

Museum, a tree to whose trunk new branches might be added until it should take in all the nations of the earth. Thus only tribes which would not enter the league and submit to its conditions were enemies, and enemies because they would not come in. The wars of the Iroquois against other Indian tribes were to compel the enlargement of the league, to end petty aggressions promoted by ambition, to bring the Indian peoples to a sense of the necessity of opportunity for the development of the arts of peace. For the Iroquois were not a coalition of nomads and fighters, but they were a home-loving people, hunters and cultivators of the soil. For their fighting qualities they achieved a fierce repute and deserved it, and throughout all their periods of peace they kept organized for war. We may well wonder what this peace league might have accomplished among all American aborigines if the white man had not disordered it.

Today, in the turn of the wheel of time, some of the counselors of our democracy are again endeavoring to organize a League to Enforce Peace, upon a ground of broader knowledge and greater experience, but based upon the same fundamental conceptions that brought together the Six Nations of the Iroquois Confederacy.

JOHN M. CLARKE

ECLIPSES FOR 1916

The year 1915 was a "lean" year, astronomically speaking. But 1916, we hope, will be more interesting. Five eclipses are on the program—three of the sun and two of the moon. The first is an eclipse of the moon, visible generally, beginning at San Francisco about midnight of Jan. 19, and Chicago about two o'clock on the morning of the 20th and New York three o'clock. This could hardly expect to be a popular eclipse—coming at such unseasonable hours.

Eclipses usually come in pairs and sets, for if the moon is in such a position when it passes behind the earth to be obscured by the earth's shadow and be eclipsed, it is also likely to be still near enough the same line when it reaches the opposite point of its orbit, two weeks later, to get between the earth and the sun and cause a solar eclipse. This is the case this time, and two weeks after the lunar eclipse of Jan. 20 we will have a solar eclipse, namely Feb. 3. This will be a total eclipse farther south on the globe, but in the United States it will be partial. At New York it will begin at 10:23 a. m., Washington 1:03, Cincinnati 9:25, Chicago 9:15, Denver 7:41. At San Francisco the sun will rise eclipsed. The average duration of the eclipse will be about two hours.

There will be a partial eclipse of the moon July 14-15, visible in the