine months, and in certain branches of business eighteen months. There is no reason why Americans should not trade with Cuban merchants on the same basis that they trade with home merchants. The commercial houses here are old and well established. Their financial standing can be easily ascertained, and many of them are perfectly good. If the United States would have the bulk of the

(Continued on Page Eight.)