

the preliminary report made public by the Commission, December 10. In this report the Commission says that the white slave traffic is the most pitiful phase of the immigration question. The business has assumed large proportions, and has exerted an evil influence upon the country. The inquiry covered the cities of New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Seattle, Portland, Salt Lake, Ogden, Butte, Denver, Buffalo, Boston, and New Orleans. No attempt was made to investigate conditions in every important city. But the commission believes that enough evidence with reference to women of different races and nationalities, living under different conditions has been obtained from localities sufficiently scattered to warrant the reports being used as a basis for official action.

Among other recommendations of the Commission is one that transportation of persons from one State, Territory, or district, to another for the purpose of prostitution be forbidden under heavy penalties. The commission also expresses the hope that the Legislatures of the several States will consider the advisability of enacting stringent laws regarding prostitution. It suggested that the Illinois statute regarding pandering be carefully considered. A number of suggestions of administrative changes and more rigid enforcement of existing regulations by the Department of Commerce and Labor, particularly by the Bureau of Immigration, and amendments of the immigration act itself are submitted by the commission.

Legislation on the lines recommended is now pending in Congress and in New York and other States, while the alleged organization of the traffic in the city of New York is being investigated by a special grand jury of one of the State Courts.

WICKERSHAM, George W.: Attorney-General. See (in this vol.) UNITED STATES: A. D. 1909 (MARCH).

WIJU. See (in this vol.) JAPAN: A. D. 1904 (FEB.-JULY).

WILLIAM II., German Emperor: Statement of his Peace Policy based on Preparation for War. See (in this vol.) WAR: THE PREPARATIONS FOR.

His speech at Tangier. See ETHIOPIA: A. D. 1905-1906.

His published interview with an Englishman and its Effect. See GERMANY: A. D. 1908 (NOV.).

WILSON, James: Secretary of Agriculture. See (in this vol.) UNITED STATES: A. D. 1901-1903; 1905-1909, and 1909 (MARCH).

WILSON, General John M.: On the Anthracite Coal Strike Arbitration Commission. See (in this vol.) LABOR ORGANIZATION: UNITED STATES: A. D. 1902-1903.

WILSON, Woodrow: President of Princeton University. See (in this vol.) EDUCATION: UNITED STATES: A. D. 1901-1909.

WINE-GROWERS' REVOLT, in France. See (in this vol.) FRANCE: A. D. 1907 (MAY-JULY).

WINNIPEG: A. D. 1909. — Meeting of British Association for the Advancement of Science. See (in this vol.) SCIENCE AND INVENTION, RECENT: PHYSICAL.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY. See (in this Volume and in Volume VI) SCIENCE, RECENT: ELECTRICAL.

WISCONSIN: A. D. 1900-1909. — Governor and Senator La Follette. — The recognized "new movement" in American politics which has been putting a distinctive mask on the last decade, directed towards the emancipation of parties from a selfishly organized system, or "machine," had nowhere in the West a more vigorous starting than in Wisconsin, and nobody can doubt that the initial force given to it there came mostly from the energy of the leader it found in Robert Marion La Follette. He had entered politics when he entered the profession of law, in 1880. From 1883 to 1891 he was a representative in Congress. At the end of that period he had been elected Governor of his State, and he held the office for three terms, resigning it in 1905 to accept a seat in the Senate of the United States, where he exercises a degree of independence not common in that assembly. All this advancement in public service has gone with a personal leadership in politics, resisted unavailingly by the old party organization.

A. D. 1907. — Enactment of Public Utilities Law. See (in this vol.) PUBLIC UTILITIES.

WISCONSIN STATE UNIVERSITY: Its Legislative Reference Department and Municipal Reference Bureau. See (in this vol.) MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

WITBOIS, The. See (in this vol.) AFRICA: A. D. 1904-1905, and GERMANY: A. D. 1906-1907.

WITTE, Sergius Yullevitch: As Russian Finance Minister and practically as Premier. See (in this vol.) RUSSIA: A. D. 1901-1904, and 1904-1905.

Withdrawal from Premiership. See RUSSIA: A. D. 1906.

Memorial to the Tsar on Religious Liberty and the Bondage of the Church to the State. See RUSSIA: A. D. 1903 (APRIL-AUG.).

Russian Plenipotentiary for negotiating Treaty of Peace with Japan. See JAPAN: A. D. 1905 (JULY-OCT.).

WOLF'S HILL, The Capture of. See (in this vol.) JAPAN: A. D. 1904-1905 (MAY-JAN.).

WOMAN SUFFRAGE. See ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.

WOMEN, International Council of: A. D. 1909. — Proceedings at Toronto. — The International Council of Women was assembled at Toronto, Canada, in June, 1909, being then in the twenty-fifth year of its existence. Its large gatherings are undertaken but once in five years, executive meetings being held in years between. The Toronto session was opened on the 17th of June, and was prolonged interestingly for ten days. The delegates attending numbered 160 from all parts of Europe, America and Australasia, Great Britain sending the largest number. Germany comes next with 19, Sweden sends 7, Denmark 4, Italy 3, Austria-Hungary 5, Norway 10, Belgium 4, Greece 3, the Netherlands 11, Australasia 11, the United States 16, and Canada 11.

Lady Aberdeen, the President of the Council, in her opening remarks, indicated the breadth of the ideas of service to the world which this international organization contemplates, when she said: "Having proved that we are truly representative of the women workers of the world and that within our various councils we have gathered organizations of women of all races,