NEBRASKA TO GET GRAND JURY PROBE

Stock Swindles Said to Have Taken $250,000,000.

BANKRUPTCY NOW IS RIFE

Legitimate Business Is Suffering From Effects of Big Orgy of Speculation.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 20.—(Special.)—Nebraska is to have a big grand jury investigation into conditions and circumstances under which citizens of this state were defrauded out of $250,000,000 in fake stock-selling schemes during the stock-selling era of the last three years. Clarence A. Davis, attorney-general, has requested the judges of the Omaha district court to call a special grand jury for this work and the inquisitorial body will probably get under way within the next two weeks. A tide of public indignation is daily rising higher and higher, and the demand that the stock jobbers be punished has become so insistent that it will no longer be denied. Different state bureaus which were supposed to be guarding the public from just such onslaughts are busy making explanations which do not explain, and the situation has become tense. A number of the stock jobbers have left the state, and many stock salesmen who disposed of the valueless stuff to the gullible are now numbered among the missing.

Legitimate Business Suffers.

Legitimate business in Nebraska, as well as in some other western states, has suffered more from these stock sales than from any real depression in business. The fakirs took all the ready cash out of the state and there is not sufficient left with which to do business. As a result there have been a number of failures among the banks and other legitimate financial institutions, while the worthless stock concerns have, in many cases, simply been abandoned by their officers and left to shift for themselves.

Nebraska people are beginning to feel they were not protected from the sharpers as they should have been. They point to the "explanation" of the bureau of securities, to the effect that "certain organizations which were selling stock were ordered to cease, as they were violating the law, but they refused to do so and kept right on disposing of stock" as one of the very "lame" attempts to shift responsibility for the great steal. They feel that if the concerns were operating contrary to law it would have been an easy thing to have forced them to obey the order to cease selling stock.

Selling Is Orgy.

It was the greatest orgy of stock selling ever witnessed in this country, probably. Nebraska was simply overrunning with ready money, the result of $2.75 wheat, $2 corn, and livestock simply out of sight. War prices had set Nebraska about $1,000,000,000 to the good. Sharpers went after that billion dollars like flies after molasses.

An official statement of the bureau of securities said the total of the stock issues for which application was made to that office for permission to sell was $132,350,838.66.

Many concerns did not go to the trouble of asking for a permit to sell stock. They simply went out "among the boys," got hold of the best salesmen, and put them to work selling the green and gold certificates. Some stock salesmen made as high as $5000 a week in commissions. One salesman lent another stock selling concern $100,000—and lost his money.

Shop Is Transformed.

A company had a charter to organize a blacksmith shop with a capital of less than $5000. It was turned into a potash company and nearly $2,000,000 worth of stock sold in Nebraska. It went into the hands of a receiver, with practically nothing to be received.

An automobile tire concern, with a one-room shop and two workmen employed, capitalized at $5,000,000 and sold stock right and left. It never manufactured a single tire, but it paid its stock sellers enormous commissions.

A livestock packing company sold $9,000,000 worth of stock. A first-class packing plant was erected, but the concern is now in bankruptcy.

An oil refining company with a capital stock of $2,000,000 took in all sorts of money in exchange for its stock certificates. The company had $600,000 preferred and $1,400,000 common. The concern became bankrupt. There are $400,000 unsecured claims and stockholders will get nothing, the officials said. The plant can be duplicated for $81,000, said the report.

These are just samples of the schemes used to get the money out of Nebraskans. Talk always ran into millions. No self-respecting stock company would admit having anything less than a $1,000,000 capitalization.

SCOUT MOVEMENT DEVELOPS MORAL STAMINA OF YOUTHS

Council of Twenty-three Hundred Members in Portland Active in Building Character.

BY SHEBA CHILDS HARGREAVES.

CHOOSING associates and amusements for the growing boy between the ages of 12 and 18 is no light task. The boy at this time begins to resent being tied to his mother's apron strings, and yet he cannot be allowed too much liberty; the problem is to find the happy mean between the two extremes. Up to early adolescence the boy naturally receives his training in the home—mostly from his mother—but after this time he must rub shoulders with the world, for in a few years he must take his part in it. He must, so to speak, learn the moral code by which honorable men of the world are governed.

The Boy Scout movement is planned to meet just this need and to give at the psychological moment the lessons necessary to rounding out masculine character. The movement on the surface would seem to be mainly concerned with the physical side of the boy's development and if this were all that it accomplished it would be well worth while, but the underlying motive is the strengthening of moral fiber. At a conference of 350 leaders of boys from all parts of the United States it was unanimously decided that the words "character building and citizenship making" embraced the whole programme of the Boy Scout movement.

Scout Oath Given.

On joining the organization the scout promises to keep the scout oath, which is as follows: "On my honor I will do my best (1) to do my duty to God and my country and to obey the scout law; (2) to help other people at all times; (3) to keep myself physically strong, mentally awake and morally straight." The scout laws which he takes his oath to observe are 12 in number: (1) A scout is trustworthy; (2) a scout is loyal; (3) a scout is helpful; (4) a scout is friendly; (5) a scout is courteous; (6) a scout is kind; (7) a scout is obedient; (8) a scout is cheerful; (9) a scout is thrifty; (10) a scout is brave; (11) a scout is clean; (12) a scout is reverent. These 12 laws are calculated to meet any emergencies which may arise in the boy's life, and being simple in thought and sincere—this is the characteristic of youth—it is safe to say that he lives up to his pledges much closer than men live up to the promises they make when joining a lodge or similar organization.

The scout also pledges himself to do a good turn daily, and the tenderfoot scout takes the matter very seriously indeed, in fact he is inclined to over-anxiousness in the matter, but this being on the lookout for little opportunities to be of service to feeble old ladies or to protect smaller children builds very desirable traits into the character.

Leadership Is Beneficial.

The leadership which the various troops have also has a beneficial influence on the boy. Scout masters are very carefully chosen; they must be men who do not smoke cigarettes nor use profane language; they must be successful business men or men who occupy positions of trust. They develop amazing understanding of boy nature—men who never were boys are not naturally drawn to scouting—and are able to give the individual boy in the troop such personal help and instruction as he may need. The association with boys who have a common aim in life is most helpful. Boys who have bad habits very soon change for the better with no suggestion on the part of either boys or scout master.

There has been an idea current that the Boy Scout movement is military in character. This no doubt is due to the fact that scouts wear a distinctive uniform. There is no military drill included in the scout programme unless training to march is construed as drill. The movement is entirely nonsectarian, though it encourages religious training through the various churches.

The hiking, camping side of the scout movement, while it is not the main object of the organization, makes a decided appeal to the boy. In fact it is through his sports and amusements that the boy is reached and held. The proudest moment of my own little tenderfoot scout's life was when he rolled his blankets and set off on his first hike. He was going to Camp Brockway, to be gone overnight; he was indeed a person of some consequence in the eyes of the small boys of the neighborhood.

The boy does not stand still in scouting. He may join at 12 years of age. Many a small boy is anxiously waiting and longing to be 12. He pays 50 cents a year as a national registration fee; he is enrolled as a tenderfoot and upon passing his test is entitled to wear the scout uniform. After being a tenderfoot he becomes a second-class scout and then a first-class scout upon the passing of the tests. After this he may qualify himself to pass the test for the various merit badges, which are given for progress in vocational training.

Scoutcraft includes instruction in chivalry, patriotism, conservation, public and personal health, first aid, life saving, nature study, camp craft, cooking, swimming, self-defense, signaling and all of the handicrafts, so that by the time the boy has passed all the tests he has received a liberal education in the things that make for virile manhood. The effort is made at all times to keep to the things that appeal to the boy and are at the same time calculated to give him just the knowledge that will be useful to him in later life.

Two Camps Established.

There are two camps. Camp Brockway is a weekend camp; it is situated on the Sandy river near Troutdale. It is open every Saturday and Sunday under the supervision of an efficient camp director. At Wahtum lake, on the north slope of Mount Hood, there is the largest and finest Boy Scout camp in the United States. Two hundred and fifty scouts passed their vacations there last summer. A boy is perfectly safe there, as his activities are carefully supervised at all times.

The Boy Scout movement was started in America in 1910 and has grown and prospered amazingly all over the country. It is fashioned somewhat after the same movement in England, where the idea originated, but the American movement does not emphasize the military aspects so much as does the British.

Five years ago the first organization was formed in Portland, with a membership of 75. Now there are 2300 Boy Scouts in Portland, which is the largest council west of the Mississippi river. This council now directs 105 troops, which meet in schools and churches in various parts of the city. These troops work in very close harmony with the home, the school and the church, so that their influence is keenly felt in every community. Approximately 1000 additional boys have passed through the movement, having graduated from scouting through passing the age limit or being dropped on account of being sent away to school or going into business.

Parents, many of them, object to their boys going out at night—the scouts meet one night a week—but boys at this age demend some outside activities and it is a serious mistake to hold the growing boy too close; he must be trusted to a certain extent, and these weekly meetings offer a safe and pleasant place for the boy to spend his evening out. If he is given some liberty on one evening a week he is not so apt to demand the freedom after dark which in many cases leads to license and bad associates.

The weekly meeting is held in many places on Friday evening, so that it does not interfere with school work. The session closes early, so that the boys are home before curfew hours.

INAUGURATION CHANGE UP

American Bar Association Would Advance Date to January.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 20.—Advancement of the presidential inauguration from March 4 to the third Monday in January is recommended by a special committee of the American Bar association, which will report to its convention opening here August 30.

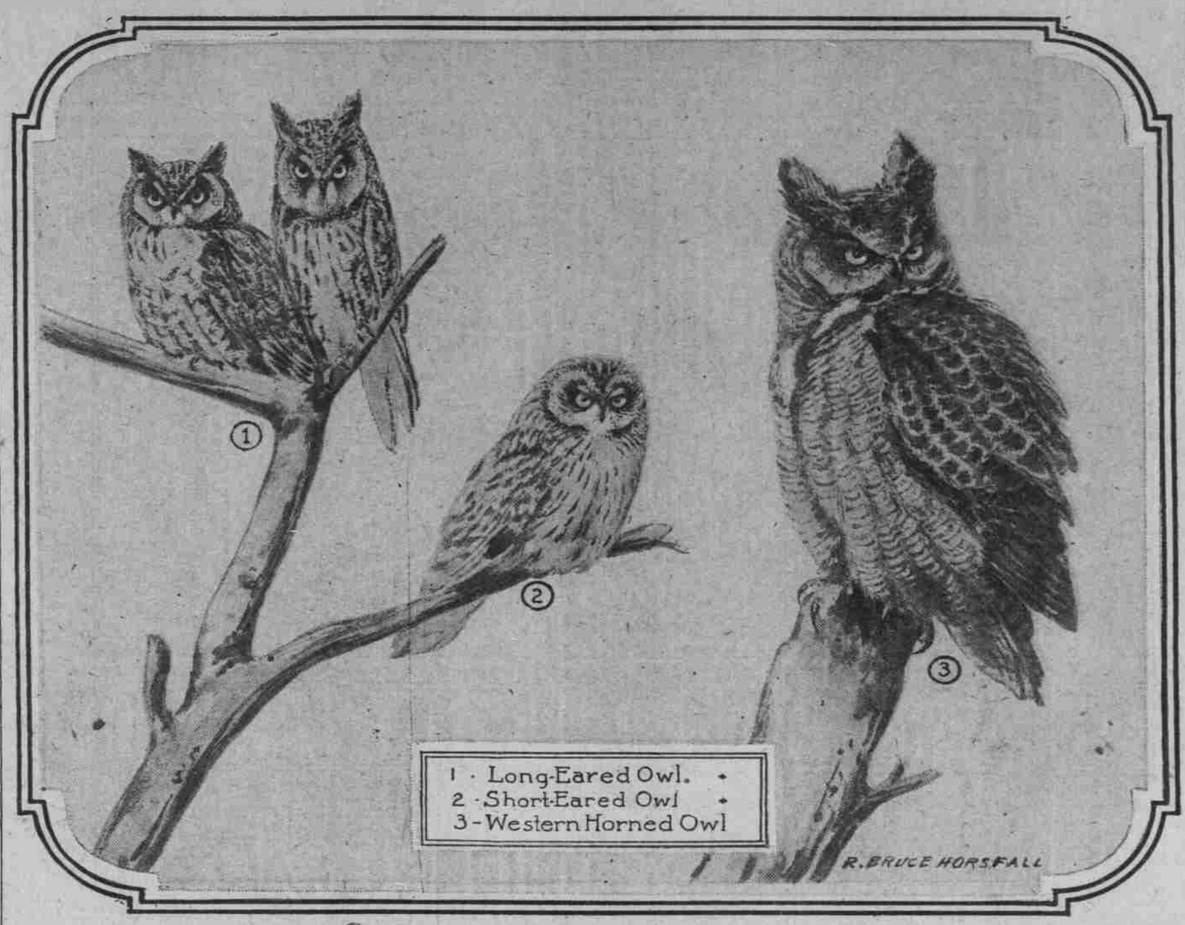
The committee also advises that the congress elected in November meet on the second Monday of the following January.

The ground for the proposed changes is that too much time elapses between election and inauguration and convening of congress.

The report calls attention to a bill of Senator Ashurst providing for similar alterations.

OWLS, LINKED WITH SUPERSTITION AND DISLIKE, BIG AID TO HUMANITY THROUGH KILLING VAST NUMBERS OF RODENTS

Of More Than Fifty Varieties Found in North America, Writer Asserts Only the Great Horned Owl Does Enough Damage to Warrant Its Destruction—Birds Swallow Prey Whole Without Pulling Off Fur, and Disregard Bones and Claws.



This is the first of a series of articles on Oregon birds that will be printed in The Sunday Oregonian. Illustrations will be provided by R. Bruce Horsfall of Portland, one of the greatest bird artists in America. He has completed a group of some 50 drawings from which the illustrations will be selected. It is the first time that complete and authoritative pictures of Oregon birds have been made.

The descriptive articles will be supplied by Miss Mary E. Raker, instructor in ornithology at Pacific university and a member of the American Ornithologists' union, the Cooper Ornithological club, the Liberty Bell Bird club of Philadelphia and the Oregon Audubon society.

BY MARY E. RAKER.

WITH the possible exception of the hawks probably no species of birds are so commonly misunderstood and consequently so disliked as the owls. Strange little warriors of the night as they are, each variety possessed of its individual and wierd call, it is probable that the mere fact that they are birds of the darkness links with them superstition and dislike. Contrary to common belief, few species of birds are more beneficial than the owls. Of the more than half a hundred varieties of owls found in North America, probably only one, the great horned owl does enough damage to warrant his destruction. All are diligent workers of the darkness, destroying unbelievable numbers of rodent pests.

Owls have a peculiar habit which has probably more than any one factor rescued them from popular censure by demonstrating the facts. They swallow their prey whole, without stopping to pull off the fur and utterly disregard the bones and claws. The task of sorting out this matter not of value as nourishment is left to the internal mechanism of Mr. Owl. Nature has happily provided a means by which the bones and fur are formed into pellets and disgorged. In this manner scientists have been able to determine the exact food of the owls, for quantities of these pellets are found outside of the nesting holes.

One of the most familiar of the owls as well as the most beneficial is the barn owl. He is the queer monkey-faced, light complexioned fellow who frequently chooses holes in barns and outbuildings in which to build his nest. Lucky is the farmer, indeed, who has him as a tenant, for he tirelessly works in the field by night for gophers and ground squirrels. In the southern states he eats the cotton rat. The barn owl is likely to choose almost any queer location for a nest. I have heard of him nesting in a church tower. Though he is fastidious about his food, he is not about his nesting material. Bones will serve him just as well as softer material if the latter is lacking.

Young barn owls are queer things. They look like fuzzy white monkeys, but are not as playful as monkeys are reputed to be, and will claw and hiss if interfered with. Barn owls want food and plenty of it, for they will eat more than their own weight in a night if the food is available.

The little pigmy owl, which measures only 6½ inches from tip to tip, is an original creature. Instead of hunting exclusively by night he is often seen flying about and feeding in the broad daylight. He relies on his coloring for protection and hides in the thick foliage where he is almost indistinguishable. Too, instead of the noiseless sweeping flight of the other owls, he has a jerky flight and the wind makes a whistling sound through his wings. Though his size is against him, he is quite fearless and will attack and eat rodents twice as large as himself.

The Kennicott screech owl is the northwestern representative of his species. He is hardly rightly named, for his note is a tremulous quaver instead of a screech. He is a little fellow whose note sends shivers up the backs of the superstitious. The screech owl is singular in that it has gray and red phases of coloring in a single locality, and frequently a reddish individual will mate with one of the gray phase. The young may all be of one color. This unusual feature does not seem to result in unhappy unions, for apparently these birds mate for life.

The long-eared owl seems to have these long tufts on the head for protection, for when he is molested he raises these tufts and in that position presents an uncanny appearance indeed. He is enough to frighten any timid inferior. This owl does not pass his days in hollow trees, but prefers to roost in thick evergreen branches where he hides successfully.

The short-eared owl is unique in that he spends his time in the swamps or open country where he hides in the grasses rather than in trees. These birds are unusual in that they are sometimes seen in flocks. It is recorded that they are sometimes found in flocks of more than a hundred in winter.

The western horned owl is the fellow that does the damage for which the whole owl family is condemned. In some places he is very detrimental to game birds and poultry, although even he eats many harmful rodents. Wherever he acquires a taste for tame food, he does great damage. He is the most fierce of all the owls and is the author of the "hoot" accredited to many. He nests very early in the season, frequently while the snow is on the ground. This owl has often been found to destroy his nest as soon as the young are able to climb on to the trees, although he is the only variety known to have this curious habit.

FINGERNAILS THAT ARE PROPERLY GROOMED ADD AMAZINGLY TO APPEARANCE OF HANDS

Manicuring Has Become Art in Beauty Line and Great and Constant Care Required to Keep Nails Trim and Shapely and Up to Standard of Perfection.

BY ANTOINETTE DONNELLY.

"I NEVER knew what a thoroughly vain creature I could be until I got my nails in their present condition," said an awfully nice dear to me recently. "I catch myself admiring them repeatedly and laying them out quite showily for others to gaze upon. And more than that, I'm giving them more attention than they ever got before. I guess a little vanity is good for the soul when it is so good for the finger nails, don't you think?"

It's all in getting one's pride worked up to the working point, this business of beauty in any of its details. A woman who reduces loves to talk about it. When she takes time for a facial and a general overhauling she's not mute on the subject by any means, is she? So, why shouldn't a lady talk about her nails and let them talk for her in the bargain?

Reshaping Process Explained.

Some girls seem to be born with nails that always look well with comparatively little care; others require constant attention; while a third others have to begin with a regular corrective system and work determinedly and religiously at them.

Maybe you never thought that the shape of the finger tips and the nails could be changed from unattractive appendages into things of real beauty, but they can. I have just seen a concrete instance of it.

A year ago this friend was complaining of the shape of her nails. Her hands are plump, the nails were short and the cuticle grew carelessly around the nails until the half moon was anything but that. While always clean and neat, her hands were not the least bit good looking. Imagine my surprise to have her present a pair of lovely hands when I met her at tea the other day. She proceeded to explain how she reshaped them.

"I always hated my hands," she told me, "but I used to think it was one of the things wished upon one and over which one had no control. I just thought they were ugly nails by nature.

"I had them manicured for years and they were certainly not improved one particle. So one day I just made up my mind I was going to experiment myself. It happened I was due for a manicure and consequently my nails were a little longer than usual. It seemed no matter how I would protest the manicurist would file my nails too short. So I knew I couldn't make them any worse.

"I had a pair of sewing scissors about four-inch size, of extra good quality. One blade was rounded at the end, the other pointed, which I found out in my experimenting of great help, for the rounded end prevented their slipping in too far. This is, however, getting ahead of my story.

Worked on Them Every Day.

"First I cut my nails away down deep in on the sides as though they were a piece of wood; then I soaked them in warm soap water. Then with the orange stick under the nail at the edges I pulled back all the cuticle and proud flesh around there and with the same scissors I cut away to my heart's content all the cuticle as deep down as I could all the way round to get it oval, but immediately saturated them well with cuticle cream, padding it well in with the orange stick. Then I filed them, getting the tips of the nails to suit the line of the oval, not like the peaked point I got from the manicurist after she had filed the nail down to nothing.

"I worked on them every single day for three weeks, and believe me, I suffered more than I would have in a more virtuous cause. After a few times I began to see a gleam of hope, and so persisted. My fingers used to be sore after cutting down into the flesh and sometimes I even had to dip them into hot water to take the pain out, but I'd withdraw them and soak them in cuticle cream. At the end of six months I had completely changed my nails from short, stubby, curl-back nails to these"—they were extremely shapely.

Cutting the Cuticle.

"I know there's been a great deal of objection to cutting the cuticle, but it worked out in my case, which isn't so exceptional, for I see a lot of women with short, stubby hands which I know could be changed.

"After I had cut the clear oval out on my nails I trusted to the orange stick for pushing the skin back. I suppose after a while it will be fashionable for women to go to a surgeon and have their nails reshaped just as they have tucks put in the skin of face and neck to remove lines.

"The best thing to keep in mind is a complete oval from the base of the nail to tip; cut for that. At the sides of the nails comes the most trouble naturally, for the nail grows right into the flesh there."

What I was thinking as I listened was that if one girl could do that with a shapeless hand to begin with, what would just ordinary care do for a shapely hand or just a little extra care do for any hand?

BEAUTY ANSWERS.

Shampoo.—Don't use ammonia on the hair or in the bath. It makes the hair brittle and the skin dry. You can make a fine shampoo by shaving castile soap and adding enough water to let it boil; then cool. If you wish, add just a pinch of borax. You can rub this liquid on the hair and scalp and work up a good lather, then rinse and repeat if the hair is quite dirty. Rinse at least three times, twice in warm water and once in cold. It is in the rinsing the trouble rests with inexperienced shampooers.

N. C.—Keep moving. That's the motto for the lady with the come-hither fat look on her figure. Every time you get up and walk across the room you have some exercise. Your heart beats a little faster; you breathe more rapidly and deeply; your circulation moves more swiftly; this helps stimulate both body and brain by carrying new blood to it. Isn't that argument enough to let someone else be the lounge and hammock lazybones while you make for the nearest golf course?

B. G.—You know the old Mark Twain yarn about a hotel he was visiting in which he objected to the manager regarding a roller towel: "You are the fiftieth man who has used that towel," the manager answered, "and the first to kick about it." You go ahead and register the kick, and insist upon an individual towel even if you have to supply it for yourself at work.

Mrs. G.—Some women add lemon juice to the rinse water to bleach the yellow strands in otherwise white hair. A few drops of bluing is another popular method of getting the hair a brilliant white. The lemon is used sometimes to brighten blonde hair, but opinion differs on the advisability of this acid juice in connection with blonde locks.

Billie B.—Try this bleach for tan; it is good. Sulphocarbolate of soda, 50 grains; glycerine, 2 ounces; rosewater, 1 ounce; alcohol, 1 ounce. Apply lightly with soft sponge or cloth before retiring.

Housekeeper.—Now, when ice is easy to get, why don't you give your neck an ice rub after washing it? It is a tonic and of astringent nature.

Mrs. P. O.—I don't feel that way about work. Congenial work is not a punishment. In fact, it is about the best thing life has to offer. Of course, uncongenial work is something else again. But work itself is good for what ails you. Empty hours, empty hands and empty hearts age women more than work. "Labor, the common lot of man, is part of a kind Creator's plan."

Millicent.—The perspiration remedy is 25 per cent solution of alum in distilled water, applied every other night for a week and then once a week to prevent return. Apply before retiring and allow to dry thoroughly before clothing touches.

Sol.—Equal parts of linseed and limewater will take the sting out of the burn in no time. You can grease your skin with it to prevent sunburn, too. This is an awfully good formula.

Esther.—For mild cases of oily skin one dram of boracic acid mixed with four ounces of rosewater is helpful.

MOOSE TO CARRY PARTY

Russian Expedition to Study Navigation Problems.

RIGA, Latvia, July 30.—(By Mail.)—An expedition will leave Moscow in August for the Siberian coast to investigate the problems of navigation between Europe and the mouths of the Siberian rivers, says a dispatch from the Russian capital. The task will be to make a survey for a canal across the Yamal peninsula, which would make it possible for ships to avoid the Kara sea, where, because of ice, navigation is almost impossible.

The expedition is to go first by rail to Omsk, thence by steamer along the river Obi, northward, while a part of the way it will have to go on horseback or be drawn by moose.

Another of the aims of the investigation is the fitting up of wireless communication with the Siberian coast, and the establishing of stores of supplies, etc., along the coast.

The party leaving will include eight professors, engineers of various technical branches, some students and others, making a whole of about 200 men. As equipment they will have two hydroplanes, motor boats, various scientific and technical instruments and as much other necessary materials as can be carried.

BLUE SKY STATUTE PROTECTS PUBLIC

All Applications Subjected to Careful Scrutiny.

ANNUAL REPORT IS FILED

Corporation Department Handles Increased Transactions Without Additional Expense.

SALEM, Or., Aug. 20.—(Special.)—At the beginning of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, there were 285 dealers in good standing in Oregon authorized to sell bonds, stocks and other securities, aggregating $29,552,996, according to a report prepared here this week by T. B. Handley, state corporation commissioner. During the year 115 dealers' permits were cancelled. These permits involved a total authorization of $14,419,313.

"During the current year 207 dealers' permits were issued authorizing the sale of $28,951,761," said the report, "of which number 35 were subsequently cancelled. The latter permits involved a total authorization of $14,556,610. These 207 applicants had applied for authority to sell an aggregate of $41,991,694, but reductions amounting to $3,939,933 were made by this department.

341 Dealers in Business.

"At the close of the fiscal year there were 341 dealers in good standing, with authorization to sell $38,428,834. At the beginning of the year there were 29 stock brokers in good standing. Thirty permits were issued during the current year while 20 were cancelled, leaving 39 of these dealers in good standing at the close of business June 30 of this year.

"The total number of applications received during the year was 288, of which number 237 were granted, 19 were denied and 12 were dismissed because of the applicants' refusal or neglect to furnish required information.

"At the close of the year 20 applications were pending, all of which have been carefully analyzed and additional information requested. It is likely that most of them will be denied or dismissed but sufficient time has not elapsed to permit of classification.

"During the previous fiscal year a total of 209 new cases were acted upon as against 218 for the current year, or an increase of approximately 40 per cent in the number of permits handled. As a result of reorganizing the office, this increased volume of business has been handled without additional expense.

Numerous Applications Dismissed.

"There also should be considered the numerous informal applications of common law trust companies which have been dismissed, and also similar applications of foreign corporations whose charters, it was held, granted powers not recognized or contemplated by the Oregon laws and which were calculated to promote unfair competition with domestic financial institutions.

"I also call attention to other informal applications which have been dismissed because the showing made before this department, while apparently fair and favorable, was predicated on a very limited exercise of the broad powers granted by charter, whereas it was evident that the promoters had in mind a later exercise of powers of a more speculative character.

Consequently, the use of investors' money in a manner and for purposes not contemplated at the time of the investment was permitted.

"Consideration should also be given to the extra work imposed on this department in the course of economic readjustment. Many investors have been apprehensive at times and seemingly of the opinion that all business should be put under suspicion instead of above it. The expense fund of this department has not been dissipated on complaints of this character but much time and effort were necessarily expended. Reasonable complaints have been given consideration at all times and were more numerous than under normal conditions."

WORLD PRESS CONGRESS TO PASS 23 DAYS IN HAWAII

Delegates From Europe and Various Points of United States to Assemble at Chicago for Starting Point September 25.

COLUMBIA, Mo., Aug. 20.—Twenty-three days in Hawaii, the "Paradise of the Pacific," 23 nights under enchanting Hawaiian skies, and the journeys preceding and following this fascinating visit, is the plan of the transportation committee of the Press congress of the world as outlined by Will Wilke, the committee's chairman.

In order that the most perfect accommodations for the delegates may be had, the congress dates have been shifted a week and are now fixed at October 11 to 25. Delegates from Europe, the eastern and middle United States, and all western points not too far removed, will assemble at Chicago for the start on September 25, and a special Press congress train in two sections will carry the party from Chicago to San Francisco.

The route to the Pacific will be through Canada and the northwest, with entertainment at cities along the way.

These tours' itinerary follows:

Leave Chicago Sunday, September 25, 11 P. M. (Central time.)
Arrive Minneapolis, Monday, September 26, 3 P. M. (Central time.)
Leave Minneapolis, Monday, September 26, 8:30 P. M. (Central time.)
Arrive Winnipeg, Tuesday, September 27, 10 A. M. (Central time.)
Leave Winnipeg, Tuesday, September 27, 5 P. M. (Central time.)
Arrive Vancouver, Friday, September 30, 10 A. M. (Pacific time.)
Leave Vancouver, Friday, September 30, 11:45 P. M. (Pacific time.)
Arrive Victoria, Saturday, October 1, 7 A. M. (Pacific time.)
Leave Victoria, Saturday, October 1, 4:30 A. M. (Pacific time.)
Arrive Seattle Saturday, October 1, 9:30 P. M. (Pacific time.)
Leave Seattle, Sunday, October 2, 12:01 A. M. (Pacific time.)
Arrive Portland, Sunday, October 2, 7 A. M. (Pacific time.)
Leave Portland, Sunday, October 2, 11:59 P. M. (Pacific time.)
Arrive San Francisco, Tuesday, October 4, 6 A. M. (Pacific time.)

The party will sail from San Francisco on the following schedule:

Group No. 1.

Leave San Francisco, Tuesday, October 4, 12 P. M.
Arrive Honolulu, Monday, October 10, 8 A. M.

Group No. 2.

Leave San Francisco, Wednesday, October 5, 12 M.
Arrive Honolulu, Tuesday, October 11, 8 A. M.

Then will follow the 23 days of convention, business and entertainment. Official, semi-official and informal social affairs will dovetail with outdoor entertainments and excursions to fill every minute of the journalists' stay.

The largest single item on their programme will be the two-day excursion to Hilo and the famous volcano which is one of the most striking of all Hawaii's natural wonders.

The main body of the delegates will leave Honolulu on the afternoon of November 2, arriving at San Francisco 5 P. M., November 8. They will follow this schedule:

Leave San Francisco, Tuesday, November 8, 8 P. M.
Arrive Los Angeles, Wednesday, November 9, 11 A. M.
Leave Los Angeles, Friday, November 11, 11 P. M.
Arrive Grand Canyon, aSturday, November 12, 4 A. M.
Arrive Grand Canyon, Saturday, November 12, 6 P. M.
Arrive Albuquerque, Sunday, November 13, 9 A. M.
Leave Albuquerque, Sunday, November 13, 1 P. M.
Arrive Santa Fe, Sunday, November 13, 4 P. M.
Leave Santa Fe, Sunday, November 13, 9:30 P. M.
Arrive Kansas City, Monday, November 14, 7 A. M.
Leave Kansas City, Monday, November 14, 6 P. M.
Arrive Chicago, Tuesday, November 15, 7 A. M.

Practically all the delegates from the orient will sail for Honolulu on the Korea, leaving Yokohama October 1 and arriving at Honolulu October 10.

This information comes from K. Sugimura of Tokio, who represents the transportation committee in Japan.

The first delegates from Europe, traveling to Honolulu via England, expect to sail on September 3, although later boats will get them to New York in time to join the congress party.

The Delta and Rosta news agencies of Russia will send A. Hodoroff, who is now representing them in Pekin, to Honolulu.

H. Achille Ricciardy of the Mediterranean press is an Italian journalist who will attend the Press congress.

Geyser Ends Vacation.

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK, —Valentine geyser has ended a two-year vacation. It now spouts twice weekly in the Norris geyser basins, according to N. P. Skinner, park naturalist, who has recently completed an investigation of its activity.