

GREAT GENERAL PAINTED ONLY WHILE DINING

Miss M. Brenda Francklyn
Tells of Experiences With
Joffre in France

ORPHANS NEED HELP

Young Woman Describes
Method of Adopting and
Supporting Youngsters

The truth about the conditions existing in France as a result of damage done by the war were brought home forcibly in an address by Miss M. Brenda Francklyn, English lecturer and artist, who spoke last night in the auditorium of the public library.

Miss Francklyn is the official lecturer for the society known as the Fatherless Children of France and is at present traveling over the United States in behalf of this organization. Since the beginning of the war she has traveled between Canada and the United States and also spent some time in France, returning to this country 18 months ago.

Miss Francklyn tells of the remarkable way in which the people are taking to the work in the various places she has visited. In Seattle, she spoke before a business men's club at which every picture card handed out was signed and a call was made for more. One club in Tacoma has identified its intention of adopting 250 orphans and another one has already shouldered the responsibility of keeping 75.

Having lived for a number of years both previous to the war and during its progress in France, the speaker is thoroughly capable of handling her subject. Upon her last trip to France she had the honor of painting a portrait of General Joffre. The picture was later sold in Chicago for \$13,262, which was divided equally between France, Belgium and Serbia.

It is interesting to know that in the painting of this picture, General Joffre at no time sat especially for the artist because of the danger of women spies. All of her painting was done upon his visits to his home, where she was allowed to view him through glass doors while he was at his meals in order that it might not be said that he had met her.

The problem of the fatherless children of France is one that not only affects France but it is going to have a very important effect upon the United States for it is with these that our country will have to deal in the future years, Miss Francklyn declared.

"The French people do not want the material support of the people of the United States unless they can have the moral and spiritual support also. This was evidenced by letter from French people read by Miss Francklyn. Theirs she said are simply bursting with gratitude for the money, but it is really the moral help that they want more than anything else."

The amount necessary for the adoption of an orphan is the pledge to pay \$36.50 a year. When this pledge is turned into H. P. Ainsworth, care United States National bank, or Genevieve Thompson, room 211 United States National bank building, both of Portland, the name of the orphan will be sent to the donor and it becomes his duty to further increase his child's happiness by writing to him or her. The entire payment or a monthly or quarterly payment should accompany the pledge card, Miss Francklyn explained.

PLANS COMPLETE FOR CONFERENCE

Northwest Congress of League
of Nations to Open
in Portland

PORTLAND, Feb. 13.—The Northwest Congress for a League of Nations including Oregon, Washington and Idaho, to be held in Portland Sunday and Monday, February 16 and 17, gives promise of bringing to this city several thousand of the prominent men and women of the three states, as all sessions promise a galaxy of speakers of international repute such as never before have been gathered under one roof in the west.

The congress will open next Sunday evening in the municipal auditorium, Ex-President William Howard Taft presiding. The subject will be "Religion, Social Progress and a League of Nations." Dr. Charles R. Brown, dean of the Yale school of religion will speak as will also Right Reverend Walter Taylor Sumner, Bishop of Oregon, and Judge J. P. Cavanaugh of Portland.

Monday morning the subject will be "The Plain Necessity for a League of Nations." Addresses will be made by Mr. Taft, president of the league to enforce peace; Edward Filene, director of the chamber of commerce of the United States of America; the Honorable Henry Morgenthau, formerly ambassador to Turkey.

Monday afternoon the subject will be "American Interests and Ideals and a League of Nations." Addresses will be made by Honorable Henry Van Dyke, former minister to the Netherlands; Dr. George Grafton

Wilson, professor of international law at Harvard university; Mrs. Philip North Moore, president of the American Council of Women; and President W. J. W. Kerr, of the Oregon Agricultural college.

Monday evening the subject will be "Labor's Demand for a League of Nations." Addresses will be made by Honorable Frank P. Walsh, formerly joint chairman of the war labor board; William Short, president Washington Federation of Labor and E. J. Shirk, secretary of the Oregon state Federation of Labor.

Monday at noon Mr. Taft and Dr. Walsh will be honor guests and speakers at a luncheon to be given at the chamber of commerce. Dr. Brown and Professor Wilson will be in attendance as guests. Mr. Morgenthau will be the honor guest at a luncheon to be given by the Jewish people of the city. Mrs. Moore will be the guest of a large luncheon at the Hotel Portland by the club women of the northwest. Mrs. N. S. McCredie, president of the Washington State Federation of Women's Clubs and Mrs. Charles H. Castner, president of the Oregon State Federation of Women's Clubs will be joint hostesses.

At the University club a luncheon will be given for Dr. Lowell and Dr. Van Dyke. Mr. Filene will address the newspaper men at a luncheon.

If the afternoon program will permit the entire visiting party will be taken over the Columbia highway Monday evening Mr. Taft and Mr. Walsh will dine with members of the delegation from the three states. Oregon, Washington and Idaho, as guests of the Portland entertainment committee. The party will leave Portland Tuesday morning at 1 o'clock.

Henry L. Corbett, chairman of the organization committee, has named the following chairmen: Washington, E. F. Dahm, University of Washington, Seattle; Idaho, Francis Jenkins, University of Idaho, Moscow; Oregon, Leslie Butler, Hood River. On the registration committee Mr. Corbett has named: Washington, Mrs. N. S. McCredie, Snohomish; Idaho, George E. Crum, Lewiston; Oregon, Ben Seiling, Portland. The committee on finance is: Washington, J. J. Donovan, Bellingham; Idaho, Frank L. Moore, Moscow; Oregon, R. W. Montague, Portland.

LISTER FORCED TO QUIT WORK

Governor of Washington
Moved to Hospital—Louis
F. Hart Takes Place

OLYMPIA, Wash., Feb. 12.—Lieutenant Governor Louis F. Hart is acting governor of Washington following the removal from the capital today of Governor Ernest E. Lister to the Western Washington State hospital near Tacoma. Governor Lister is suffering from a serious breakdown due to overwork. It was said, and his removal to the hospital was at the urgent request of his physicians. Dr. W. N. Keller, superintendent of the hospital also is the governor's private physician.

Lieutenant Governor Hart took over the reins of the state government on receipt of a letter from Governor Lister. Governor Lister's letter asked Hart to serve until his physical condition is improved. Lister is a Democrat. Hart is a Republican. A statement was later issued by Hart in which he announced his taking over the Governor's duties. He said he would ask the legislature to grant the governor an indefinite leave of absence.

The constitution of this state provides for the lieutenant governor as executive in cases where the governor is unable to act. Governor Lister suffered a breakdown last summer while in the east. He was unable to continue at his office after February 3, last, and at that time called in Dr. Henry Suzzalo, president of the University of Washington and Attorney General Tanner to act as his personal advisors. Under this arrangement the two advisors lifted out only the important matters, assisting the governor's attention and the state executive attempted to rest. In this he was only partly successful and a complete rest was ordered for him today. Senator P. P. Carlson will be president of the senate while Hart is in the governor's office.

WHISKEY STILL IS CONFISCATED

Lane County Sheriff and
Deputies Make Catch in
Mountains Near Eugene

EUGENE, Ore., Feb. 12.—Internal revenue officers assisted by Sheriff Stockels today seized an illicit still in the mountains 10 miles northeast of here and arrested the alleged operators. H. W. Buckingham and Virgil Clover. The men, according to the officers, had a large quantity of material from which illicit whiskey is manufactured but none of the distilled product was found.

The officers said the two men were in act of destroying their vats when the arrests were made. The still was declared to be the largest ever found in the Willamette valley.

COLLEGIANS LOSE

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 12.—A team of the Multnomah club of Portland, defeated the University of Washington basketball team here tonight, 35 to 15. The collegians battled gamely throughout, but were outmatched.

Read the Classified Ads.

I. W. W. METHODS LIKE THOSE OF BOLSHEVIK RULE

Rev. G. A. Simmons Testifies
as to Extent of Terror-
ism in Russia

MAGAZINES ARE USED

Influx of New York Yiddish in
Petrograd After Keren-
sky Revolution

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The Bolshevik regime in Russia was described today by the Rev. G. A. Simmons in testimony before the senate committee, investigating lawless agitation in the United States as a minority military dictatorship supported by terrorism. Dr. Simmons, who for many years has been head of the Methodist Episcopal church in Russia, said most of the social science leaders were Jews, many from the east side of New York, and that they had set aside large sums for the spread of their doctrine in all countries of the world.

The I. W. W. movement in this country, which the committee has included in its general inquiry, was said by Dr. Simmons to be identical with the Bolshevik system. Bolshevik propaganda, apparently, is being carried on in the United States, Dr. Simmons said, by means of speakers, pamphlets and articles in newspapers and magazines. He declared that John Reed and Albert Rys Williams, American writers, had been closely affiliated with the Bolshevik government in Russia. The witness said publishers of Bolshevik literature in the United States included the Rand school of social science in New York; Charles H. Kerr and company, Chicago; the Socialist Literature company, New York, and Novy Mir, a Russian newspaper in New York. Dr. Simmons, whose headquarters were in Petrograd before he fled the country last October, told the committee that John Reed, and his wife, Louise Bryant, were very close to the Bolshevik leaders in Petrograd and spent much time at their headquarters. Reed was described as a "persona grata" to the Bolshevik government, "so that they wanted to make him consul general in New York."

Albert Rys Williams frequently participated in Bolshevik meetings, Dr. Simmons said, and "was heart and soul with them, speaking in very tender terms of them."

Major F. Lowry Humes, who is directing the inquiry for the committee, inquired if it were not true that Williams came to this country as a representative of Lenin and Trotsky and was to organize a Russian information bureau in this country for the Russian government. The witness said he understood that Williams was to do that work. Chairman Raymond Robinson inquired: "How about the head of the American Red Cross mission in Russia?"

"He was supposed by the Bolsheviks to be the best American of them all," replied Dr. Simmons.

Major Humes read into the record the text of an official order of the Lenin government dated December 13, 1917, appropriating 2,000,000 rubles for the spread of Bolshevik propaganda throughout the world. Dr. Simmons said that almost from the beginning of the Bolshevik regime the movement was led and agitated by apostate Jews, most of whom bore German names originally, who later changed these to Russian names.

Scores of New York east side Yiddish came to Petrograd shortly after the overthrow of the Kerensky government, the witness said, and he attributed much of the success of the Bolshevik movement to aid from the lower east side of New York. Dr. Simmons explained that he did not mean to cast reflections on Jews in general, but that the better classes hoped for the overthrow of the present regime and that many Jewish rabbis had thanked him for exposing the situation within the Bolshevik organization. The witness declared not more than one-fifth of the whole of Russia was represented in the Bolshevik movement, that ninety per cent of the peasants and probably 75 per cent of workmen were not in sympathy with the Lenin government which he declared as a "dictatorship of the proletariat."

Dr. Simmons said that in a prominent editorial institute in Petrograd young girl students had been compelled to live in the same quarters with the Bolshevik leaders and that the practice was sanctioned by the Bolshevik leaders.

At this point the committee went into executive session at which Dr. Simmons gave names of Americans suspected of being Bolshevik propagandists in the United States. Mrs. Natalie Summers, widow of Madden Summers, American consul general at Moscow, will testify tomorrow. She is a native of Russia and came to the United States after the death of her husband several months ago.

large oil companies to make agreement for the development of lands supposed to contain oil in Grays Harbor and Hinton county. It provides that the land commissioner may permit contractors compensation not to exceed 90 per cent of the output of the wells. Present holders, if the bill passes, may surrender their leases and have the first rights for contracts for drilling for oil, and such contractors are given from one to two years to commence operations.

After a joint session in honor of Abraham Lincoln the legislature adjourned this morning and most of the members went to Seattle to attend the Lincoln ay banquet of the King County Young Men's Republican club. A special boat carried the lawmakers from here to Seattle.

LACHMUND TELLS OF ATTEMPT TO BRIBE

fications to put into competition with patented pavement. I don't believe a court of last resort would hold that there can be a patent on the size of rock, the quantity of asphalt or the number of grains of sand. Neither have we been able to keep our promise that no royalty would be paid. Are we going to take these promises again? We were told in 1917 that the patents would expire and that a competition in bidding limit expenditure to \$1,000,000 a year, but more money than that has been spent and the patents are still with us. Still we are told by Senator Handley that we must have the patents. It is not a fair basis to the compel bidders to bid on different commission decide what is the best pavement to lay and then receive bids on those specifications?

"Before we vote a big bond issue upon our children let us throw proposed legislation around them. It is not fair to have a three hour bill with the emergency clause attached. Otherwise it is not."

"Are you opposed to patented pavement of any kind?" Norblad interrupted.

"I am not," replied Senator Vinton, "but if the legislature does not supply the necessary safeguards then I will do all in my power to eliminate it."

Norblad continued his questions and Senator Strayer, who occupied the president's chair, was forced to rap him down.

Senator Dimick told the opposition that he had no quarrel with the highway commission and that there was no truth in Handley's statement that he hoped to put the patented pavement out of the state.

"And you can't read it in the bill. It is our policy that we have open competition in highway construction. That should be fair to the Warren Construction company. Mr. Montague suggested many amendments to these bills. Some of them were good and I had them incorporated for I want to be fair even with that bunch of pirates. When I asked him if he was not satisfied, he replied that he was not and his company is opposed to the bill in any form. I. N. Day appeared and told me he represented independent paving interests, but I wondered why he was associated so closely with Mr. Montague and Mr. Hill. It is all bunk to claim that this bill contemplates forcing the Warren company out of the state. If the Warrens can lay a pavement that is honest I am as willing that they lay it as for any other concern to do it. Why is it unfair to insist that their pavement be placed on a level with other pavements? The section requiring statements relative to materials, labor, mixture and profit is what hits them where they live. This has been placed in the bill because we learn that in some instances they have realized a profit of 100 per cent or more."

It is the rottenest fraud ever perpetrated on the people of the nation. Talk about a patent for stonoring up rock! The government sometimes makes mistakes, and I think the biggest bonehead of all was when a patent was allowed for this pavement. We were told that the patents would expire. I think that falsehood was planted by the Warren Construction company. This bill makes the Warren Construction company, or any other concern that has followed in their dirty footsteps, half-way honest. Show me anything in this bill that discriminates against patented pavement and I will throw up my hands. The majority of men are honest, but they are among whose future actions we can only judge by their actions of the past. This legislation is necessary to curb activity of this company that has operated all over the United States. In many states the Warren company is not allowed to do business because it is so darn crooked. I don't want to go that far. I am willing to give them a chance and to forgive the past of these grand larcenists."

Senator Dimick read news paper articles and documents relative to the questionable practices of the company and of the actions taken in California, Pennsylvania and other states to curb them.

"I could read you more," he shouted, "but I have given you enough to show the slinky trail left over this country from one side to the other and ending at Astoria. Do not the facts I have shown you reveal their humbuggery and isn't protective legislation necessary? They have admitted their guilt. Let's pass these bills and give the highway commission, county courts and city councils some protection from these parasites and grand larcenists."

Dimick closed his argument with an exhortation of C. C. Chapman and The Oregon Voter which he referred to as a subsidized sheet. He read extracts from defenses of the Warren Construction company and followed by pointing to advertisements of Bitulithic pavement.

Senator Hurley, one of the three signers of the minority report retorted: "You are trying the hands of the highway commission." He asserted that the bill had been drawn for two purposes, to drive patented pavement from the state and handicap the commission. "If you think

the members of the commission dishonest, who haven't you told them so?" he asked.

"Who said they were dishonest?" asked Dimick, requesting that Hurley yield to a question.

"Not in so many words," Hurley answered.

"Confine yourself to what has been said," Dimick returned.

Senator I. S. Smith spoke briefly, urging haste in reaching a vote. He signed the majority report. Senator Shanks supported the minority, and LaFollett corroborated Lachmund's statement that he had been offered a bribe by the Warren company.

"The representative of the Warren Construction company," he said, "told me he found it impossible to buy the Salem mayor."

In upholding the minority report Senator Banks considered it useless to attempt any defense of the Warren Construction company. On the other hand he said to Dimick: "On the evidence you have submitted I would find the company guilty."

Senators Lewis of Illinois, and Thomas of Colorado, replied to Senator Penrose's charges and declared that if there had been extravagance in appropriations the republicans were subject to the same criticism as the democrats, as united support had been given for war expenditures. Both democratic and republican leaders believe a final vote will be had before adjournment.

MORE SOLDIERS SENT TO BUTTE

Residents Now Have no Fear
of Violence from Strik-
ing Mine Workers

BUTTE, Mont., Feb. 12.—With the arrival of two additional companies of soldiers in Butte tonight, residents who have feared acts of violence, during the strike of Metal Mine Workers' Industrial union No. 800, I. W. W. and of the Butte-Metal Miners (independent) breathe more freely. The troops were sent here from Fort Lawton, Washington, and arrived late tonight. They were in command of Major George Halloran and comprised two companies of infantry.

Members of the engineers' union were in session until late tonight to discuss the strike situation, and it is understood that a vote will be taken a referendum vote next Saturday on a position to go out in sympathy with the metal miners, who are striking in protest against the recent cut in wages of \$1 a day.

The Butte Metal Trades council, the advisory body for all metal trades crafts in Butte, tonight endorsed the action taken by the Silver Bow Trades and Labor assembly which endorsed the strike Tuesday night and which recommended that each individual craft vote either upon the proposition of a strike or to instruct members to remain away from work at the mines during the time during which employment is considered hazardous.

DESPOTISM IS WARNED AGAINST

Senator Poindexter Tells
What Would Be Result of
Surrender of Liberties

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 12.—Senator Poindexter of Washington, speaking tonight at a dinner given by the Lincoln club of Portland, to the members of the Maine legislature warned the American people against surrendering their liberties to international rule by a common world power set up by all the nations, or to international class rule by the Bolsheviks. The result in either case, he said, would be imperial despotism and the end of national independence and liberty.

The passing of what he characterized as the old world in which the American people enjoyed liberty combined with security, and the setting of a new principle of control of internationalism was deplored by Mr. Poindexter, who said:

"We find, strange to say, the government of the United States itself taking the lead in setting up the world this new principle of control of internationalism, as opposed to the old nationalism."

At the same time, Senator Poindexter asserted there is "spreading

throughout the land another manifestation of the same principle of internationalism. This, he said, has shown most strikingly in the recent success on the Pacific coast brought by advocacy of world wide solidarity of labor, for the purpose of confiscating and taking over by the laborers of all the industries and property of the land.

"Both of these roads," he said, which may seem to start in different directions, lead to the same destination. That destination is imperial despotism—the centralized tyranny of the world and the end of national independence and of individual liberty.

"There is an easy and open way out of all these difficulties for the American people and that is the plain and direct way back to our ancient ideals and traditions to the American constitution, to the principles of Washington and Lincoln."

HABEUS CORPUS WRITS SECURED

Judge Issues Papers for Radicals
Held for Deportation
at Ellis Island

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Writs of habeas corpus sought by a group of radicals in an effort to prevent deportation of 49 of the 54 aliens brought to Ellis Island from the west were issued tonight by Federal Judge KKKnox. The writs are returnable tomorrow.

Miss Carolina Lowe of Chicago, a lawyer, headed by the group that obtained the writs, summoned Judge Knox from a Lincoln day dinner, which he was attending, in order to make their request. The application followed a number of conferences among New York radicals, which began shortly after news was received that undesirable aliens from Seattle, Chicago and other western cities were on their way to New York under a heavy guard.

Miss Lowe who has been defending radicals in Chicago was selected to conduct this case at a meeting today which was attended by Scott Nearing, John Reed, Rev. John Haynes Holmes and Rev. Norman Thomas.

Seymour Steadman, counsel for Nearing at his trial on a charge of obstructing the selective service act as also were present Mr. Thomas said those at the meeting felt that it was a "mistaken theory of democratic government" that permitted the secretary of labor to pass sentence of deportation against people for expressing their opinions.

The writs, which were granted by Judge Knox as a matter of routine, provided are for argument on their return tomorrow without the appearance in court of those on whose behalf they were issued.

Estimate of Railroad Economies Submitted

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—Estimated annual economies of \$6,442,618.84 were effected by consolidation of switching, car inspector service, lines, stations, re-routing of freight trains and other means, according to the annual report of Hale Holden, railroad director of the central western region, made public today, showing also an increase of 17.3 per cent in operating revenue.

Operating expenses increased 23.1 per cent, resulting in a decrease of 12.7 per cent in net operating revenue, according to the report covering only ten months, not including November and December. In additional saving estimated at \$11,231,317.62 resulted from elimination of 359 passenger trains, eliminating 15,500,784 passenger car miles, according to the report, and 25,703,614 passenger car miles were saved by discontinuance of parlor and observation cars and reduction of Pullman car service. The saving day's plan has saved 4,675 cars a week in handling less than carload lots of freight, the report said.

Orders for Six Vessels Cancelled by Government

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 12.—Orders cancelling contracts for six ships representing a contract price of \$13,000,000 were received by a local shipbuilding plant today from the United States shipping board. The keels for the contracted ships have not yet been laid. Three of the ships were to have been 10,000 ton oil tankers and the others 400 ton freighters. Shipping men generally expressed the belief that the cancellation is in conformity with the policy to cut down its war time shipbuilding program.

Missouri Women May Get Right to Ballot

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 12.—The bill to give Missouri women the right to vote for presidential electors was passed in the lower house of the Missouri legislature today 122 to 8. The suffrage bill recently was placed on the calendar in the senate over an adverse committee report, gaining 18 votes, which, advocates of the proposed measure point out, is the number required to pass it.

COLUMBIA IS LOSER

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Princeton defeated Columbia, 16 to 11, in an inter-collegiate league basketball game here tonight.

LEVINSKY GETS DECISION

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 12.—"Battling" Levinsky won a refereed decision over Jim Coffey in a 12-round bout here tonight.

SPECIAL BOARD IS ADVOCATED

Program Would Include Agri-
cultural Body in League
of Nations

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—A program embodying inclusion in the league of nations of a special body to deal with international agricultural questions was adopted at the closing session of the semi-annual conference here of the national board of farm organization. Questions which this special body would consider under the plan of the national board will include uniform crop reporting, equality of pay and other conditions for the farmer as compared with workers in other occupations, collective bargaining, thorough organization, gradual abolition of farm tenancy on the theory that no land should be held permanently for rent, preservation of national resources and the right of nations to withhold from export essential supplies where the amount held by a country is limited.

Charles Barrett of Georgia, president of the National Farmers' union, was directed to sail for France Saturday to present the program at Paris.

The conference also adopted resolutions concerning the formation of a league of nations. Senator Lenroot of Wisconsin, speaking on the railroad problem said he favored a system of unified operation and construction, but opposed both government operation and ownership.

CANADIAN IS WINNER

MONTREAL, Feb. 12.—"Frankie" Fleming, Canadian featherweight champion, defeated Eddie Wallace of Brooklyn in a ten-round bout here tonight.

JACK REED GIVES OUT

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Feb. 12.—Jack Reed of Australia lasted three rounds of a scheduled 10-round bout here tonight with Jimmy Hanlon of Denver. The men are lightweights.

Jury Convicts Brothers on White Slave Charge

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 12.—Harry and Owen Baker, brothers, were convicted by a jury in the federal court today under the federal white slave act, of having unlawfully transported two young women between Oregon, Washington and California cities. The Bakers first achieved notoriety here several months ago, when they were arrested on charges of violation of the prohibition act, and it was alleged that they had defrauded several would-be purchasers of contraband liquor by selling them a mixture that was 99 per cent water. They will be tried at once on another charge brought against them under the Mann act.

FABELA LEAVES

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 12.—Isidro Fabela according to reports printed here left Madrid and will take charge of the Mexican ministry in Berlin. He is said to be charged also with a diplomatic mission to other countries of Europe as well.

First Returning Soldiers Make Stop in Portland

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 12.—Sixty-five men of the 30th Newport New casual company and 77 of the 110th battalion, 20th Engineers, spent five hours in Portland tonight, enroute to Camp Lewis. Most of the men were originally from Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana. Of the casual 45 were suffering from wounds or gasping. The casual company was in command of Lieutenant Howard Woodruff of Portland, and officers with the engineers were Lieutenants C. W. Chittenden and Fred A. Fenton of Seattle and F. A. Lindille of the army medical corps. The train left for the north at midnight.

DES MOINES GETS CONVENTION

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 12.—Des Moines will be the meeting place of the next biennial convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs in the spring of 1920, exact dates undetermined, according to word received here today from Mrs. Mary I. Wood, of Portsmouth, N. H., corresponding secretary.

DRY CURE FOR HAMS, ETC.

Meat cured with this formula has been found palatable and sweet after several years, says L. E. McGinnis, of the University of Missouri College of Agriculture:

To each 100 pounds of meat use eight pounds of salt, three pounds of warm syrup (any good syrup can be used), two ounces of turpentine, three ounces of black pepper, and two ounces red pepper. All these ingredients should be thoroughly mixed together. It will first lump and darken. When these lumps are rubbed out the ingredients are ready to be rubbed in the meat and should make a coating over it. The syrup causes it to stick.

The meat can be put into a barrel or box, or be piled on the floor or table. There will be drainage which is best taken care of in a barrel or tight box. Leave the meat six weeks in the cure and the extra heat pieces a week longer. If you wish to smoke it, take it right out of the pile and hang it in the smoke house without washing. Smoke it until you get the required color over not too hot a fire.