

RICE INSTITUTE FORMALLY OPENED

Educational Institution Created by Millions Left by the Murdered Millionaire.

Houston, Texas, Oct. 12.—The great academic festival arranged to mark the formal inauguration and dedication of the William M. Rice Institute of Liberal and Technical Learning began here under the most auspicious conditions and in the presence of a large gathering of educators and students from all parts of the world. The festival began Thursday and will close tomorrow with a special sermon in the municipal auditorium, following the return of the guests from a visit to Galveston. The program of the opening day includes an informal breakfast at the Hotel Bender, a municipal luncheon at the city auditorium, a garden party in the Academic Court of the institute, a reception tendered by Mr. and Mrs. James A. Baker and a number of inaugural lectures by distinguished scientists from various parts of the world at the institute and at the Majestic theatre.

Probably never before in the history of this country has the inauguration of a new institution of learning been marked by so large a gathering of famous men of science, and a series of inaugural lectures of equal importance. As the opening and dedication of the William M. Rice Institute, founded with the millions left by the late William M. Rice, a former citizen of Houston, who was murdered in New York city on September 23, 1906. The list of lectures scheduled on the program for the inauguration exercises includes such as Professor Rafael Altamira y Crevea of Madrid, Professor Imile Borel of Paris, Senator Benedetto Croce of Naples, Professor Hugo de Vries of Amsterdam, Professor Sir Henry Jones of Glasgow, Privy Councillor Baron Dairoku Nishikichi of Tokyo, Professor John William Mackall of London, Privy Councillor Professor Wilhelm Ostwald of Gross-Bethen, Germany, Professor Henri Poincaré of Paris, Professor Sir William Ramsay, M. C. B. of London, Professor Vito Volterra of Rome, and several other distinguished scientists.

William M. Rice, whose name will be perpetuated by this great institution of learning, was formerly a resident of Houston. He had made a great fortune in this state and, recognizing the educational needs of this section of the south, he conceived the plan of founding a great technological institute in this city. More than 10 years before his death Mr. Rice laid the foundation for his plan, which, at first, contemplated merely a training school with an endowment of \$200,000. As he elaborated his plans, he became more and more interested in the subject and added to the proposed endowment, until, a short time before his removal to New York, he made a will bequeathing practically his entire fortune to the institute.

The Rice Institute was incorporated in 1911 as the William M. Rice Institute for the advancement of literature, science and art, under a liberal charter granting a self-perpetuating board of seven life trustees great freedom in the subsequent organization of a non-political educational institution in the city of Houston, Texas. At present this board of trustees consists of the following members: James Addison Baker, chairman; James Everett McGlashan, vice chairman; Emanuel Raphael, secretary; Benjamin Botts Rice, treasurer; William Marsh Rice Jr., Cesar Maurice Lombardi and Edgar Odell Lovett, who is also the head of the faculty.

At the expressed wish of the founder the elaboration of his plans and their practical execution was not undertaken in his lifetime. His death in New York city, in 1909, under mysterious circumstances, caused a great sensation. After a thorough investigation Albert T. Patrick, a lawyer of New York, who had had professional dealings with Mr. Rice, was arrested on the charge of having murdered the aged philanthropist, with the ultimate object of obtaining possession of the fortune left by the latter. After a sensational trial Patrick was found guilty and sentenced to death. The condemned man then began a determined struggle for life and liberty, unparalleled in the history of American courts. Using every legal weapon of defense that his ingenuity could find available, Patrick fought his case through court after court, until his death sentence was commuted. Even then he did not rest, but continued his fight for ultimate freedom, but without success. The settlement of the estate could

W. C. T. U. Delegates to Get Hearty Reception on Arrival

Series of Receptions Will Be Given Visitors; Auto Rides to Be Feature of Entertainment; Committees Will Meet Incoming Trains.



Arrangements are rounded out in satisfactory shape for the reception and entertainment of delegates to the national convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance union. As soon as the lists of delegates are received the delegates are assigned to quarters for their stay in Portland.

It is planned to have a reception committee meet every train, and see to it that the visitors are well received upon their arrival. Mrs. B. L. Wolfe is looking after this feature of the convention.

Other committee heads are working hard for the success of the convention. Mrs. J. W. Wilkins, pupil committee, who has already had 60 calls for speakers in different churches; Miss Frances Gotshall, who is planning noon lunches; Mrs. Ward Swope is looking after the comfort and convenience of the executive board, which will have headquarters at the Mallory and the Charlton hotels; Mrs. Stella Wilson will have charge of registration.

Mrs. Fannie McCourt, chairman of the Multnomah county finance committee, is expending every effort to secure ample funds to meet the county's share of the expenses of the convention.

Mrs. Eva Wheeler, state secretary of the Young People's branch, will have charge of the young people's rally. Mrs. Addison, Mrs. Wilkins and Mrs. Hawkes are having automobiles available for use to take the delegates on sight-seeing trips about the city. Mrs.

only be brought about after years of litigation. When the trustees finally obtained possession of the estate the latter had increased from \$8,000,000 to nearly \$10,000,000. The trustees invited Dr. Edgar Odell Lovett, professor of mathematics and astronomy in Princeton university, to become the head of the proposed institute and he accepted. After a year of travel he returned and the work of constructing the buildings was begun. Only four of the buildings are completed. The curriculum of the institute will include the natural sciences, the mathematical branches, applied sciences, languages, philosophy,

Prominent women who will assist at W. C. T. U. convention in Portland. 1—Mrs. Mary Mallet, chairman of entertainment committee. 2—Mrs. J. W. Wilkins, chairman of pupil supply committee. 3—Mrs. B. L. Wolfe, chairman of train reception committee. 4—Mrs. Stella Wilson, chairman of registration committee. 5—Miss Frances Gotshall, committee on noon lunch parties. 6—Eva C. Wheeler, state secretary of Young People's branch. 7—Mrs. Fannie McCourt, chairman of finance committee of Multnomah county.

Dalgalish and Mrs. Brown are chairmen of the decoration committees. Mrs. Mary Townsend is arranging for a series of receptions to the visiting delegates.

economics, sociology and the liberal arts.

"SHIN PLASTERS" STILL OUT TOTAL \$15,232,093

Washington, Oct. 12.—There are millions of dollars of currency outstanding, lost destroyed or being preserved as souvenirs, which the federal government never will be called upon to redeem, according to a compilation of figures by the register of the treasury. This indicates that the government

makes a big profit on its issues of paper money.

At present \$15,232,093 is outstanding of the issue of fractional currency notes during the civil war, known as "shin plasters." The total issue of these notes was nearly \$569,000,000. It is known that many people are saving samples of them as relics and it is probable that very few of the outstanding ones ever will be presented for redemption.

Of nearly \$1,000,000,000 worth of gold certificates issued during the civil war about \$50,000 is still outstanding. There is also outstanding \$1,095,000 of the \$100,000 issue of gold certificates of the series of 1888.

NOT DISTURBED OVER SYNTHETIC RUBBER TIRE

An indication of why tire manufacturers have not allowed themselves to become disturbed over the synthetic rubber proposition was given by several men interested in the recent rubber exhibition at Grand Central Palace. It was learned that a set of tires made of artificial rubber had cost no less than \$10,000 to produce, a sum which is beyond the expectation of the average automobilist for some years of tire use. When one tire costs as much as an expensive high grade car, the danger of a "synthetic rubber invasion" doesn't appeal makers who use the natural rubber. The fact that tire makers were not disturbed over the synthetic rubber boom was brought out only recently by Horace De Lissar, chairman of the board of directors of the Ajax-Greif Rubber company, whose experience in the building runs back a great many years. Mr. De Lissar said then that the present cost of producing synthetic rubber made it out of the question as a commercial proposition.

Rubber growers generally believe that by the time synthetic rubber comes on

ST. LOUIS SHOWS FIRST '12 MODELS

About 85 Different Cars Were Exhibited There October 7 to 12.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 12.—America's first display of 1912 models of automobiles was made in St. Louis October 7 to 12, inclusive. The aggressiveness of the St. Louis automobile trade in beating New York out as responsible for the sixth annual automobile show was made a part of the St. Louis fall festivities, the free attractions of which included the Velled Prophet pageant the night of Tuesday, October 8, with its 21 gorgeous floats, a \$50,000 frolic of wealthy St. Louisans; and aviation by the Aero club of St. Louis, including fancy flying October 9 and 10 over and under the Eads, Merchants and Free bridges, all three of which span the Mississippi river near the downtown business section of St. Louis.

The big week was ushered in with a celebration Sunday at the new St. Louis fair grounds, including harness races and a race between an automobile and an aeroplane. Public speeches by important men, including Governor Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey, Democratic nominee for president of the United States, added to the interest of the festivities. Governor Wilson's talk was on last Wednesday. Forest Park Highlands, a great amusement park, was the scene of the automobile show, the motor cars being exhibited under the pavilions. The exhibits comprised more than two acres of automobiles, or, specifically, more than 300 different styles of 1912 automobiles. About 85 different makes of cars were shown. Concurrent with the show of pleasure cars there was also an exhibit of commercial motor vehicles. Included in this was many kinds of motor trucks, ranging in capacity from 1000 pounds to 19 tons, and panel body light delivery wagons.

Gasoline pleasure cars, ranging in price from \$600 for a small roadster up to \$7000 for an elaborately upholstered, high class limousine car, were shown. Almost every American make was on display. Notable among the novel features of the show was the Alco truck which recently traveled from New York to St. Louis with a load of 3000 pounds and the little Planders electric car which last month traced the Golden tour from Detroit to New Orleans; and several cars with unusual bodies, built for specific purposes.

the market as a commercial proposition the cost of producing natural rubber will be only half what it is now and that condition will come about because more and more rubber is being grown all the time because of the increased number of trees being planted. In the interval tire makers expect that the rubber market will move along undisturbed by the artificial product.

FORMER GAIETY GIRL IS A SOCIAL SUCCESS



The Marchioness of Headfort, formerly Miss Rosie Boote of the Gaiety theatre, London, whose reception into London's smart set has created no end of gossip.

Bishop Grouard Celebrates Fiftieth Year of Priesthood



Bishop Emile Grouard, O. M. I., pioneer prelate of the far north.

(Special to The Journal.)
Edmonton, Alta., Oct. 8.—Bishop Emile Grouard, O. M. I., pioneer prelate of the hinterland, who celebrated the golden anniversary of his priesthood in the north country on June 29, at Grouard, Alta., is in Edmonton for a few days' visit. With him is Rev. Father William Murphy, O. M. I., priest of St. Joseph's parish, Ottawa, who accompanied the aged bishop on a tour of 10 weeks to the mission stations in the diocese of Athabasca. They traveled more than 2000 miles in canoes down the great water course and with wagon across the expansive plains and through dense forests.

The diocese of Athabasca was the largest in the dominion until 10 years ago, when it was divided, but perhaps is the most sparsely settled in Canada. While Bishop Grouard was not the first missionary of the Catholic church to take up the work in the interior, he established the largest number of mission stations. Father Lacombe, now aged and feeble and awaiting the final call, was the first priest to enter the country, and Father Roussin, uncle of Rene Lemarchand of Edmonton, followed. They did "much active work among the Indians."

Bishop Grouard, then fresh from the theological seminary at Quebec, where he completed his studies, went to Lake Athabasca in 1862. He was in the Mackenzie river district 14 years and afterward visited the Yukon, which then was part of the diocese. The territory was too large for one man to cover, so the bishop requested the pope to divide it, and Bishop Breynat, now head of the diocese of Mackenzie, was appointed to share the labor.

"The priests were in the north before

the white man came as a settler," Bishop Grouard said in the course of an interview in Edmonton, "and their work among the Indians had long been established when western Canada became known as a land of opportunity. My own mission in the early days was not alone the spiritual needs of my flock. We did much work in building log cabins, helping with the crops and nursing the sick. There was always something to do."

Bishop Grouard's life has been full of activities, not alone among his own people, but also those of all creeds and beliefs. He never inquired about a man's religion when in want or pain and he did as much for one as for the other, frequently sharing food and shelter with utter strangers, who needed assistance.

But of his own work Bishop Grouard did not care to talk, preferring to speak of what has been accomplished by his predecessors and associates. It is characteristic of the man—always eliminating self. They and he encountered many hardships of necessity in blazing trails through the wilderness and often suffered privations, but they pushed forward undaunted. Today, after a lifetime of pioneering, the bishop is full of life and vigor, undertaking and carrying out tasks which a younger man might shrink.

Bishop Grouard and Father Murphy reported that farmers in the north country harvested good crops this season, though the fires in the Grand Prairie country destroyed thousands of tons of hay.

"The country is just being opened to real settlement," Bishop Grouard added, "and there is every indication that we will have many good farmers in the northern interior in a few years."

FORMER KING OF NEW YORK'S UNDERWORLD, LONG IN SHADOWS, APPEARS BROKEN AND OLD

(United Press Lined Wire.)
New York, Oct. 12.—Twelve years ago "Billy" McGlory bore the unenviable title of New York's wickedest man. Law-breaker, divekeeper and defier of man and the devil, for years he had ruled that kingdom of flotsam and jetsam that is New York's underworld.

Then McGlory, his rule dissipated and his frame weakened by years of dissipation, disappeared. Other rulers supplanted him, and he was but a memory, and a fast one, even at that. Now he has reappeared, a philosophical old man, whose frame is gnarled by years of hard work, and who looks back on the riotous years that were his with a reminiscent smile. Instead of ending his days begging or in prison, as he should have, for highly moral purposes, McGlory is passing into a peaceful old age in a little cottage on the banks of the Hudson river, by day painting roofs, mowing lawns or repairing fences, and nights smoking a comfortable pipe.

For years McGlory, as owner of Armory Hall at Hester and Elizabeth streets, where the underworld swung on a pivot, was a power to be feared. He was a two-fisted fighter, who feared at the police, scorned his associates and cleverly outwitted both. Time and again his place was raided, and time and again he went "over the river" to Blackwell's island. The last time he went over his defense cost him so much money

that Armory hall went into other hands. A few days ago there came news that a court order asking for the expulsion of William McGlory from a cottage on the Hudson river banks, where a big corporation wants to build a dock, had been asked. It was "Billy" McGlory, once of Hester and Mott streets, and it was the first word that had been heard of him since he left Blackwell island 12 years ago.

Bands Play to Check Panic.

Valparaiso, Chile, Oct. 12.—Panic in consequence of the prediction of earthquakes caused most of the inhabitants to pass a night recently in tents pitched in the parks where bands played to cheer them, while troops patrolled the streets.

Only a slight shock occurred at midnight, but a strong northern wind started this morning and created a heavy sea, which increased the fear of the people, who were drenched by incessant rains.

Diamonds are almost transparent to X-rays, while paste and other imitation stones produce shadows when photographed by the rays.

In one year 4472 hours of sunshine are possible, but few places on the globe have experienced the maximum.



Operations Avoided

Thousands of surgical operations are performed every year in our great city hospitals upon women afflicted with serious female troubles. Sometimes the operations are successful and sometimes

they are not; sometimes they are necessary, many times they are not.

It is safe to say that a very large percentage of surgical operations for female troubles may be wholly avoided. This statement is amply proven by hundreds of letters constantly being received by the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., of Lynn, Mass., and the following letter from Mrs. Orville Rock of Paw Paw, Mich., relates her sad experience, which is only one of thousands that are constantly occurring. Had she taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at first, as she finally did, her dreadful hospital experience would have been avoided.

Here is her own statement: PAW PAW, MICH.: "Two years ago I suffered very severely with a displacement. I could not be on my feet for a long time. My physician treated me for several months without much relief, and finally sent me to Ann Arbor for an operation. I was there four weeks, and came home suffering worse than before. My mother advised me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I did. Today I am well and strong and do all my own housework. I owe my health to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and advise my friends who have any female complaint to try it."—MRS. ORVILLE ROCK, Paw Paw, Mich.

If you are ill don't drag along until you are advised to have an operation, but remember that for thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been the standard remedy for female ills and has saved a vast army of women from surgical operations. No sick woman does justice to herself who will not at least give this famous medicine a trial.

A HANDSOME REWARD WILL BE GIVEN

to any person who will prove that any of our testimonial letters constantly being published in the daily newspapers are not genuine and truthful, or that any of these women were paid in any way to give their testimonials or that the letters were published without their permission or that all the original letters did not come to us entirely unsolicited. THE LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO., Lynn, Mass.