

PLANNING FUTURE FOR ASSOCIATION

Dominion Teachers Association Gets Down to Actual Business This Morning--Steps Suggested to Improve Usefulness.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

The Dominion Educational Association got down to actual business this morning at Assembly hall. The place is an ideal one for meeting in, and has been well prepared by the committee in charge.

The platform at the head of the room is prettily adorned with flowers, while the walls are draped in white and blue with British and Canadian flags displayed at different points.

The rooms near the entrance are used as the secretary's office and as a ladies' waiting room.

Dr. Alex. Robinson, superintendent of education for the province of British Columbia, presided. With him on the platform were: Dr. A. H. McKay, superintendent of education for Nova Scotia, and Prof. Dale, professor of education in the McGill university.

Dr. Robinson, in his introductory remarks, advised all delegates to attend the meeting sharp on time. He was glad to have so many distinguished visitors present. In opening the proceedings the president said that the subject which was to be dealt with at the initial meeting was the future of the Dominion Educational Association.

Future of Association. T. A. Brough, principal of the High School, Vancouver, introduced the subject. His address was directed to the following suggestions for making the D. E. A. a more influential factor in Canadian education:

- 1. Appointment of permanent secretary at fixed salary, devoting, if possible, his whole time to the work.
2. Systematic effort to enrol every teacher in the Dominion, and every other person vitally interested in education, as permanent members of the D. E. A.
3. The holding of a convention at least once in two years.
4. A special committee to be appointed to prepare convention programme for every department of the D. E. A. The chairman of the committee and a majority of the members to be within easy reach of the place where the convention is to meet. The president of the association, the general secretary and the chairman of each section to ex-officio members of such committee.

5. Each provincial government to send at least one special representative to every convention, and to pay the expenses of the same.

6. Effort to keep members fully informed re educational affairs at home and abroad.

(a) Publication in book form of full report of proceedings and addresses at conventions of D. E. A.

(b) Publication of annual report summarizing condition and progress of educational affairs in each province.

(c) Publication of high-class educational monthly or quarterly discussing national problems of education from a national point of view.

(d) The secretary of the association to be editor-in-chief of publications.

7. Increased revenue to be derived as follows:
(a) Annual fees from increased membership.
(b) Increased provincial grants to be paid annually.

8. Strong and united effort to induce the Dominion government to establish a bureau of education at Ottawa, similar to the bureau of education at Washington, U. S. A.

9. Changes in the constitution of the D. E. A. in harmony with the foregoing proposals.

10. Appointment of representative committees at the Victoria meeting to assist in carrying out the suggestions approved, and to report progress at next meeting of the association.

Mr. Brough explained that W. Scott, principal of the Normal school of Toronto, would not be present. Up to a late date Mr. Scott had expected to be present. He was obliged to prepare a report in connection with the educational work of Ontario. W. A. McIntyre, principal of the Normal school, Winnipeg, had found it impossible to attend also, but had sent his views on the resolutions to be introduced.

T. A. Brough's Views. Taking up the subject Mr. Brough said that it was a time of importance in Canada. She had just come of age and was about to take her share in the duties of Empire. It was a time of rapid development. Thousands were coming from all nations to become citizens here. The United States had passed through a similar era. That country had done the work well, assimilating these diverse peoples into good citizens of the United States. It had been done largely through the agency of the public school. The same would have to be done in Canada.

The founders of the Dominion Educational Association were men of vision. They had done their work with public spirit. They had done their work with the speaker paid a tribute to the early workers associated with it. Good work had been begun but there had been a lack of continuity. He believed that the solution of the difficulties would be found in the selection of a permanent secretary. The secretary this year had done a great work in coming in touch with transport men with public men and with educationists in other lands. It was important that a permanent secretary should be kept to act as managing director.

It was lamentable that there was not a larger membership. This was due, he felt, to the fact that there was no provision for a permanent membership. If every teacher in the Dominion of Canada could not be enrolled, a very large proportion of them could be so

enrolled. The National Educational Association of the United States kept in touch with its members through a permanent secretary. This was one of the advantages of a permanent secretary.

Annual Meetings. He suggested another wise move in the interest of the association that it meet annually instead of every second year, as at present.

A central committee to arrange the programme would facilitate the work of the association. It would be wise to aim at having the minister of education and the superintendent of education of each province present at the meeting (Applause). If these could not attend they could be represented by proxy and thus the government of each province would be kept in touch with the proceedings.

The National Educational Association of the United States published a volume of the proceedings of the annual meeting. This kept the teachers who were members of it in touch with the body.

An educational review of a high-class nature was published in the United States as a necessity in Canada. There were valuable papers issued in the country, but what was needed was a magazine that would deal with the question of education in Canada from a national standpoint. Queen's University had maintained a valuable publication. He did not see why a magazine covering the whole of the educational work of the Dominion should not be made to pay.

The question of revenue was then dealt with. The speaker said that the membership fees of the National Educational Association of the United States were maintained from that source. He said that \$75,000 was raised in that way from these fees. But in the early stages of the association the speaker felt that the governments of the provinces would make a valuable contribution. A national educational bureau existed at Washington. This was something he felt should be in existence in Canada. It would not interfere with the provincial government control of education. The time had come for a bureau at Ottawa. Much could be done by an officer so appointed to bring about a more uniform control of education. The time had come for a bureau at Ottawa. Much could be done by an officer so appointed to bring about a more uniform control of education.

He moved that the meeting go into committee of the whole to discuss the suggestion put forth.

Prof. Lang. alluded to the importance of the subject. He thought the time had come for a decisive move by the association. He felt the association had a great future. It was unfortunate that the east and west were so far separated. There was a great work to be done in nationalizing the education of the Dominion. There was a great tendency to become provincial. Canadians pride themselves upon taking a wider view than many others. He was sorry, however, to find that there was provincialism in the Dominion. More of educational unity was needed in Canada. He did not altogether agree with some of the suggestions made. He suggested that the secretary should be well paid, but should confine himself to the duties of that office. A small board, he felt, could be found to do the work of editing the magazine gratuitously. Contributors should then be paid what could be afforded. He did not think that a bureau of education at Ottawa was practicable. The provinces differed in race and creed and he thought this question of a bureau would give trouble. He thought a bureau could be better administered under the Dominion Educational Association itself. A grant could then be asked for from the Dominion government. He paid a compliment to the report in connection with the educational work of Ontario. W. A. McIntyre, principal of the Normal school, Winnipeg, had found it impossible to attend also, but had sent his views on the resolutions to be introduced.

Visitors From United States. Superintendent Robinson then called upon J. M. Greenwood, superintendent of city schools, Kansas City, to address them. He said he had been a member of the American National Association since 1884, and had attended every year but two. The American association was formed for the purpose of knitting together the different states in the Union. For twenty or thirty years it had a struggling existence. At the end of that time a monster association was organized at Milwaukee, and since that time the delegates at every meeting had been numbered by the thousands.

Mr. Greenwood said that he was one of the founders of that association, and he was a liberalist. They had formed an endowment fund, which had accumulated to \$15,000,000. It was from this fund that the work of the associations, besides paying the running expenses, was done. The fund, however, was invested in such a way that it could not be touched. The income only derived from it was used.

Mr. Greenwood said that he did not understand local conditions, but he could see that Canada would soon have from one to two million people in the country, and they were mostly people of the Anglo-Saxon race. They were all assimilating citizens. This was different from many of the people in the United States. The problems of both countries were the same, however. Their work was to make the children men and women that they were, and the Dominion Educational Association could do a good deal towards this end.

Dr. A. H. McKay, superintendent of

education in Nova Scotia, on being called upon, said he advocated the regular meeting of the leaders in education. While the general teaching staff could not meet together every year, the leaders could. The provincial governments, he thought, should aid in this work. Nova Scotia had already taken steps in this direction.

The speaker said the next meeting of educators in London would be in 1911. The last was in 1907. Information was being gathered from every part of the empire. Public lands might also be appropriated for the purpose of aiding technical education.

The chief work of the association, he thought, should be the meeting of the leaders of education and the collecting of statistics through a bureau. He suggested that the next meeting should be in the province of Quebec, in order that they might see the work of the Macdonald Institute.

Alberts Representative. Mr. McKenzie, deputy minister of education for Alberta, said he was in full accord with the suggestions which had been made. He considered of most vital importance was the extension of the membership and the influence of the association should also be the forming of a bureau of education. He recognized that there must be some person who would be responsible for the San Mateo county coast to attempt their rescue. The tides changed the course of the unmanageable boat, and it was swept on the sands at Granada about daylight.

Totally exhausted by their fearful struggle and exposure, the men were unable to find help. They were discovered and brought to this city about noon today.

The J. C. Elliott was washed ashore near the spot where the three yachtmen landed. She was badly battered by the waves.

PERUVIANS ARE LEAVING BOLIVIA

Fear of War Responsible for Exodus--Ministers Unable to Agree.

La Paz, Bolivia, July 14.—Fearing a war with Peru, many citizens of that country are leaving, the Peruvian government paying their expenses. Residents of this city are purchasing provisions to provide against the shortage that will inevitably prevail in case of hostilities.

The cabinet ministers are said to be divided on the question of the acceptance or rejection of the arbitration award of the disputed territory which is the cause of the strained relations between Bolivia and Peru. Argentina is said to deeply resent Bolivia's attitude.

The position of the Bolivian cabinet is a difficult one, the rejection of the arbitration award being tantamount to a declaration of war against its neighboring governments, while the acceptance of the document is certain to provoke the populace to a renewal of rioting.

There is no disorder today, but the people are in an excited state of mind.

MASTER OF STEAMER MINNESOTA DEAD

Captain Roberts Passes Away While Vessel Is in Japanese Waters.

Tacoma, Wash., July 14.—Captain E. V. Roberts, master of the steamship Minnesota, died aboard his vessel, according to a cablegram received by his family here today.

Chain Roberts, who has been master of several big vessels on the Pacific, was one of the best known navigators on the coast. He intended to retire shortly and was not in good health when he left here recently to become master of the Minnesota. This was his first trip on that vessel. Roberts was about 60 years of age.

FIRE EXTINGUISHED.

Larkspur, Cal., July 14.—After fighting fire all night, the people of this town succeeded in extinguishing the flames, which Monday threatened to destroy valuable timber on Mount Tamalpais.

The property damage was not heavy, the fire being confined to the young timber.

SEEKING SETTLEMENT IN BRIDGE DISPUTE

Temporary Way Out of the Difficulty Is Being Sought.

As a result of conferences held between Mayor Hall and E. Marpole, general executive of the C. P. R., it is expected that some tentative arrangement may be reached with regard to the whole question to the railway commission.

The commission will meet on the coast next month, it is expected, when the subject may be taken up and finally disposed of.

Mayor Hall pointed out to Mr. Marpole that in the meantime it was essential that something should be done. The C. P. R. representative said he was considering the question in view of the letter sent by the council. He pointed out the difficulties that were met with in the disposition of the subject. The company was met by difficulties in allowing any privileges, however.

By Monday an answer is promised from Mr. Marpole as to what his company can do in the matter.

SPEND DAY AND NIGHT IN OPEN BOAT

Three Men Found in Exhausted Condition When Craft Is Washed Ashore.

San Francisco, Cal., July 14.—After drifting on the open sea in a small boat, without oars or sails, for a day and a night, Captain R. H. Lawton, of this city; G. Preston and J. Conwell, of Santa Cruz, were found early today on the beach at Granada, on Half Moon Bay, where their battered craft had been washed by the tides.

The men put off from the steam yacht J. C. Elliott when she encountered a stiff flurry of wind early Tuesday morning. Their cars were washed away, and throughout the day they drifted in the choppy sea.

Late yesterday they were sighted off the coast of the San Mateo county coast to attempt their rescue. The tides changed the course of the unmanageable boat, and it was swept on the sands at Granada about daylight.

Later developments indicate that the accident was of a graver nature than was at first supposed. The boat was badly injured in the explosion, it being stated that he was completely overcome. Several other men who accompanied Ensign Aiken also were wounded, but less seriously.

An enormous quantity of gas had been generated by the 300 tons of coal in the hold, and naval officers are at a loss to know why Aiken permitted a lighted candle to be taken to such a dangerous place.

An alarm was immediately given and a force of men stamped out the fire, which otherwise might have communicated to the powder magazine.

WELL MERITED PUNISHMENT.

Vancouver, B. C., July 14.—"I will never marry him now after what he has made me do; I despise him." This was the last remark made in a witness box at the police court yesterday by Agnes Aloha Hale, a 13-year-old Seattle girl. She had testified that she had come here to meet Alva Merrill, to whom she was engaged to be married. He was not doing anything here and induced her to go out and live a dishonest life in order to supply him with money. As it could not be clearly shown that he had actually got money from her the case against Merrill was withdrawn, and he was given a 90-day term in the city jail.

She pleaded guilty Monday on her own behalf to a charge of street walking, Merrill's companion, Walter Pike, a Seattle bartender, and a bird of the game feather, was sentenced to six months imprisonment, and was told by the magistrate that he was one of the most despicable creatures on the face of the earth. The case of Mrs. Pike and the Hale girl is a sad one.

SUFFRAGE

WINDOWS IN CELLS

Magistrate Threatens to Give Them Long Terms in Jail.

London, July 14.—Seventeen suffragettes, jailed for participation in the recent riots at the House of Commons, today went on a rampage and smashed every pane of window glass in their prison. They were finally quieted when the magistrates threatened them with long terms in jail, unless they behaved themselves in a more orderly manner.

So far the wardens have not succeeded in compelling the women to don the regulation prison garb.

NEW DRYDOCK OPENED AT SHANGHAI

Can Be Emptied by Pumps in Three and a Half Hours.

Word has been received by Captain Gaudin, agent of marine and fisheries, of the opening of the new Yangtszepoo dock, at Shanghai, China. A number of new docks have been constructed at different points along the Chinese and Japanese coasts, all of which have a tendency to induce shipping and to benefit the ports at which they are constructed.

The Yangtszepoo dock at Shanghai, a new dry dock just completed by New Engineering & Shipbuilding Works, Ltd. It is situated on the Shanghai side of the river, 15 minutes by train from the city. Length of blocks, 455 feet; length over all, 469 feet; with entrance, 74 feet; width, 61 feet; depth in sill H.W.O.S. tides, 21 feet; depth of water on 3-foot blocks H.W.O.S. tides, 19 feet. Pumps can empty dock in 3 1/2 hours. Work shop at head of dock suitable for any repairs. Forgings of iron and brass castings made up to any size.

STRIKING MINERS LEAVING GLACE BAY

Halifax, N. S., July 14.—President Daniel McDougall, of the Nova Scotia branch of the United Mine Workers of America, has arrived here in connection with the meeting of the conciliation board. He says last week the union paid out \$2,000 for strikers' benefits. Fourteen hundred strikers left the district for other employments and three hundred more are to follow, while the union has sent a large number to their homes in Newfoundland. He added that local members of the union would treat with the company without interference by Americans if the operators were in any way disposed to settle the difficulty.

EXPLOSION ON CRUISER.

United States Ensign Killed on the North Carolina--Disaster Narrowly Averted.

Naples, July 14.—The officers and men of the United States warships in this port went on Monday in paying military honors to the late Ensign Hugh Kerr Aiken, of the armored cruiser North Carolina, who died as the result of injuries sustained in an explosion on board the cruiser.

From an investigation which was instituted by Capt. Marshall, it was learned that Ensign Aiken attempted an investigation as to whether gas was generated in the coal hold. While doing this he was instructed the sailors to keep behind him. When he entered he was not able to detect any odor of gas, and one of the men who was carrying a lighted candle, came forward. Unfortunately he slipped and his arm dropped, which brought the light in contact with the gas lying in the hold. Ensign Aiken received the full force of the explosion which followed. He was dragged out by the men, but died some hours later.

Later developments indicate that the accident was of a graver nature than was at first supposed. The boat was badly injured in the explosion, it being stated that he was completely overcome. Several other men who accompanied Ensign Aiken also were wounded, but less seriously.

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THE GINGLES CASE.

Chicago, July 14.—Miss Minnie B. Hill, a manicurist of St. Francisco and New York, was the star witness for the prosecution in yesterday's hearing of the case of Ella Gingles, the Irish lace-maker accused of theft.

Miss Hill testified that on the night of February 16th she attended the theatre with Miss Agnes Barrette, Ella Gingles' former employer, and spent the night with her. She said they went to Miss Barrette's room alone and at 1:45 o'clock, the hour on which the Gingles girl alleges she was taken to a bathroom and bound by Miss Barrette, she was in the room. She said neither she nor Miss Barrette left the room during the night.

WOMAN'S VIEWS ON IMMIGRATION

Says Stricter Supervision Is Necessary in United States.

Seattle, Wash., July 14.—"The exclusion of the Japanese and the Chinese from the United States will do but little toward improving the labor situation of the Pacific coast," said Mrs. May Wright Sewall, of Indianapolis, honorary president of the National Council of Women and chairman of the International Peace and Arbitration Committee, in discussion of the work before the national council.

"Stricter supervision under immigration laws is what we need, and what the government must give us, but never exclusion of any nation or people.

"I believe we have the right to demand the exclusion of the pauper, the criminal, the illiterate or the diseased of any nation. But we should never have the right to discriminate against any nation as a whole."

Mrs. Sewall is one of the best known authorities on matters of women in this country, and she has held many responsible positions in the different national organizations dealing with the betterment of the human family.

"I have made a study of the labor situation in this country, and it is my belief that the labor unions are wrong in their attitude toward capital. Strikes and walkouts are wrong. Force will never win for the worker in the end. Their greatest strength should be arbitration."

OFFICER TELLS OF ANNAPOLIS TRAGEDY

Relates Circumstances Surrounding Death of Lieutenant Sutton.

Annapolis, Md., July 14.—D. J. Dyer, a lieutenant in the United States marine corps, who died from a pistol bullet after a quarrel with his brother officers two years ago, Col. Charles A. Dyer, commander of the barracks here, recounted the circumstances as he recalled them, Dyer was one of the first of the superior officers of the barracks to reach Sutton's side. He said that the shooting occurred on the 11th of the month, and that other officers who were with Sutton explained the circumstances to him as follows:

"As Lieut. Osterman turned away, Lieut. Sutton struck him on the side of the head with his fist. As a blow had now passed, Lieut. Utley, who had stopped them before, said they must fight. Lieut. Osterman, in return, stripped to their shirt sleeves, and after a few blows Lieut. Sutton was knocked down. He lay still, refusing to get up. The others started away when Sutton jumped to his feet and attacked Lieut. Adams. Adams knocked him down. Lieut. Sutton, infuriated again, got up, and with rough language rushed to his tent."

"I'll never see any of you before morning," he said. Meanwhile Lieut. Roelker, who had come in before and whose tent adjoined Sutton's, heard a disturbance in the adjacent tent, and came to the entrance to investigate.

Then, according to the officer's story, Sutton rushed out of his tent with a revolver in each hand. Roelker followed him, Sutton on the road with several others and fired.

"One of the shots struck Lieut. Roelker, who dropped to the ground," continued the officer. Adams thereupon rushed toward Lieut. Sutton who was still firing. Lieut. Adams grappled with Sutton and threw him. Almost at the same time some one said: "My God, men, he's killed Lieut. Roelker."

"Thereupon Lieut. Sutton pulled his right hand from under his body and fired a shot which entered his head about on a line with the right eye and an inch and a half from the ear, which bullet was found to have passed downward and came out slightly below the left ear, on the left side of his neck.

"The officer of the day, Lieut. Willing, who was standing in front of Lieut. Sutton, and about three feet from his head, reached over and took the revolver from Lieut. Sutton's hand. Lieut. Roelker was picked up unconscious and assisted to the barracks. This is the substance of what Lieut. Utley told me and what I have learned from other sources."

BRYAN'S PROPOSAL

Suggests That Taft Submit Amendment Providing for Direct Election of Senators by People.

Lincoln, Neb., July 14.—Suggesting that a constitutional amendment providing for the direct election of United States senators by the people be submitted to the states for ratification at the same time that they are to pass upon the income tax, W. J. Bryan had addressed a letter to President Taft.

Bryan referred to Taft's speech of acceptance of the Republican nomination for president today, with the said that he was personally inclined to favor such a change, and asks if this is not an opportune time to present the subject to congress.

Concluding, Bryan pledges himself to give whatever assistance he is able to give securing the ratification of the amendments.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

Denver, Colo., July 14.—Roy Light, aged 18 years, was killed by lightning last night and his three sisters are in a precarious condition today.

The four children of Fred Light, who led the cattlemen's fight against Clifford Pinchot, national forester, were in the basement of their home, 33 miles north of Aspen, Colo., when the house was struck by lightning. The boy was instantly killed. The girls will probably recover.

BUELOW STEPS FROM OFFICE

FORMALLY TENDERS RESIGNATION TO KAISER

Thanked for Services--Emperor Appoints Bethann Hollweg Chancellor.

Berlin, July 14.—Chancellor von Buelow today formally tendered his resignation to the Kaiser, who promptly accepted it and appointed Dr. Von Bethann Hollweg, present vice-chancellor, as his successor.

Teary-streamed down the chancellor's face as he entered the Imperial audience room and handed his resignation to his ruler. The Emperor, dressed in the full uniform of a field marshal, broke convention and grasped von Buelow by the hand, exclaiming: "You have always served me well and I am grateful to you."

The seventh anniversary of the end of the war, the Emperor took the opportunity to thank the Kaiser for his services during the war.

The Kaiser, in his address to the Reichstag, said that he was personally inclined to favor such a change, and asks if this is not an opportune time to present the subject to congress.

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