

RIAL LEADERS DEFINE ISSUE

White Slave Traffic is Before Congress

Details of Traffic in All Its hideousness laid bare in report of Commission. Recommended That Campaign Against Evil Be Assiduously Prosecuted—Deportation Urged.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 10.—All but incredibly revolting are the disclosures as to an international system of traffic in and the enforced and voluntary degradation of men and women, contained in the report of the so-called "white slave traffic," submitted to Congress today by the United States Immigration Commission.

Much of the subject matter of today's report was covered by the commission in its 1,400 page preliminary report published and widely discussed a year ago. Today's report is briefer, containing but sixty pages, and a large part of it is summary for newspaper publication.

The report begins with an introduction explaining the nature and terminology of the "white slave traffic," and concludes with a series of recommendations, mostly of an administrative character.

The commission, in describing the manner of its investigations, recounts the experiences of many of its agents. In some cases, they were attacked and beaten and actual murder was narrowly averted.

Financial profit is the basic motive for the traffic; but of the women and girls abroad, although many are sold into the net of the procurers, many human attributes operate to accomplish their destruction.

ASQUITH AND BALFOUR IN DEFINITE STATEMENTS OF THEIR SEVERAL POLICIES

Prime Minister Before Monster Meeting in Albert Hall Declares That the Liberal Government Stands for the Limitation of the Powers of the House of Lords and the Self Government of Ireland—Dismisses Suffragettes Appeal in a Sentence.

Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour in Simultaneous Appeal to Electors of London Holds That the Government is Desirous of Inaugurating a One-Chamber Administration—Makes No Attempt To Define Tariff Reform—History of Crisis Reviewed.



HERBERT HENRY ASQUITH

London, Dec. 10.—At a monster meeting tonight in Albert Hall, Herbert Henry Asquith, the British Prime Minister, laid down the policy on which the Liberal Government is appealing to the country. He repeated what had been said by other ministers—that if it were returned to power the Government would demand the limitation of the power of the House of Lords and then he went a step further and pledged the Liberal party to self government for Ireland.

The meeting was marked by the greatest enthusiasm for an audience which filled the vast hall and which greeted Mr. Asquith and the ministers who accompanied him with round after round of cheering.

Mr. Asquith in his speech pointed out that just four years ago Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, then prime minister outlined in Albert Hall the policy of the new Liberal Government which included many reforms for the representatives of the people in the House of Commons had labored faithfully to carry into law the measure prohibited, but their will had been nullified; and as a fitting climax, the supplies which the House of Commons voted had been stepped upon by the House of Lords. Therefore, the House of Commons was on the eve of another dissolution and it had fallen to his lot to take up the burden, but they were not going to make that mistake again.

"I tell you in the name and on behalf of the Liberal party," Mr. Asquith proceeded, "we have at this moment laid upon us a single task—a task which dominates and transcends every great and beneficent social and political change upon which our hearts are set. That task is to vindicate and establish upon an unshakable foundation the principle of representative government."

violently thwart the prejudices of the House of Lords. "Speaking last year before my accession to the premiership," Mr. Asquith continued, "I described the Irish policy as the one undeniable failure of British statesmanship. I repeat to-night what I said then, and on behalf of my colleagues and, I believe, on behalf of my party, I reiterate that this is a problem to be solved only in this way, by a policy which, while explicitly safeguarding the supreme and indivisible authority of the Imperial Parliament, can set up in Ireland a system of full self-government as regards purely Irish affairs. There is not and cannot be any question of rivalry or competing for supremacy subject to these conditions. That is, the Liberal policy. For reasons which we believe to have been adequate the present Parliament was dissolved in advancing and the House of Lords and the Liberal Government at the head of a Liberal majority will be in this matter entirely free."

Mr. Asquith defended the budget as necessary to social reform and in this respect old age pensions were the first step. The budget, he contended, had been thrown out by the House of Lords and the Liberal Government and the government as a result, was confronted with three constitutional innovations.

The premier, continuing, said that neither he nor any other Liberal minister supported by a majority in the House of Commons was going to submit again to the rebuffs and humiliations of the last four years.

Mr. Asquith said his views were well known and he had no reason to alter them despite the suicidal excesses of a small section of the advocates for such a change.

He cites the United States, where the fundamental principle of the constitution is that every class of property should be taxed alike and says no such measure as the British budget could be adopted there without a two-third majority of both houses or become law without a national referendum government, like that of Greece.



ARTHUR J. BALFOUR.

of the country, while even if the House of Representatives imposed special taxation it could be rejected by the senate or vetoed by the president. "I am not so moderate," says Mr. Balfour in the manifesto, "as to demand such security for the British citizen, but only that, if exceptional taxation is imposed at the caprice of a minister he should not be deprived of the only means known to the constitution by which an appeal to his fellow-countrymen may be secured."

Mr. Balfour contends that the single chamber system is impossible even in the region of finance and that no machinery, however imperfect, for securing an appeal to the people should be abandoned until better had been devised.

After a brief criticism of the budget, the manifesto refers at length to the problem of unemployment and the one extreme difficulty which is impossible to remedy by ten government proposals. It then proceeds to state that Mr. Balfour anticipates the results from tariff reform.

Truro, N. S., Dec. 10.—The case against W. L. Rutledge for robbing the express office here last May was taken up at 10 a. m. today, but developed into a retrial and cross examination of the chief witness against Rutledge than a prosecution of the prisoner. Laurie Burgess, was the chief witness.

One Man Two Seats

Government Faces Another Awkward Division on Question of Laurier's Ottawa Seat.

Motion to Question the Speaker's Ruling Defeated by 29-Majority—A Lively Debate.

Ottawa, Dec. 10.—Another small government majority only 29 this time. Another awkward division for the administration. An affirmation that does not hold with English parliamentary traditions. One Man; Two Seats. The political facts of the case are these: It has been a rule of the British House of Commons for many years that if a member is elected in two constituencies he must resign one of them within the first seven days of the ensuing session. That is sound parliamentary practice, determined by the experience of the mother of parliaments. Everybody knows that, in the earlier years of confederation without exception, this rule was observed. In 1896 this rule was observed, if not Sir John Macdonald on finding himself with two seats resigned without waiting for the session to open. Mr. Edward Blake vacated his extra seat fifteen days after election. Mr. Daiton MacCarthy, the seventh day. The Laurier government has begun to violate it. Mr. Lemieux held Nicolet and Gaspe for 15 months. Sir Wilfrid Laurier was elected in Ottawa and Quebec East in October 1908 and is still holding both. A protest presented to him from resigning last session; the protest was dropped and this, the second session is over four weeks old but the premier shows no sign of resigning. The Ottawa Liberals are so difficult that the Liberal party is holding on.

It was exactly 2 o'clock when the news came from Washington that the government estimate was only 10,988,000 bales, the smallest crop since 1893 and less by nearly 3,000,000 bales than last year's consumption of American cotton. Immediately there was a tremendous rush of buying. Orders poured in from the world over and prices jumped from 20 to 30 points on the first transactions.

Trades made just before the report was announced were on the basis of 15.50 for May deliveries; the next sales were made at 15.70 an advance of 20 cents.

Mr. Speaker Marcell took a day to consider the matter and then ruled that the rules of the House, Mr. Meighen's argument was this: "There is no specific rule in the regulations of the Canadian House dealing with the subject. But Rule 1 of the Canadian House stipulates that in all cases not specifically provided for the Canadian House is to be guided by the usages and forms of proceeding," which obtained in the British House on July 1st, 1867. Therefore the British practice applies.

Mr. Meighen on a motion to go into supply moved the following amendment: "That in the judgment of this House the usages and forms of proceeding of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in force on July 1st, 1867, are within the meaning of the words 'usages and forms of proceeding' contained in rule 1 of the House of Commons of Canada." Mr. Aylesworth defended the Speaker's ruling and opposed the amendment. At the outset he scolded Mr. Meighen for not having challenged the Speaker's ruling. He passed on to an argument that sessional orders inasmuch as they expire and are temporary not of the same character as standing orders.

ZELAYA COMPLAINS OF UNJUST TREATMENT

Managua, Dec. 10.—"The United States unjustly condemns my administration," said President Zelaya in an interview with a staff correspondent of the Associated Press today. "I proposed to Secretary of State Knox that he submit the case to the investigation of a committee of his own choosing agreeing to surrender my rights to the presidency if the charges in his letter to Isidore Heuser, the former Nicaraguan minister to the United States, were sustained. Secretary Knox has not replied. "Defenceless against the hostility of a powerful nation, I must submit, although I have been condemned unheard."

ALL HOPE ABANDONED FOR MISSING STEAMER

Conneaut, O., Dec. 10.—All hope that the car ferry Marquette and Bessemer No. 2 outlived the wintry gale which has made of Lake Erie a watery graveyard during the last 72 hours, was practically abandoned at the head offices in Walkerville, Ont., of the Marquette and Bessemer Dock & Navigation Company, owners of the ill-fated vessel. It is believed that Captain R. R. McLeod, of Conneaut, Ohio, and his crew of 21 men, have gone down to death with the big steamer.

LEADERS ARE MILES BEHIND RECORD NOW

New York, N. Y., Dec. 10.—No six-day bicycle race is won in a first burst of speed. The fatigue of desperate sprinting earlier in the week showed itself today and tonight in listless and lagging riding. From a position at one time of more than 20 miles in advance of the record, the leaders dropped steadily to the rear, and at ten o'clock tonight were 39.5 miles behind their mark for the corresponding hour a year ago.

KELLEY TO BE TRIED ON SEVEN COUNTS

Portland, Maine, Dec. 10.—The Grand Jury of the United States district court which was discharged today, returned 46 indictments, a record-breaking number for recent years. The feature of their report was that returning of seven indictments against William J. Kelley, the alleged smuggler of Richmond, N. B., whose case bids fair to become international fame, owing to the action taken by the Canadian Government in his claim that when he was captured on November 16, by United States Marshal Steven, and Deputy Collector Peters, he was on Canadian soil.

ESCAPED LUNATIC SHOT DOWN AFTER LONG CHASE

Shreve, Ohio, Dec. 10.—After murdering Sheriff Jacob Bell, of Holmes county, running wild for 48 hours and terrorizing the countryside, O. E. Dole, an escaped patient from the Madison State Hospital for the insane, was shot down and captured on the farm of R. S. Wells, one mile north of here tonight. He died on the train going to Wooster.

RUTLEDGE HIS OWN LAWYER IN THEFT CASE

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