

THE JOURNAL

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The interview with Bjornstjerne Bjornson, sent out a few days ago under a Rome, Italy, date, seems to have been of the "cold-storage" variety.

The Associated Press today brings an authentic interview with Bjornson in Christiania. As a matter of fact, Bjornson hasn't been in Rome since last winter.

He spends all his summers at his country home of Aulestad in central Norway. It was here that The Journal's staff correspondent found him three weeks ago.

Mr. Chamberlain has written an entertaining account of the day spent with Norway's grand old man and it will appear in next Saturday's issue.

Some Census Comparisons.

The results of the Minnesota state census, given by The Journal yesterday in tabular form, will not surprise those familiar with conditions.

Preliminary reports had prepared every one for a slight falling off in the older southern counties. The total for the state is better than expected, owing to the unexpected gain shown by Ramsey county, and the splendid showing of counties in the northeastern quarter of the state.

With the rural districts south of the twin cities showing a temporary falling off, owing to the movement to the Dakotas and Canada, a net gain of 12.8 per cent for the state is entirely satisfactory for the five-year period.

It will be interesting to scan the following table, grouping the population by congressional districts, and showing how each section of the state has fared:

Table with 4 columns: Dist., 1900, 1905, Inc. Per Cent. Rows include First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth districts.

This shows that the three congressional districts comprising the southern third of the state have practically stood still in population.

No one expects this condition to be permanent, of course. It is due to the temporary rush for cheaper lands. The sixth and seventh, comprising the central and west central counties, have made fair gains.

The ninth has done considerably better, but the gain was principally in the eastern counties of Beltrami, Clearwater and Roseau, rather than in the older settled "valley" counties.

The fourth district shows a good gain, St. Paul being responsible for the bulk of it, and the fifth, comprising Hennepin county, has gained more people than any other district in the state.

The eighth district, however, has made the best relative showing. The rapid growth of the mining towns and the settlement of cut-over timber lands in the northern counties has given them an immense impetus, and the district has added more than a third to its 1900 population.

Of the thirteen counties that decreased in the last five years, six are in the first district, three in the second and four in the third district.

The table presents some eloquent reasons for a congressional reapportionment after the next federal census, whether the state gets an additional congressman or not.

The inequality between districts is glaring and ought to be corrected at once; but this can hardly be expected of the next legislature, which will have a legislative reapportionment to make, and could hardly be expected to make a new congressional division.

Minnesota's chief sufferer from the inequality, the average population of the nine congressional districts is 213,541, and Hennepin county exceeds that figure by 73,259, or 20,000 more than the entire population of the East Side.

If the entire country population of the county, 30,823, were cut off, with the eighth and thirteenth wards in the bargain, by several thousand, for an average congressional district. The rank injustice of the situation is shown by comparing this district with the second.

The difference between them is 117,879. The fifth district exceeds the third by more than 100,000 and is 97,000 larger than the seventh.

The old first district was not changed at the last reapportionment, and by the 1900 census had more than the average population. It now has about 9,000 less.

The sixth, eighth and ninth districts are now close to the average in population. The fourth is considerably too large. A general reconstituting of the state map is inevitable, and cannot come too soon to bring equality and fair representation.

St. Petersburg wires a moving picture of the efforts made in high places to hold on to General Linévitch's coat-tails and prevent him from "wiping out" the Japanese forces opposed to him.

Russia's Terms to Turkey.

What would have been Russia's terms? This is the question the American European correspondents have been asking frequently since the Portsmouth conference began.

Russia has not had many opportunities of imposing terms upon civilized nations. She has not won many wars.

But something of Russia's idea of fair terms may be learned from her treatment of Turkey in the treaty of San Stefano.

The Turks had made a notable resistance to the advance of Russia toward Constantinople, much more creditable than anything Russia has achieved in the present war; but their resources were completely exhausted in the spring of 1878, and they were compelled to sue for peace.

In the treaty of San Stefano Russia stripped Turkey of nearly all her European possessions, setting up all around Constantinople principalities which were really satrapies of Russia.

She seized Turkish territory at the mouth of the Danube river and annexed important Turkish towns in Asia Minor. In addition she claimed an indemnity of 1,410,000,000 roubles for "losses imposed upon Russia in the contest."

It is true the congress of Berlin added to and subtracted from the treaty of San Stefano, but it represented Russia's idea of a decent peace, and its terms are hard and wicked compared with the moderate demands Japan is making today after a war forced upon her by a big bullying adversary, who is cutting a very sorry figure in the role of an abused individual in the conference at Portsmouth.

Congratulations to St. Paul, but it was a long pull.

The Consumer and the Tariff.

Six hundred delegates are assembled in convention in Chicago to discuss the tariff. A meeting of this kind in mid-summer in that city is convincing evidence of interest in the tariff question.

This convention in Chicago is called by the livestock interests, which have become alarmed by the menace of the new German tariff to the export of provisions and meats, but other interests are also represented, and the professional tariff smasher is there, too.

It was called as a reciprocity convention, but the discussion has favored the maximum and minimum tariff system, which provides for the application of the minimum tariff against countries which concede to us their lowest tariff rates.

The maximum and minimum idea seems to be much more in favor now than any form of reciprocity provided for by treaty. While it seems to place a large power in the hands of the president, under whose direction the maximum tariff is withdrawn in favor of the minimum, the conditions of withdrawal may be so definitely provided for by legislation that there is not much room left for the exercise of discretionary power.

The merit of the dual tariff plan is its flexibility. There is, however, on the part of those who discuss this matter of tariff reform slight expectation that anything will be accomplished, because the "standpatter" is not only entrenched in congress, but his position, it is assumed, has been greatly strengthened of late by the wonderful growth of our export trade in manufactured goods.

The latest statement of the bureau of statistics of the department of commerce and labor, comparing present conditions with previous years, shows that the export trade in manufactures alone in 1905 was \$140,000,000 greater than the combined export and import trade of the country at the close of the civil war. Very remarkable figures are brought out to show that while the percentage of increase in population has been 84, the percentage of increase in exports in manufactures has been 441.

To take a briefer period, the exports in manufactures have grown from \$183,535,000 in 1895 to \$543,820,000 in 1905. The "standpatter" points to these figures and assumes that the argument is closed—that there can be nothing more said in favor of the reduction of tariff because our exports are increasing so rapidly.

These facts do argue strongly against the reduction of tariff for the purpose of increasing our exports, but they do not touch the interests of the much more numerous part of the population—the consumers—who are demanding tariff revision not in the interest of an extension of the export trade, but in the name of justice to the home consumer, who, in a great many lines of important manufacture, is obliged to pay from fifty to one hundred per cent more for articles of home manufacture than the foreign consumer pays for goods of the same character from the same shop.

This is not a free-trade demand. It does not ask that the tariff shall be lowered to the extent that the home market shall be surrendered in any important degree to the foreign manufacturer. It only insists that the tariff shall not continue to be a protection for the manufacturer who imposes upon his home market a price far in excess of that which he is willing and glad to accept in the foreign market.

Inasmuch as there appears to be no way in which to correct this inequality except by lowering the tariff, it is reasonable to expect that the great mass of consumers will presently make their interests known and their demands felt at the hands of their representatives.

This is the source from which effective agitation for tariff reform must come, and from which in all probability it will come in the near future.

James Creelman, Walter Wellman and Sam Blythe have gotten into a terrible tangle over the peace terms. At 4 o'clock this morning they were almost ready to leave Russia and Japan to their fate and go back to Washington, the tariff and Castro.

A St. Paul physician is making a great hit with arsenic as a preventive of yellow fever. All right, but don't try

introducing it as a remedy for snake-bite.

We have a very efficient and satisfactory cure for that now.

New England Weather.

The peace plenipotentiaries, when they get the time, will perhaps be interested to look over Mark Twain's treatise on the New England climate.

Since they arrived in Portsmouth they have experienced nearly every kind of New England weather, from the suicide to the homicide varieties. There are kinds of New England weather which would cause you to kick your grandmother; there are kinds which would make you fall in love with a Malay, should one cross your path.

The convys have been against all the kinds. During their first week in Portsmouth it was unbearably hot. Saturday it was cold and dreary, and how cold and how dreary the New England coast can be when it tries! Sunday was fair and bright because New England is quite religious and does not dare to treat the Lord's day to the kind of weather it gives lots of other people.

Tuesday it stormed and so did the plenipotentiaries. Yesterday the weather cleared, and going back to the hotel the Russians and Japanese were treated to a view of a perfect New England sunset. They should have gone right back to the navy yard and signed the treaty.

Bjornstjerne Bjornson says that the Norwegians are better prepared than are the Americans for self-government. But do the Norwegians know the subtle distinction between graft and boodles?

According to the Globe, croquet has lost its vogue in Atchison, having given way to the autograph album. Atchison is three laps behind Perth and running neck and neck with Bagley, Minn.

During the past fourteen months Mr. Rockefeller has given away much more than he has made. Look out for an advance in the price of refined and a decline in crude oil.

Sir James Crichton Browne, M.D., says that every man ought to live to be 100. Sir James cannot have been thrown into companionship with some of the mean ones.

It seems to be the feeling at Portsmouth that China can be persuaded to fall in with almost any old treaty. Fifty years hence it may be different.

A German observer declares that there are no changes going on in the moon. The satellite must be governed by United States senate rules.

Here's a Chicago man who says Minneapolis is the most beautiful city in America. Those Chicago men have some sense, after all.

No matter what happens at Portsmouth, the United States government will not allow the Pacific ocean to be drained.

And Nan Patterson had visions of marrying and living a nice, quiet, domestic life away out in Minnesota—in Duluth!

The finest summer resort in this country is about ten miles west, and a little north, of St. Paul's census figures.

Mr. Cateley is still from time to time resigning the chairmanship of the republican national committee.

The Manchurians might wry to the peace conference: "Don't mind us; anything is acceptable."

Where the Taggarts made their mistake was in not arranging for an entrance fee.

AMUSEMENTS

Italian Program at Harriet. The special program of Scandinavian music brought out a rather large crowd to the Harriet pavilion last night.

The cornet and clarinet solos given by Messrs. Nappa and Pagano, respectively, were full of interest. The "Peer Gynt" suite was one of the greatest successes of the evening. The programs arranged for this afternoon are very popular.

For this evening Fanculli has arranged an Italian program. As many Italian directors have appeared here in the last few years, it will be interesting to see the difference between those leaders and Fanculli. In giving Wagner he proved a great surprise. His interpretation of French and Russian music was exceptional, and there is no doubt that he will bring out some new beauties in his rendition of the Italian masterpieces.

The program will open with the "Inaugural" grand march, which was composed by Fanculli for the second inauguration of Cleveland. Two of the great pieces for band rendition, "Andrea Chénier" and "Saul and David," which secured great success when played last week, will also be given. By special request, the grand selection, "Mephistopheles" will find place in the program. The ever-popular intermezzo, "Cavalleria Rusticana," by Mascagni, will be heard. Verdi will be represented by the duet from "Trovatore" and the quartet from "Rigoletto" and the duet will be given by Messrs. Nappa and La Penna, whose solo work pleased the large audiences last week. The beautiful piece from "Pagliacci" will have its place on the program. The dramatic overture, "Saul," which describes the fury of Saul and the tender solitude of David, will close the program.

Foyer Chat. Box parties at the Lyceum theater, where Florence Stone and the Ferris Stock company are presenting Sardou's "The Songster," will be given by the entertainment this week. The week bids fair to establish a new record for the Lyceum, the standing-room-only sign being displayed, too, of other theaters.

All Truth we try to utter. For what is Gospel Truth to one in hot air to another. There rise occasions every day when it is up to you; well, somewhere in this work you'll find what you should do.

Story of Mme. De Witte. In selecting a wife Mr. De Witte, Russia's chief representative in the peace negotiations, chose a Jewess, one of the rare which has been treated so cruelly in his country. Mme. De Witte was formerly the wife of a subordinate official, but she secured a divorce and has been very happy in her second marriage in spite of the fact that she has never been received socially. She also has been honored by the leading society women of St. Petersburg, notwithstanding the high positions her husband has held.



THE UNEASY CHAIR

STUDIES IN COLONIAL ADMINISTRATION.—The east has always been, to us of the west, the land of mystery, full of charms and all the possibilities of which we could dream—just as ages ago the west, with its pillars of Hercules, its Atlantis, its Gardens of the Hesperides, was the region of charm, of mystery, for the dwellers in the east. Both have their known and their unknown history. Both have their law of development, perhaps; but what that law is, seems by no means so simple as Mr. Alleyne Ireland would have us believe, in his recent book on the Far Eastern Tropics. Nevertheless, the book is admirably written. It gives a brief and remarkably clear account of the British, French, Dutch and American dependencies in tropical far east, including Hongkong, British North Borneo, Sarawak, Burma, the Federated Malay states, the Straits settlements, French Indo-China, Java and the Philippines.

The whole book is interesting and points to abundant sources of information concerning the founding, building up and management of these dependencies. It ought to be helpful in pointing out difficulties and mistakes to be avoided by our own government in the administration of Philippine affairs. About one-third of the volume is devoted to our acquisition and management of the Philippine islands and their people. The praise of our soldiers and sailors is eminently gratifying. The criticism of the political arrangement and administration of affairs will taste bitter to many palates; but where mistakes have been made we need to face the situation, and learn just where and how we are in error, and then set to work to make corrections.

The book is dispassionate—on the whole candid and kindly, though severe in some of its criticisms. Of value also in solving insular problems is an appendix with statistical tables and a comprehensive bibliography. A complete index adds to the worth of the book as a work of reference.

W. B. K. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. \$2 net.

Jerome K. Jerome, Who is to Visit America This Fall. Jerome K. Jerome, the British humorist, is coming to the United States this fall to lecture. The accompanying halftone is from a late photograph of Mr. Jerome.

Doubleday, Page & Co. report that they have received an order for a copy of Hideo Kato's "Story of My Life" from a Russian prisoner of war at Shizuoka, Japan.

The Joys and Sorrows of Love.—M. E. Waller's Sanna is a bit of real life from an island off the Massachusetts coast. It bears witness to the proposition that we do sometimes draw both sweet and bitter waters from the same well. In such cases it depends on the method of the drawing whether we shall get the sweet or the bitter.

The story is a study in human affections, from the depths of which are drawn both joys and sorrows. Out of failure to observe the rules as to how to draw in order to get sweet waters, the characters of one generation bring up bitter waters not only for themselves but for their children. It is the old, old story of that commingling of joy and sorrow, of tragedy and comedy, which we call life for the tragedy and sorrow of which we have at least partial prophylactics, but generally fail to use them.

Peter Frankham, whose birth is shrouded in mystery, comes out of a far country to take the mastership of an academy on the island alluded to. Then begins a racing together of one bit of information and another until the thread is complete, uniting the young man of unknown past with one of the "first families" of the island and of Massachusetts. Along with the pleasing process of a romance of much charm, the disconnected and having no bearing on the birth mystery except as it is a part of the life of the island of which the mystery is another part, the author's picture as a bit of life does he see the unity of the story.

The author's best work, we think, is his portrayal of the quaint and queer ways of the native inhabitants of the island. There is much real humor and pathos there. In other portions there crops out now and then an artificiality that jars on the reader. This is especially true of Sanna, who gives her name to the book, though there is more than enough in the character to win from the reader a wish at least that all may end well from her.

All things considered, the story seems far short of the author's first book, "The Woodcarver of Lympus," but it might do that and yet be a story of more than usual interest; which it is.

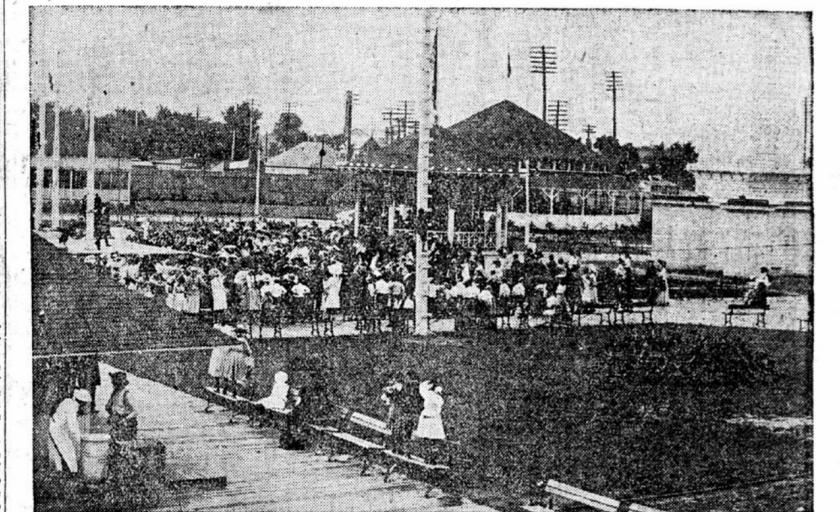
Harper & Brothers, New York. \$1.50.

VERIFIED PREFACE TO A GUIDE TO BAD MANNERS.—This verified preface to James Montgomery Flagg's latest book gives an idea of its humorous sketches and verse, which might not be gleaned from its curious title, "If: A Guide to Bad Manners."

PREFACE. The art of misbehavior is a thing that is being lost. Quite regardless of the cost. Being lost, too, of other things. All Truth we try to utter. For what is Gospel Truth to one in hot air to another. There rise occasions every day when it is up to you; well, somewhere in this work you'll find what you should do.

STORY OF MME. DE WITTE. In selecting a wife Mr. De Witte, Russia's chief representative in the peace negotiations, chose a Jewess, one of the rare which has been treated so cruelly in his country. Mme. De Witte was formerly the wife of a subordinate official, but she secured a divorce and has been very happy in her second marriage in spite of the fact that she has never been received socially. She also has been honored by the leading society women of St. Petersburg, notwithstanding the high positions her husband has held.

IN A STRANGE LAND WHERE KIDS DID AS THEY PLEASSED



SNAP SHOTS OF THE JOURNAL'S GUESTS AT WONDERLAND.—Photos by Denton.

Five thousand "kids" have passed in The Journal's open door at Wonderland. The first youngster was heard from yesterday morning just before the light began to break in the east. He pounded on the doors of the Salvation Army headquarters until he finally roused Major Merryweather.

"Say, Mr. General," piped the kid, "I don't want to get mixed up in the Journal day. Is it on the square that we are going to street cars? Say, is The Journal really going to take us tru without us kids' payin' a cent? Gee! Won't you give me a ticket?"

When he was armed with one of the many thousand street car tickets that the street railway company so generously donated he was off. You couldn't lose the kids. Hundreds of them were there long before the gates were opened.

Yesterday the Catholic Orphan asylum, the Children's Home society, the Salvation Army, and the Sunshine society owned the amusement park. Today there were more than two thousand happy guests from the Washburn Home for Children, the Associated Charities, the Hebrew Free school, and the Colorado Industrial home. The nuns, the seamstresses, the priests, managers, and matrons were all there with their little charges and their smiling faces showed that they, too, enjoyed The Journal's day. They were happy in watching the children, they screamed with the children on the scenic railway, and at the laughing gallery—also yes.

Did as They Pleasped. "I always did like to see youngsters having a good time," said Colonel Dorsey as he stood watching about a thousand all trying to get a ride on the miniature railway at the same time.

"I never did see them having quite so much fun," he continued. "There is no use for us to try to manage them. We've turned the whole works over to the kids and they seem to be taking care that they don't miss anything."

And indeed the kids have owned the park for two days. From the time they boarded the street cars the fun began. Other hands may have been held in that gallery, but never were the circumstances so beautifully touching as when those innocent children swept around the curve.

Then they saw the infant incubator. "What's an infant incubator?" asked one small Miss. "That's where they incubate babies for smallpox," said her learned companion.

Better than the Cellar Door. Bumping the bumps at the Chilkoot Pass was better than watermelon or ice cream. Hundreds and hundreds of times the bumpers bumped. Even a few of the girls were seen making the descent, shouting, laughing and screaming as they landed in a heap at the bottom and clambered up again. It was some better than sliding down the cellar door.

Around the North Pole. Others made for the scenic railway. With screams they ascended to the dizzy height from which the cars start on their wild course. Down they went, holding on tight and letting out pandemonium yells that would have done credit to Sioux Indians. When they passed thru the painted galleries of their unheard of scenes came before their eyes.

"That ain't snow, is it?" asked one doubting Thomas as the car swung around the north pole. "Sure," cried another little one. "Ain't it cold!"

When the gleasty contentment of the old witch sitting over the dying embers of the electric light fire was seen in the darkness, there was a gasp of horror.

"I wonder if she is making soup out of dead men's bones."

"Oh, Willie, hold 'em up!" Other hands may have been held in that gallery, but never were the circumstances so beautifully touching as when those innocent children swept around the curve.

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NEWSBOY BAND ENGAGED

WILL PLAY SATURDAY AFTERNOON FOR CLOSING DAY OF BIBLE CONFERENCE.

The Journal Newsboys' band and other especially attractive features, will aid in closing the three weeks' work of the Northwestern Bible conference at the fair grounds. The children of the twin cities will be particularly interested in the appearance of this excellent boy band on Saturday afternoon at 8 o'clock. An admission of 10 cents will be charged at the gates.

The conference yesterday afternoon was addressed by Rev. J. E. Conant at 3 o'clock, and Dr. P. A. Cool at 4 o'clock. In the evening Rev. Joseph Hogg spoke. This morning Dr. A. J. Frost spoke at 10 o'clock and Dr. D. Nyvall, president of Walden college, Kan., at 11 o'clock. This afternoon Rev. L. M. Waterman spoke at 3, on the northern part of the state. At 7:15 to 4 Rev. L. H. Steinhoff on "Northern Minnesota as a Mission Field." Mr. Steinhoff is district secretary of missions, located at Warden, the extreme northern part of the state. At 7:15 to 8:15 Rev. J. P. Fraser, of Hebron Baptist church, St. Paul, will speak, and at 7:45 W. B. Riley will discuss "The Christian's Victory Over Death and the Grave."

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Tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock Rev. N. J. Hilton of St. Paul will speak, and at 11 o'clock Dr. A. J. Frost. In the afternoon and evening the meeting will center about the coming of Oliver W. Stewart, the noted prohibitionist. He will speak in the afternoon on "Bible Politics," and in the evening on "Christian Citizenship."

The climax of attendance is looked for Saturday afternoon to hear The Journal's band, and on Sunday afternoon to listen to a statement by Dr. Roberts concerning the Northwestern conference for the coming year; and an address by the Minneapolis leader of the great Zion movement of the Jews on "Zionism," and Rev. W. B. Riley on "The Suggestion of Memorial Stones," a study in Joshua. Sunday afternoon will be the last meeting of the conference for this year. Plans are already under way to hold the conference one year hence, and a little earlier in the season.