

THE JOURNAL

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER. PUBLISHED BY J. JACKSON. PRINTED AT THE OREGON SUNDAY JOURNAL BUILDING, 515 1/2 COMMERCIAL STREET, PORTLAND, OREGON.

Subscription Terms by mail or by address in the United States, Canada or Mexico. DAILY. One year, \$5.00; One month, \$1.00.

Those who bring sunshine to the lives of others cannot keep it from themselves.—J. M. Barrie.

MERRY CHRISTMAS

IT IS WELL that there was a Prince of Peace. It is fortunate for the nations that there is a Christmas day. It was a hapless world before the Child came out of Bethlehem with tidings of peace on earth, good will to men.

A seer of old wrote in the Book of books that they shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruning hooks; nation shall not lift up a sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more.

Christmas is a part of our progress toward a world of peace, with each man unafraid under his own vine and fig tree. It has brought us the American president instead of Alexander and his tears for more worlds to conquer.

Mr. Alderman is apparently for a practicalized education, and if so, it is well. Such is his evident meaning in his demand for elimination of theoretical subjects. Many critics of the schools have taken the same position, insisting that the whole system of American education is framed as a preparation for the college and university, and therefore lacking in utilitarian value.

There is no doubt of the rapidly increasing effectiveness of our common schools. That the system should have faults and weaknesses is natural. Everything in life is as yet imperfect, and everything in the midst of corrective and perfecting change.

It is in such a world with its Christmas carols and yule tide bells that the 20th century finds us. It is better to live now amid this buoyant life with hope of a beyond than to have cringed as a suppliant before Nero in the days when earth was without a Christmas.

It is in such a world with its Christmas carols and yule tide bells that the 20th century finds us. It is better to live now amid this buoyant life with hope of a beyond than to have cringed as a suppliant before Nero in the days when earth was without a Christmas.

It is in such a world with its Christmas carols and yule tide bells that the 20th century finds us. It is better to live now amid this buoyant life with hope of a beyond than to have cringed as a suppliant before Nero in the days when earth was without a Christmas.

THE JUROR'S DIFFICULT TASK

SERVING AS juror in a criminal case where the evidence is all circumstantial, when this evidence is strong against the defendant, and yet there is room in the conscientious juror's mind for a "reasonable doubt," is no easy or desirable task. It is a duty imposed on citizens, and most of them perform it with self-sacrificing and praiseworthy fidelity.

It is sometimes argued that compromise verdicts in criminal cases are unjustifiable, that in such a case, for example, as that of Mrs. Kersh, or Ellexson, at La Grande, the verdict should be murder in the first degree or acquittal, that the jurors have no legal or moral right to compromise on murder in the second degree of manslaughter.

A SUGGESTION TO MILLIONAIRES. INCLUDING HIS recent gift of \$10,000,000 to Chicago university, Mr. Rockefeller has given in all \$35,000,000 to that institution. The list of his benefactions in this and other activities now totals more than \$100,000,000.

More bountiful as a giver, Mr. Carnegie's gifts now reach an aggregate of more than \$160,000,000. The list of millionaires and their benefactions is now great in length, and the total of their philanthropies a stupendous sum. Their wealth is literally pouring out in streams upon varied plans for the benefit of their country and countrymen.

Yet it seems strange that some of these men with many millions and charitable dispositions have not done something toward at least the

relief of the poverty, of the blameless poor in our great cities. On this Christmas day there are many thousands of such in New York, Chicago and other centers. They can earn barely enough to support a miserable existence; they toil ceaselessly, never having a vacation; they can never save anything for a "rainy day"; many of them women and children, are hollow-eyed, always hungry, often cold, insufficiently clad, tied down to drudgery and unremunerative toil.

It is a verdict that may meet the disapproval of many people, but after all it is a verdict and a conscientious effort by jury to do its duty. As long as men are only mortals, justice by juries may have its occasional imperfections, but with one swift glance back into history are we not all glad that we live in a time when trials are by juries and jurors?

FOR PRACTICAL TRAINING

IN HIS ADDRESS before the Portland meeting of Oregon teachers, L. R. Alderman, who has been elected state superintendent of public instruction, advocated the establishment of vocational schools, the improvement of rural schools, and the elimination of a great many theoretical studies from the public schools. He urged the country teachers to strive to make rural living more enjoyable by arranging social functions and deplored the tendency of country people to become city dwellers, blaming the inadequacy of the rural school for assisting in the development of the movement.

A poet has said that "We can find tongues in the trees, sermons in the stones and books in running brooks." The country teacher should know that everything in nature has a voice. It was William Cullen Bryant who said, "To him who in the love of nature, holds communion with her visible forms she speaks a various language."

When the country teacher can interpret this language and teach the children in country life to understand it, an influence will be set up to keep the boys and girls on the farm. Every flower has its story, every leaf its tale, and every bud its poem. There is history in the woods, and romance in the meadows. It is all a more beautiful story than the trundle of the street cars in the city, the clatter of the steam hammers or the hoofbeat on the pavement.

Mr. Alderman is apparently for a practicalized education, and if so, it is well. Such is his evident meaning in his demand for elimination of theoretical subjects. Many critics of the schools have taken the same position, insisting that the whole system of American education is framed as a preparation for the college and university, and therefore lacking in utilitarian value.

There is no doubt of the rapidly increasing effectiveness of our common schools. That the system should have faults and weaknesses is natural. Everything in life is as yet imperfect, and everything in the midst of corrective and perfecting change.

It is in such a world with its Christmas carols and yule tide bells that the 20th century finds us. It is better to live now amid this buoyant life with hope of a beyond than to have cringed as a suppliant before Nero in the days when earth was without a Christmas.

It is in such a world with its Christmas carols and yule tide bells that the 20th century finds us. It is better to live now amid this buoyant life with hope of a beyond than to have cringed as a suppliant before Nero in the days when earth was without a Christmas.

It is in such a world with its Christmas carols and yule tide bells that the 20th century finds us. It is better to live now amid this buoyant life with hope of a beyond than to have cringed as a suppliant before Nero in the days when earth was without a Christmas.

It is in such a world with its Christmas carols and yule tide bells that the 20th century finds us. It is better to live now amid this buoyant life with hope of a beyond than to have cringed as a suppliant before Nero in the days when earth was without a Christmas.

It is in such a world with its Christmas carols and yule tide bells that the 20th century finds us. It is better to live now amid this buoyant life with hope of a beyond than to have cringed as a suppliant before Nero in the days when earth was without a Christmas.

It is in such a world with its Christmas carols and yule tide bells that the 20th century finds us. It is better to live now amid this buoyant life with hope of a beyond than to have cringed as a suppliant before Nero in the days when earth was without a Christmas.

It is in such a world with its Christmas carols and yule tide bells that the 20th century finds us. It is better to live now amid this buoyant life with hope of a beyond than to have cringed as a suppliant before Nero in the days when earth was without a Christmas.

provision of wide space around the dwelling, of grass and flowers, of neatly kept sidewalks and paths, indicate as nothing else does the prosperity of the owner? Is not health preserved? Do not the children thrive the better for open air playgrounds and abundant space? Is it not so common a desire as to indicate a real need to sit, every one, under his own vine and fig tree? Is not the city interested, as much as any citizen, that lack of means shall not exclude young and old from the open spaces that only the city can provide?

But some one suggests that the benefits of park and boulevard are not evenly distributed, since every such improvement carries with it a large percentage of extra value on neighboring property. In Kansas City, Missouri, this objection has found expression. It has been met by the "benefit-district" system, meaning that the cost has been assessed against all property in a limited district that has been benefited by the improvement.

Why don't the multimillionaires do something practical to help such people? We speak only of deserving ones, those without bad faults, of the ignorant, squalid, hopeless, tolling poor. It is a large and difficult problem, but surely something could be done with many millions of money to relieve this sad situation. Not in direct gifts of money, perhaps; but in help that would leave the beneficiaries their self respect and stimulate independence of character.

Mr. Rockefeller's or Mr. Carnegie's millions would buy hundreds of thousands of acres of land, for instance, which would support a family on each 20 or 10 acres. This land could be sold on credit at cost, and with it a few head of livestock, some implements, furniture and passage money advanced, all to be paid in 10 years in annual installments. Properly selected, nearly all such families would pay the donor, with moderate interest. And what a change it would be for them—from the squalid, murky, microbe-laden homes in the great city to the bright, broad, beautiful out-doors and health and wealth producing soil of the country.

ITS FUTURE

CRY IS GOING up from eastern Oregon, Washington and Idaho for more dairy farmers. The section imports \$14,000,000 worth of dairy products annually from other states, and wants dairymen to come and produce here the commodities that are imported.

In time, the dairy farmers will be here. A movement to hurry their coming is not amiss. But, under the laws of natural adjustment, they will ultimately find the northwest, and give us at least enough dairy products for home consumption.

In this region, dairy farmers who know their business and attend to it, are highly prosperous. They have beautiful farms, excellent improvements and money in the bank. Such men as the Schulmerichs of Washington county and the dairymen of Tillamook are blazing the way to a dairy industry that will later save Oregon from the humiliation of importing butter and cheese from Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and other states less adapted than our own to dairy production.

The handicaps of the business in Oregon are of temporary character and will later be removed. Farm help, now scarce and exceedingly expensive, will have its solution. A dairying race, to which dairy processes are not hateful as they are to many American farm hands, will ultimately hear of the requirements in Oregon and come here to pursue an industry that languishes now for lack of laborers.

This, with gradual progress in producing suitable foods and the improvement of the herds will ultimately solve the dairy problems and build up here a dairy industry of splendid effectiveness.

In the meantime, any movement will be of great value that carries abroad the tidings of opportunities for dairying in the northwest and the rewards that come to the dairy business here when properly pursued.

MONEY VALUE IN PARKS AND BOULEVARDS

AMONG RECENT developments of municipal duties may be included the provision of parks and boulevards for every prosperous and growing city. That such improvements are desirable no one doubts. When the question is faced shall the city pay for them by general taxation, and if so to what extent, then murmurs are heard.

To justify this open, or behind the scenes, opposition three reasons are suggested. The first objection refers to the city charter. He finds there no clause directly referring to parks and boulevards—but various specific directions justifying outlay for the health of the inhabitants, or providing public facilities to be turned to private profit. So, says the objector, there's no legal warrant for the expenditure. Nor is there, if legal warrant needs expression in direct words, and can no where else be found. So the friends of the measure have to fall back on the elasticity of the general obligation to care for the welfare of the city and its inhabitants in spirit, soul, and body. This having been done is nearly all the rising cities of the nation, custom and precedent have gained the force, if not the form, of law.

A second objector finds that parks and boulevards are expensive luxuries, and mean raised taxes for providing them, and an "army of officials"—a favorite euphemism—to maintain them. And yet does not the

who writes to an Oregon friend: "If this government comes in again England is doomed. William will come over in a few years to look us up and take care of us. Irish Home Rule will just place a good many thousand men at their disposal to arm against us. Our glorious constitution with its second chamber will be a thing of the past, and England will no longer be the great nation she has been."

"One thing is sure. History is being made at a great rate in the British islands, for the old forms of king, lords and commons have gone for good. The old constitution, based on precedent, tested by centuries of slow growth, and adapted to the special needs of every emergency in the nation's life, is in the melting pot, and that pot is very hot just now.

OLD ORCHARDS IN OREGON

THE SATURDAY POST of December 24 has a long and interesting article on the renovation of old and seemingly worn out apple orchards in Connecticut. The hero of the story is George Drew, a graduate of the Massachusetts Agricultural college. Being chosen by E. C. Converse of Greenwich, Connecticut, to take charge of his farms there, the young orchardist undertook, on his own motion, to convert the overgrown, moss covered, scale infested family orchards of each farm into money producing orchards of this new era. According to the story, and its illustrating pictures, he has absolutely succeeded.

What are his secrets? First of all he saws and cuts the straggly, overgrown trees severely back, studying to bring every ancient limb and new shoot into easy spraying reach, and to let light and air into the tree's heart. Then he sprays and sprays—in the fall with soluble oil, in the spring with lime and sulphur, in the summer with self boiled lime and sulphur, and arsenate of lead. Next comes clean cultivation, with shallow plowing or cutting harrow. Lastly, that which is now doctrine to most of us in Oregon, George Drew insists on beginning with free use of fertilizers. For the three essential elements for renovating growth and health are, he says, potash, phosphoric acid and nitrogen. And these three he gives to his old orchards in 100 pounds to the acre of nitrate of potash, sulphate of potash 250 pounds and basic slag 500 pounds. After that heavy dosing this revival of old trees relies for further supplies of nitrates on seeding the orchard with clover, vetch, or soy beans.

Is this labor and money spending justified by the results? If the figures can be believed it is. For in two years, Mr. Drew reports, that in a badly neglected orchard of 200 trees, fully 30 years old, a crop of 600 barrels of choice, hand picked, fruit was harvested. And the apples sold at from \$3.50 to \$5 a barrel. Next, an old orchard where scale and cinder had run riot, was taken in hand. In two years the 75 old veterans returned an average of nine barrels of choice fruit to the tree. And so on.

What bearing has all this on us in Oregon, is it asked? This first. That many, very many, of our old, overgrown and moshing orchards, may be reclaimed instead of cut down as lumberers of the ground. Next, that some of the advice tendered to the new comers—to avoid orcharding unless they can afford to wait six years for their returns—must be revised, if the ancient or-

ganizing the legislature with such men presiding over both houses would save the taxpayers \$500,000. Those who imagine they can play politics on the old lines are mistaken. Just as they were mistaken in putting the party in the attitude of opposing popular reforms.

ELECTION AMENITIES IN ENGLAND

IT HAS BEEN the fashion lately to hold up English examples for American imitation, such as speedy trials, quick procedure, inevitable punishment. So far so good. But when it comes to good manners at election time!

We fancied that campaigns of abuse were our special property. Not so. The old country has gone, and is still going far ahead of our poor efforts.

This from an English paper just arrived: "At Liverpool Sir Edward Carson,"—an ex-attorney general—"ironically regretted that he was not a cabinet minister paid £5000 a year to spit out dirt by the yard. Next day at Bursley Mr. F. E. Smith"—a probable attorney general, if the Unionists had won—"described the chancellor of the exchequer, W. Lloyd-George, as racing all over England in pursuit of his own vulgarities and a specialist in offal in various senses than his. So again Sir Edward Carson dwells on the government's intention of sending three or four hundred scabs or blacklegs into the house of lords to do the dirty work of the Liberal party." The newspapers use the same tricks.

"The prime minister is a mock mahdi surrounded by dervish lieutenants," writes the editor of the "Observer." "The chancellor of the exchequer," the writer proceeds, "is the mille end mob monger the number of Lefebvre." The same editor writes of the "mature Gorgonzola of Mr. Lloyd-George's rhetoric"—the English parallel of our limburger cheese. He habitually speaks of the Irish as Molly Maguires, calls Mr. Redmond the Dollar Dictator, and the Buffalo bagman. He states that the Dollar Dictator has wiped his boots on the government of grovel, and will on the British flag.

All this from the high life, house of lords, hereditary peerage party. And the Liberals, if less abusive, are no less bitter.

Surely Gladstone and Deacons must be turning in their graves at the degradation of the great art of oratory at which their parliamentary successors have arrived.

who writes to an Oregon friend: "If this government comes in again England is doomed. William will come over in a few years to look us up and take care of us. Irish Home Rule will just place a good many thousand men at their disposal to arm against us. Our glorious constitution with its second chamber will be a thing of the past, and England will no longer be the great nation she has been."

"One thing is sure. History is being made at a great rate in the British islands, for the old forms of king, lords and commons have gone for good. The old constitution, based on precedent, tested by centuries of slow growth, and adapted to the special needs of every emergency in the nation's life, is in the melting pot, and that pot is very hot just now.

OLD ORCHARDS IN OREGON

THE SATURDAY POST of December 24 has a long and interesting article on the renovation of old and seemingly worn out apple orchards in Connecticut. The hero of the story is George Drew, a graduate of the Massachusetts Agricultural college. Being chosen by E. C. Converse of Greenwich, Connecticut, to take charge of his farms there, the young orchardist undertook, on his own motion, to convert the overgrown, moss covered, scale infested family orchards of each farm into money producing orchards of this new era. According to the story, and its illustrating pictures, he has absolutely succeeded.

What are his secrets? First of all he saws and cuts the straggly, overgrown trees severely back, studying to bring every ancient limb and new shoot into easy spraying reach, and to let light and air into the tree's heart. Then he sprays and sprays—in the fall with soluble oil, in the spring with lime and sulphur, in the summer with self boiled lime and sulphur, and arsenate of lead. Next comes clean cultivation, with shallow plowing or cutting harrow. Lastly, that which is now doctrine to most of us in Oregon, George Drew insists on beginning with free use of fertilizers. For the three essential elements for renovating growth and health are, he says, potash, phosphoric acid and nitrogen. And these three he gives to his old orchards in 100 pounds to the acre of nitrate of potash, sulphate of potash 250 pounds and basic slag 500 pounds. After that heavy dosing this revival of old trees relies for further supplies of nitrates on seeding the orchard with clover, vetch, or soy beans.

Is this labor and money spending justified by the results? If the figures can be believed it is. For in two years, Mr. Drew reports, that in a badly neglected orchard of 200 trees, fully 30 years old, a crop of 600 barrels of choice, hand picked, fruit was harvested. And the apples sold at from \$3.50 to \$5 a barrel. Next, an old orchard where scale and cinder had run riot, was taken in hand. In two years the 75 old veterans returned an average of nine barrels of choice fruit to the tree. And so on.

What bearing has all this on us in Oregon, is it asked? This first. That many, very many, of our old, overgrown and moshing orchards, may be reclaimed instead of cut down as lumberers of the ground. Next, that some of the advice tendered to the new comers—to avoid orcharding unless they can afford to wait six years for their returns—must be revised, if the ancient or-

ganizing the legislature with such men presiding over both houses would save the taxpayers \$500,000. Those who imagine they can play politics on the old lines are mistaken. Just as they were mistaken in putting the party in the attitude of opposing popular reforms.

ELECTION AMENITIES IN ENGLAND

IT HAS BEEN the fashion lately to hold up English examples for American imitation, such as speedy trials, quick procedure, inevitable punishment. So far so good. But when it comes to good manners at election time!

We fancied that campaigns of abuse were our special property. Not so. The old country has gone, and is still going far ahead of our poor efforts.

This from an English paper just arrived: "At Liverpool Sir Edward Carson,"—an ex-attorney general—"ironically regretted that he was not a cabinet minister paid £5000 a year to spit out dirt by the yard. Next day at Bursley Mr. F. E. Smith"—a probable attorney general, if the Unionists had won—"described the chancellor of the exchequer, W. Lloyd-George, as racing all over England in pursuit of his own vulgarities and a specialist in offal in various senses than his. So again Sir Edward Carson dwells on the government's intention of sending three or four hundred scabs or blacklegs into the house of lords to do the dirty work of the Liberal party." The newspapers use the same tricks.

"The prime minister is a mock mahdi surrounded by dervish lieutenants," writes the editor of the "Observer." "The chancellor of the exchequer," the writer proceeds, "is the mille end mob monger the number of Lefebvre." The same editor writes of the "mature Gorgonzola of Mr. Lloyd-George's rhetoric"—the English parallel of our limburger cheese. He habitually speaks of the Irish as Molly Maguires, calls Mr. Redmond the Dollar Dictator, and the Buffalo bagman. He states that the Dollar Dictator has wiped his boots on the government of grovel, and will on the British flag.

All this from the high life, house of lords, hereditary peerage party. And the Liberals, if less abusive, are no less bitter.

Surely Gladstone and Deacons must be turning in their graves at the degradation of the great art of oratory at which their parliamentary successors have arrived.

who writes to an Oregon friend: "If this government comes in again England is doomed. William will come over in a few years to look us up and take care of us. Irish Home Rule will just place a good many thousand men at their disposal to arm against us. Our glorious constitution with its second chamber will be a thing of the past, and England will no longer be the great nation she has been."

"One thing is sure. History is being made at a great rate in the British islands, for the old forms of king, lords and commons have gone for good. The old constitution, based on precedent, tested by centuries of slow growth, and adapted to the special needs of every emergency in the nation's life, is in the melting pot, and that pot is very hot just now.

OLD ORCHARDS IN OREGON

THE SATURDAY POST of December 24 has a long and interesting article on the renovation of old and seemingly worn out apple orchards in Connecticut. The hero of the story is George Drew, a graduate of the Massachusetts Agricultural college. Being chosen by E. C. Converse of Greenwich, Connecticut, to take charge of his farms there, the young orchardist undertook, on his own motion, to convert the overgrown, moss covered, scale infested family orchards of each farm into money producing orchards of this new era. According to the story, and its illustrating pictures, he has absolutely succeeded.

What are his secrets? First of all he saws and cuts the straggly, overgrown trees severely back, studying to bring every ancient limb and new shoot into easy spraying reach, and to let light and air into the tree's heart. Then he sprays and sprays—in the fall with soluble oil, in the spring with lime and sulphur, in the summer with self boiled lime and sulphur, and arsenate of lead. Next comes clean cultivation, with shallow plowing or cutting harrow. Lastly, that which is now doctrine to most of us in Oregon, George Drew insists on beginning with free use of fertilizers. For the three essential elements for renovating growth and health are, he says, potash, phosphoric acid and nitrogen. And these three he gives to his old orchards in 100 pounds to the acre of nitrate of potash, sulphate of potash 250 pounds and basic slag 500 pounds. After that heavy dosing this revival of old trees relies for further supplies of nitrates on seeding the orchard with clover, vetch, or soy beans.

Is this labor and money spending justified by the results? If the figures can be believed it is. For in two years, Mr. Drew reports, that in a badly neglected orchard of 200 trees, fully 30 years old, a crop of 600 barrels of choice, hand picked, fruit was harvested. And the apples sold at from \$3.50 to \$5 a barrel. Next, an old orchard where scale and cinder had run riot, was taken in hand. In two years the 75 old veterans returned an average of nine barrels of choice fruit to the tree. And so on.

What bearing has all this on us in Oregon, is it asked? This first. That many, very many, of our old, overgrown and moshing orchards, may be reclaimed instead of cut down as lumberers of the ground. Next, that some of the advice tendered to the new comers—to avoid orcharding unless they can afford to wait six years for their returns—must be revised, if the ancient or-

ganizing the legislature with such men presiding over both houses would save the taxpayers \$500,000. Those who imagine they can play politics on the old lines are mistaken. Just as they were mistaken in putting the party in the attitude of opposing popular reforms.

It is in such a world with its Christmas carols and yule tide bells that the 20th century finds us. It is better to live now amid this buoyant life with hope of a beyond than to have cringed as a suppliant before Nero in the days when earth was without a Christmas.

It is in such a world with its Christmas carols and yule tide bells that the 20th century finds us. It is better to live now amid this buoyant life with hope of a beyond than to have cringed as a suppliant before Nero in the days when earth was without a Christmas.

It is in such a world with its Christmas carols and yule tide bells that the 20th century finds us. It is better to live now amid this buoyant life with hope of a beyond than to have cringed as a suppliant before Nero in the days when earth was without a Christmas.

It is in such a world with its Christmas carols and yule tide bells that the 20th century finds us. It is better to live now amid this buoyant life with hope of a beyond than to have cringed as a suppliant before Nero in the days when earth was without a Christmas.

It is in such a world with its Christmas carols and yule tide bells that the 20th century finds us. It is better to live now amid this buoyant life with hope of a beyond than to have cringed as a suppliant before Nero in the days when earth was without a Christmas.

It is in such a world with its Christmas carols and yule tide bells that the 20th century finds us. It is better to live now amid this buoyant life with hope of a beyond than to have cringed as a suppliant before Nero in the days when earth was without a Christmas.

It is in such a world with its Christmas carols and yule tide bells that the 20th century finds us. It is better to live now amid this buoyant life with hope of a beyond than to have cringed as a suppliant before Nero in the days when earth was without a Christmas.

It is in such a world with its Christmas carols and yule tide bells that the 20th century finds us. It is better to live now amid this buoyant life with hope of a beyond than to have cringed as a suppliant before Nero in the days when earth was without a Christmas.

News Forecast of Coming Week

Washington, Dec. 24.—Beginning with the celebration of Christmas and ending with the festivities accompanying the birth of the New Year, the week will be truly a holiday period. To a great extent all public and private affairs will be permitted to come to a standstill while the people devote themselves to pleasure.

Many public men of note will attend the banquet of the Illinois Society of the War of 1812, to be held in Chicago Thursday evening, at which plans for the building of a great memorial for Commander Perry at Put-in-Bay will be discussed.

Football and other branches of college athletics will come up for critical consideration at the fifth annual meeting of the Intercollegiate Athletic association, which is to be held in New York city Thursday. The association has a widespread influence in intercollegiate sport, and has an active membership of 48 leading universities and colleges.

The Iroquois Memorial Emergency hospital, erected in memory of the 600 Iroquois who were killed in the war of 1812, will be formally dedicated to the city of Chicago next Friday, which will be the seventh anniversary of the dreadful holocaust.

The first of the large automobile shows of the season will be opened Saturday in the Grand Central Palace, New York. The exhibition will be that of the called independent automobile manufacturers and the announcement is made that it is expected to exceed all of its predecessors in the number and variety of its exhibits.

The annual meetings of many educational associations and learned societies will be held during the week. Among the meetings of general interest will be those of the Southern Educational association at Chattanooga, the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Minneapolis; the American Historical association and allied societies at Indianapolis; the American Philosophical association, at Princeton university; the Archaeological Institute of America, at the fifth annual meeting of the Southern Educational association at Chattanooga, the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Minneapolis; the American Historical association and allied societies at Indianapolis; the American Philosophical association, at Princeton university; the Archaeological Institute of America, at the fifth annual meeting of the Southern Educational association at Chattanooga, the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Minneapolis; the American Historical association and allied societies at Indianapolis; the American Philosophical association, at Princeton university; the Archaeological Institute of America, at the fifth annual meeting of the Southern Educational association at Chattanooga, the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Minneapolis; the American Historical association and allied societies at Indianapolis; the American Philosophical association, at Princeton university; the Archaeological Institute of America, at the fifth annual meeting of the Southern Educational association at Chattanooga, the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Minneapolis; the American Historical association and allied societies at Indianapolis; the American Philosophical association, at Princeton university; the Archaeological Institute of America, at the fifth annual meeting of the Southern Educational association at Chattanooga, the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Minneapolis; the American Historical association and allied societies at Indianapolis; the American Philosophical association, at Princeton university; the Archaeological Institute of America, at the fifth annual meeting of the Southern Educational association at Chattanooga, the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Minneapolis; the American Historical association and allied societies at Indianapolis; the American Philosophical association, at Princeton university; the Archaeological Institute of America, at the fifth annual meeting of the Southern Educational association at Chattanooga, the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Minneapolis; the American Historical association and allied societies at Indianapolis; the American Philosophical association, at Princeton university; the Archaeological Institute of America, at the fifth annual meeting of the Southern Educational association at Chattanooga, the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Minneapolis; the American Historical association and allied societies at Indianapolis; the American Philosophical association, at Princeton university; the Archaeological Institute of America, at the fifth annual meeting of the Southern Educational association at Chattanooga, the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Minneapolis; the American Historical association and allied societies at Indianapolis; the American Philosophical association, at Princeton university; the Archaeological Institute of America, at the fifth annual meeting of the Southern Educational association at Chattanooga, the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Minneapolis; the American Historical association and allied societies at Indianapolis; the American Philosophical association, at Princeton university; the Archaeological Institute of America, at the fifth annual meeting of the Southern Educational association at Chattanooga, the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Minneapolis; the American Historical association and allied societies at Indianapolis; the American Philosophical association, at Princeton university; the Archaeological Institute of America, at the fifth annual meeting of the Southern Educational association at Chattanooga, the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Minneapolis; the American Historical association and allied societies at Indianapolis; the American Philosophical association, at Princeton university; the Archaeological Institute of America, at the fifth annual meeting of the Southern Educational association at Chattanooga, the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Minneapolis; the American Historical association and allied societies at Indianapolis; the American Philosophical association, at Princeton university; the Archaeological Institute of America, at the fifth annual meeting of the Southern Educational association at Chattanooga, the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Minneapolis; the American Historical association and allied societies at Indianapolis; the American Philosophical association, at Princeton university; the Archaeological Institute of America, at the fifth annual meeting of the Southern Educational association at Chattanooga, the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Minneapolis; the American Historical association and allied societies at Indianapolis; the American Philosophical association, at Princeton university; the Archaeological Institute of America, at the fifth annual meeting of the Southern Educational association at Chattanooga, the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Minneapolis; the American Historical association and allied societies at Indianapolis; the American Philosophical association, at Princeton university; the Archaeological Institute of America, at the fifth annual meeting of the Southern Educational association at Chattanooga, the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Minneapolis; the American Historical association and allied societies at Indianapolis; the American Philosophical association, at Princeton university; the Archaeological Institute of America, at the fifth annual meeting of the Southern Educational association at Chattanooga, the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Minneapolis; the American Historical association and allied societies at Indianapolis; the American Philosophical association, at Princeton university; the Archaeological Institute of America, at the fifth annual meeting of the Southern Educational association at Chattanooga, the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Minneapolis; the American Historical association and allied societies at Indianapolis; the American Philosophical association, at Princeton university; the Archaeological Institute of America, at the fifth annual meeting of the Southern Educational association at Chattanooga, the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Minneapolis; the American Historical association and allied societies at Indianapolis; the American Philosophical association, at Princeton university; the Archaeological Institute of America, at the fifth annual meeting of the Southern Educational association at Chattanooga, the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Minneapolis; the American Historical association and allied societies at Indianapolis; the American Philosophical association, at Princeton university; the Archaeological Institute of America, at the fifth annual meeting of the Southern Educational association at Chattanooga, the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Minneapolis; the American Historical association and allied societies at Indianapolis; the American Philosophical association, at Princeton university; the Archaeological Institute of America, at the fifth annual meeting of the Southern Educational association at Chattanooga, the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Minneapolis; the American Historical association and allied societies at Indianapolis; the American Philosophical association, at Princeton university; the Archaeological Institute of America, at the fifth annual meeting of the Southern Educational association at Chattanooga, the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Minneapolis; the American Historical association and allied societies at Indianapolis; the American Philosophical association, at Princeton university; the Archaeological Institute of America, at the fifth annual meeting of the Southern Educational association at Chattanooga, the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Minneapolis; the American Historical association and allied societies at Indianapolis; the American Philosophical association, at Princeton university; the Archaeological Institute of America, at the fifth annual meeting of the Southern Educational association at Chattanooga, the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Minneapolis; the American Historical association and allied societies at Indianapolis; the American Philosophical association, at Princeton university; the Archaeological Institute of America, at the fifth annual meeting of the Southern Educational association at Chattanooga, the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Minneapolis; the American Historical association and allied societies at Indianapolis; the American Philosophical association, at Princeton university; the Archaeological Institute of America, at the fifth annual meeting of the Southern Educational association at Chattanooga, the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Minneapolis; the American Historical association and allied societies at Indianapolis; the American Philosophical association, at Princeton university; the Archaeological Institute of America, at the fifth annual meeting of the Southern Educational association at Chattanooga, the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Minneapolis; the American Historical association and allied societies at Indianapolis; the American Philosophical association, at Princeton university; the Archaeological Institute of America, at the fifth annual meeting of the Southern Educational association at Chattanooga, the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Minneapolis; the American Historical association and allied societies at Indianapolis; the American Philosophical association, at Princeton university; the Archaeological Institute of America, at the fifth annual meeting of the Southern Educational association at Chattanooga, the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Minneapolis; the American Historical association and allied societies at Indianapolis; the American Philosophical association, at Princeton university; the Archaeological Institute of America, at the fifth annual meeting of the Southern Educational association at Chattanooga, the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Minneapolis; the American Historical association and allied societies at Indianapolis; the American Philosophical association, at Princeton university; the Archaeological Institute of America, at the fifth annual meeting of the Southern Educational association at Chattanooga, the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Minneapolis; the American Historical association and allied societies at Indianapolis; the American Philosophical association, at Princeton university; the Archaeological Institute of America, at the fifth annual meeting of the Southern Educational association at Chattanooga, the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Minneapolis; the American Historical association and allied societies at Indianapolis; the American Philosophical association, at Princeton university; the Archaeological Institute of America, at the fifth annual meeting of the Southern Educational association at Chattanooga, the American