LIT SKIRT FINDS ITTLE FAVOR HERE

. John Women Do Not Care for Paris and New York Extremes

MORE CONSERVATIVE

e Compliment Paid Them by an American Visitor Tuesday—What Some of the Buyers Have to Say—Some of the Latest Things in Dress.

Wednesday, Aug. 27.

The remark of an American visitor to John, J. K. McAndrew, started a legraph reporter yesterday on a hunt the arbiters of fashion in the New unswick metropolis. The remark was follows:

St. John women dress more conservaely than any body of women in the rld, with the possible exception of ly. But Italian women are more ed for their dowdiness than anyng, and St. John women are never wdy. The women of London are ading the French styles more and more are, in fact, even becoming more ring than the Parisiennes.

New York women dress absurdly, fashionably. They are ignorantly playing the conceptions of second third class Parisian dressmakers, o cater more to the hunters of the arre rather than the seearchers for artistic.

I consider, from what I have seen them, that St. John women have ceeded in combining the fashions of ndon and Paris with only a touch of extremes of New York. In doing they have created an artistic effect hly pleasing to the observer from side grown tired of the ultra-sensanal styles at present the vogue on th avenue."

Here was a compliment; also food for ught. The reporter walked into one the largest stores in King street and ed to see the head buyer. "Do you St. John women incline more to ndon, Paris or New York in their de of dressing?" was the question ed.

That's a hard question to answer. It her depends on the seasons. In sumr time the trend is for English thes; in the winter time, because the John climate is more like New rk than anywhere else, they look to w York."

Place Here for Slit Skirt.

Do you think the slit skirt has any nce of becoming popular in St. n?"

No, it will never be popular here. John women are too conservative, ich means they are too sensible. For same reason the hobble and the er tight styles did not find favor e. St. John women dress for appeare, but they also have an eye to com. New York women have not. They rifice their comfort to the gratifican they feel when they think they e managed to cause a sensation. ey only conceded the slit skirt, which kes the tight styles more wearable, ause they foresaw the sensation that uld be caused by its appearance. The st New York styles make the slit rt from the knee, with a thin lace cade stretched across the slit."

Another buyer was asked the same stion. She had just returned from w York.

We would not risk importing the reme styles now fashionable in New rk into St. John," she said. "Consider at these styles are. The very latest ng is the transparent blouse. This is se and stretches down over the top of skirt, much like the loose waists rn by girls. It is usually made either transparent silk of chiffon, with lace neath. The transparent skirt is anher Parisian importation into New rk, and is quite popular there."

CKVILLE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH ELECTS OFFICERS

Sackville, N. B., Aug. 27—(Special)— the annual meeting of Sackville Preserian church with Rev. F. G. McInh presiding, officers were elected as lows: Treasurer, D. E. Scott; board management, D. H. Charters, A. Camn, A. B. Copp, D. E. Scott, John Henrson, C. C. Avard; ushers, W. W. pp, Carl Doull; collectors, John Craig, W. McDonald. The matter of apnting a sexton was left in the hands the board of managers.

Rev. George A. Lawson, of Moncton, Rev. P. J. Stackhouse, of Amherst, l be the speakers at the opening of new Baptist church at Mount What- Sunday next.

f lace curtains are very much soiled, y should be soaked 24 hours before shing. They should be rubbed with hands, not on a board.

The Army of
Constipation
Growing Smaller Every Day.
ARTER'S LITTLE
IVER PILLS are
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s, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sallow Skin.
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OR WOMEN'S AILMENTS
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WARNS AMERICANS TO LEAVE MEXICO

U.S. Government Will Aid Them

President Wilson Tells Congress of His Attitude

Will Preserve Strict Neutrality and Let Them Fight It Out—United States Citizens and Property Must Be Respected or Satisfaction Will Be Exacted—Message Well Received.

Washington, Aug. 27—President Wilson tonight warned all Americans to leave Mexico at once. At the same time the American embassy and all consular representatives throughout the southern republic, were instructed to "notify all officials, civil and military, in Mexico" that they would be held strictly responsible for harm or injury done to Americans or their property.

President Wilson appeared in person before congress today, and laid bare to the world the details of this nation's efforts to bring about peace in Mexico, the facts concerning Huerta's rejection of the peace proposals, and the policy to be pursued now by this government.

United States' Position.

The president announced the position of the United States to be as follows:

No armed intervention.

Strict neutrality, "forbidding the exportation of arms or munitions for war of any kind from the United States to any part of the republic of Mexico."

"Under no circumstances to be the partizans of either party to the contest that now distracts Mexico or constitute ourselves the virtual umpire between them."

To urge all Americans to leave Mexico at once, and to assist them to get away in every possible way.

To let everyone in Mexico, who assumes to exercise authority, know that this government "shall vigilantly watch the fortunes of those Americans who cannot get away, and shall hold those responsible for their sufferings and losses to a definite reckoning."

"That can and will be plain beyond the possibility of a misunderstanding," declared the president.

Negotiations for the friendly mediation of the United States are open to resumption at any time upon either the initiative of this government or that of Mexico.

Huerta's Proposals.

Accompanying the president's address was the reply of the Huerta government rejecting the American proposals. It was written by Foreign Minister Gamboa. It suggested the following alternative policy for the United States:

Reception of a Mexican ambassador in Washington.

That the United States send a new ambassador to Mexico without restraints.

Strict observance of the neutrality laws "and see to it that no material or monetary assistance is given to the rebels."

Unconditional recognition of the Huerta government.

The occasion had not been paralleled in more than a century. No other president since George Washington has appeared before congress on a foreign affair. The senate and house assembled in the house chambers, the senators filing in two by two. As the president mounted the platform where Speaker Clark and Vice-President Marshall were waiting, the big chamber was hushed. Attired in a conventional frock coat suit, the president stood at the clerk's desk and read his address in the easy conversational tone for which he is noted. Scarcely a sound interrupted.

Describing Mexican conditions, and the events that led up to the negotiations just concluded, President Wilson outlined how "war and disorder, devastation and confusion, seem to threaten to become the settled fortune of the distracted country." As friends, he said, this country could wait no longer for a solution of things in the sister republic.

Lind's Instructions.

President Wilson read his instructions to John Lind:

"All America cries out for a settlement," read the note Mr. Lind bore to Mexico. "A satisfactory settlement seems to us to be conditioned on:

"An immediate cessation of fighting throughout Mexico, a definite armistice solemnly entered into and scrupulously observed.

"Security given for an early and free election in which all will agree to take part.

"The consent of General Huerta to bind himself not to be a candidate for election as president of the republic at this election, and the agreement of all parties to abide by the results of the election and co-operate in the most loyal way in organizing and supporting the new administration."

The president emphatically praised the execution of his mission by Mr. Lind, and said he was led to believe the Huerta government rejected the American proposals "because the authorities at Mexico had been grossly misinformed and misled" upon the spirit of the American people in the matter "and upon a mistaken belief that the present administration did not speak for the people of the United States."

"The situation," declared the president, "must be given a little more time to work itself out in the new circumstances." He then outlined the position this government should make.

Concluding his address, the president predicted that the "steady pressure of moral force will before many days break the barriers of pride and prejudice and we shall triumph as Mexico's friend sooner than we could triumph as her enemy."

President's Message Suits All.

Washington, Aug. 27—Congressional leaders declared tonight that President Wilson's vigorous assertion of a definite policy toward Mexico would have the effect of staying in congress, for a time at least, open criticism of the administration, and demands for information. Those who discussed the message agreed in the general statement that it presented a frank and full statement as to the recent negotiations with the Huerta government and at the same time definitely outlined the American policy for the future.

Republicans joined with Democrats in the endorsement of the president's utterances. Thus far, however, there has been little detailed discussion of the plans outlined.

"The president's message is an admirable document," said Senator Bacon, chairman of the senate foreign relations committee. "It sets forth the facts without reservation and puts it right before the world. Moreover, I believe it will have a calming effect on our own people, and a soothing influence upon public expression in the United States. The magnificent ovation given the president showed that he has behind him both branches of congress, without regard to party division."

Senator Lodge, the ranking Republican member of the foreign relations committee, also expressed general approval of the message, commending particularly the policy of non-intervention, and the embargo on the shipment of arms across the border; and Senator Root declared the message was "admirable in tone and spirit." House leaders likewise gave their strong endorsement to the president.

Situation Grave, Says Speaker Clark.

"It seems to me that this Mexican situation," said Speaker Clark, "presents a case where silence on the part of most folks is golden. It is ticklish and grave. The president's address to congress on the subject is admirable—lofty in conception, felicitious in diction. In the very nature of things, he knows more about a situation which changes every day—almost every hour—than the rest of us, and speaks with fuller knowledge. The most practical suggestion that he made was that Americans should come out of Mexico as rapidly and as soon as possible."

Representative Harrison, of Mississippi, a member of the foreign affairs committee, said he believed the placing of an absolute embargo on the shipment of arms from the United States would be followed by similar action by other world powers.

"No action is looked for on any of the resolutions now pending in the two houses of congress, calling for information and for steps by the government to protect Americans in Mexico. Senators Sheppard and Penrose, both of whom have resolutions pending, said today they would make no effort to secure action upon them, or to discuss the Mexican situation."

BOXING MAN'S EAR COST HER LIFE

Nagging Toronto Hotel Domestic Killed By Porter in His Rage

FIRST BLOW FATAL

Man Nagged at During His Breakfast By Woman Who Wanted Him to Carry in Ice, and Enraged By Her Slap Broke Her Neck—Arrested Later.

Toronto, Aug. 27—As the outcome of a petty quarrel over some kitchen duties at Smith's hotel, Queen and Simcoe streets, this morning, the body of Lucy Ives lies in the morgue and James Dickinson is in a cell at police headquarters, held responsible for her death.

The parties were both employes of the hotel, Lucy Ives being a kitchen woman and Dickinson the porter.

The tragedy was witnessed by three other domestics, whose story is to the effect that Dickinson was seated at a table eating his breakfast when the woman came in and told him that the iceman had just arrived and was depositing the ice outside. She asked Dickinson to bring it in. He refused, on the ground that he wished to finish his breakfast first. She kept on badgering him, repeatedly asking him to go out and bring the ice in, but he turned a deaf ear to her and kept on with his breakfast.

Finally she lost patience and dealt him a sharp slap on the side of the head. Dickinson then sprang up in a sudden fit of anger and clenched his fist, hit the woman sharply on the right side of the jaw, hurling her to the ground, and then rushed out through the doorway. The woman's neck was broken in the fall and death was almost instantaneous.

NO EVIDENCE TO HOLD COUGHLIN ON FOX-STEALING CHARGE

Portland, Aug. 25—Lemuel E. Coughlin, who was detained by the police last night at the request of a Prince Edward Island constable who had a warrant charging the larceny of a pair of breeding black foxes, valued at $18,000 each, was released today. In the opinion of the chief of police, and the county attorney, there was insufficient evidence to warrant holding the prisoner.

At an informal hearing held before Immigration Commissioner Elliott, it was decided that in the absence of a request from the Canadian authorities no action could be taken on the question of deporting Coughlin.

THAW'S LAWYERS TURN TRICK ON OPPONENTS

Withdraw Writ of Habeas Corpus and Hearing is Off

New Turn in Case May Result in Escaped Maniac Staying in Sherbrooke Jail Indefinitely—Jerome, Puzzled Over the Outcome, Tells Why New York State Wants the Return of White's Slayer.

Sherbrooke, Aug. 26—Harry K. Thaw's Canadian attorneys withdrew the writ of habeas corpus obtained last week in his behalf and the fugitive from Matteawan will not be arraigned in the superior court tomorrow morning, as has been expected. The withdrawal of the writ may prolong the proceedings indefinitely.

Rumors had been bandied about all day that the writ might be withdrawn, but it was not until this evening that the notice was filed with the clerk of the court. At the same time a telegram was sent to Judge Arthur Globensky, at Montreal, who granted the writ, that such was the counsel's desire. He was due here tomorrow to hear arguments on the application.

The next move in the Thaw case is now distinctly up to those desiring his deportation. Under the present commitment he might remain in the Sherbrooke jail indefinitely, electing to have a hearing before a district magistrate, or demanding a jury trial before the king's bench, criminal side, which does not sit until October. Briefly, Thaw's lawyers have decided to let him pace his cell, meanwhile perfecting plans to defeat attempts to put his across the Canadian border.

Jerome Puzzled.

"It is beyond me," said William Travers Jerome. "The fine points of Canadian law involved are such that I would not feel justified in even guessing at the outcome. We hope to get him in the end, but this tangle must be straightened out first."

District Attorney Conger, of Dutchess county (N. Y.), was equally puzzled and reticent. "If, Mr. Jerome cannot solve the muddle, certainly I cannot," he said.

Further to complicate matters, counsel representing the state of New York are not sure that the commitment under which Thaw has chosen to remain in jail contains a charge of violating any of the Dominion's laws. It is that of being a fugitive from the Matteawan asylum where he was confined on a criminal charge for life.

Hector Verret, K. C., representing New York state, said tonight that he regarded the withdrawal of the writ on Thaw's behalf as tacit admission by his lawyers that the commitment was legal and did contain a charge on which Thaw could be brought into court. "Then we might get out another commitment charging some other offense," he added. "We could bring him into court on that surely. There would still remain, however, Thaw's right to choose trial either at once or before the king's bench in October."

Mr. Jerome and District Attorney Conger were at dinner when Thaw's counsel made known their decision. They had been hoping, like others drawn here by duty, that tomorrow would see a sweeping away of some of the legal cobwebs and the beginning of a fight in the open, prefacing a hearing before the immigration authorities and Thaw's probable deportation to Vermont.

The news spread quickly through the hotel corridors. Sheriff Hornbeck, of Dutchess county, who is particularly anxious to get home, expressed his great disgust. The handcuffs and leg irons he borught with him have proved only a burden and he has been roaming about town waiting for something to turn up.

Thaw's lawyers, headed by J. N. Greenshields, K. C., of Montreal, were grimly jubilant. They had conferred all afternoon before reaching a decision and they were mightily pleased at the apparent enigma they have created for the opposition.

Thaw himself could not be seen in view of a new rule of the sheriff barring interviewers except when accompanied by some of his counsel; but that he was consulted before any action was taken was attested by the fact that his signature, with that of his attorney of record, W. L. Shurleff, was signed to the application. It was a mere formality with Thaw, though for the greater part of the day, he spent in working out more details of his publicity campaign. His ambitions may be nipped to some extent by the curtailment of interviewers, but he can still send out statements.

Though declining to express an opinion as to what will happen in the Thaw case next, Mr. Jerome took the hitch in the proceedings philosophically and after finishing his evening meal went out and toasted his shins with a group in front of the big open-fire place at the Magog House. Most of the afternoon he had spent tinkering with the automobile in which he made the trip up here. He wore overalls and his hands were grimy, and he talked as he worked. He was asked if he had anything of particular interest to say to Americans with reference to the Thaw case, now that he was on the ground, and had learned something of the Canadian attitude toward White's slayer.

Thaw, Free, a Menace, Says Jerome.

"No, but I have something I would like to say to the people of Canada," he exclaimed. "They seem to regard this man as a martyr. No one is persecuting him; no one wants him. New York state is trying to get Thaw back, not because New York wants Thaw, but because of the bad effect his freedom would have on the people. If Thaw were allowed to remain free everyone would say: 'Ah, the Thaw millions freed him.' Already they are saying that Thaw's millions got him out of Matteawan, and generally we hear the remark: 'A rich man can do anything, but what chance has a poor man got?'

"Thaw being allowed to go free would have a demoralizing effect on the whole country. Thaw, free, would be a menace. That is why New York state wants Thaw.

"I have with me documents which show that he is one of two things, either an insane man and so undesirable, or a sane man of a type even more undesirable.

"What does New York state want with such a man? Canada might keep him and welcome, were it not for the fact that it is New York's duty to get him back.

"The doors of Matteawan would have been thrown opon to Thaw long since had New York the ethical right to do so. There would have been no pursuit of him. But he must be taken back."

Questions of treaty violations, and future contingencies suggested should Thaw be deported faded into the background when the news went abroad that tomorrow's court hearing was off. However, no matter when the case does come into court, the prediction still is that should the immigration authorities deport Thaw, Vermont will be the state and Norton Mills the point at which he will be sent across the border. There would then remain to be fought out the question of extradition from Vermont to New York.

Sherbrooke, Aug. 27—Harry K. Thaw won three victories from the New York state authorities today and was locked tonight in the Sherbrooke jail, immune for the time being from the Dominion immigration authorities, and having received from the people of Sherbrooke an ovation that would have done honor to a prince of the royal blood.

So riotous was the scene in the superior court, when, at the morning session, Mr. Justice Globensky refused to allow counsel representing New York state to be a party to the proceedings, that the court subsequently warned spectators that a repetition of the cheering, chair-climbing, handkerchief waving, and general hysteria would mean jail sentences for the demonstrants.

A "Disgraceful Scene."

Speaking from the bench at the afternoon session, he said that never in his experience as a member of the bar and of the bench had he been a witness to "such a disgraceful scene." It was carried out in the presence of court attendants and four armed dominion police, who stood immobile, while emotional women rushed toward Sanford White's slayer, crying:

"Three cheers for Thaw." "Three cheers for the British flag. We will give you justice, Harry."

Tonight with Thaw's term of confinement indeterminate and the key to the riddle unfound, there was a general exodus of those who rushed hither after the fugitive's sensational escape from Matteawan eleven days ago.

William Travers Jerome, former prosecutor of Thaw and specialist on matters appertaining to his life, left for Quebec tonight, accompanied by Franklin Kennedy, deputy attorney-general of New York. Either tonight or tomorrow will depart District-Attorney E. A. Conger, of Dutchess county, Sheriff Frederick Hornbeck, of that county, Supt. Keib, of Matteawan; John E. Mack, former district-attorney of Dutchess county, and with him sheriffs and deputy sheriffs of Vermont and New Hampshire, who were ready to string themselves along the border line and seize Thaw in the event of his deportation.

Messrs. Jerome and Kennedy will confer at Quebec with the attorney-general of the province in the hope that he, as the province's chief officer of the crown, may be able to open the legal lock that holds Thaw in jail.

Three Victories.

The three points in which Thaw's lawyers were successful in their first legal skirmish were:

1. New York state was denied the right to be party to the proceeding in court.

2. Thaw arraigned before a magistrate and the commitment on which he is held quashed. This would have released him to the immigration officers.

3. Judge Globensky granted the plea of Thaw's counsel for a discontinuance of the writ of habeas corpus which might have brought about his release today.

This remedies a strategic blunder made by the Thaw's attorneys last week who apparently did not realize then that in seeking their client's release they were playing into the opposition's hands.

The unexpected burst of sympathy in Thaw's behalf, for until today residents of Sherbrooke had appeared apathetic, came when Judge Globensky declined to allow Samuel W. Jacobs, of Montreal, chief counsel for New York, to submit arguments against the discontinuance of the habeas corpus writ.

Judge Rebukes Crowd.

When court reassembled this afternoon, and the crowd, double that of the morning, arose as the judge took his seat, a hush fell over the room. Then the court spoke, first in English, then in French:

"I must say that I was shocked this morning," he said, "to be a witness of a most disgraceful scene in this court, one which would give a very poor idea of the dignity with which the sittings of our courts are held, and which I trust and hope will be taken as the exception, not the rule. I have long been at the bar, and I have been some time on the bench, but I must declare that I have never witnessed such a scene and that if any attempt is made to repeat the conduct of this morning, I will have the guilty parties put in the jail."

In the face of such solemn warning not a sound escaped the crowd when the court sustained Thaw's counsel in the contention that they were within their rights in withdrawing the writ of habeas corpus. The court held in brief that a man may discontinue any proceedings he has undertaken in his own behalf provided that there is no specific law forbidding it.

"I therefore grant the application," he concluded, "and order him (Thaw) recommitted to jail to be dealt with according to law on the charge that stands against him."

When the hot-water bag starts to leak do not throw it away, but heat clean white sand and put it into the bag. The sand is better than water. It retains the heat longer.

Blouses of net or chiffon do not need to be dried out of doors. Roll in a towel after rinsing or wave through the air and iron with a cool iron.

REAL SLAVERY IN PHILIPPINES

Dean Worcester Reports on the Traffic in Human Beings

TAKEN FROM TRIBES

They Are Bought and Sold Among Their Captors, the Filipinos—History of the Traffic—Senator's Demand for Facts Brings Out Shocking Conditions.

Washington, Aug. 24—Not only peonage but chattel slavery in the strictest sense of the word is flourishing today throughout the Philippine Islands, according to a special report made by Commissioner Dean C. Worcester, Secretary of the Interior, to the Governor-General.

The report is the outcome of a request for information made to the war department by the senate on May 1, when Senator Borah read a letter from Commissioner Worcester stating in a general way that slavery existed on such a scale as to make it one of the most serious problems confronting the government. Dean Worcester's report is all the more interesting because the war department reported to the senate that it had no information concerning slavery in the islands.

Commissioner Worcester says he made a report on slavery to the Bureau of Insular Affairs in 1910 and another in 1912.

Traffic in Men.

Defining peonage as the condition of a debtor held by his creditor in a form of involuntary servitude and slavery, as a condition in which a human being is held as a chattel, fed and clothed, but not paid, Mr. Worcester describes in great detail the different forms of traffic in human beings, the impossibility of suppressing the business under the present laws and the futile efforts at new legislation which have been made from time to time since the American occupation of the islands. The citations cover the entire period down to the present time. Mr. Worcester says:

"It has been and still is a common thing for Filipinos living in a territory adjacent to that inhabited by Negritos, Tagbanaus, Eongots, or Ifuagaos," says the report, "to obtain children by capture or purchase and to hold them as slaves, selling them to others whenever it proves financially advantageous to do so. Such unfortunates are clearly chattel slaves and often are repeatedly sold and resold.

"A typical case is that of Lasso, a Tagbanau of Palawan. Lasso was bought from one Patrico Tabastabas by Pastor Medino for 40 pesos. Medina sold him to Vincente Baculli for the same price and in 1912 Tabastabas bought him back for 45 pesos. This year he sold him to Benito Marcelo for 55 pesos. The case actually came before the secretary-treasurer of Palawan, who is also justice of the peace, on account of some trouble over the last payment for slaves and it was in that way that the government got wind of the matter. The official sent the unfortunate man back to his tribe and furnished me with a statement of the facts.

Many Slave Traders.

"Persons less rash than those of the class of slave traders just referred to have made a claim that slavery does not exist and never has existed in the territory subject to the authority of the Phillipine legislature as disinguished from that inhabited by Moros and other non-Christian tribes and subject to the authority of the Philippine commission only.

"But Palawan is one of the provinces subject to the authority of the Philippine assembly.

"It is possible that Senor Quezon, the Philippine delegate in congress, who denies the existence of slavery, is so ignorant of conditions there as to be unaware of the conditions I have just described and of the fact that many Moros of that place held slaves until compelled to give them up by the provincial government administered by me as secretary of the interior, but if so he has no right to claim that he is a 'Filipino familiar with conditions.'

"Isabella is a province also subject to the authority of the Philippine assembly but it differs from Palawan in that the large mapority of its inhabitants are Christians and in the further fact that it is organized under the provincial government act and is therefore not in any way subject to me as secretary of the interior. Yet slavery has been common in this province from the beginning of historic times, and it is common there today. Its occurrence is admitted, and its conditions are described in a report made by a fellow townsman of Senor Quenzon, Francisco Dichoso, who was governor of the province when he made the report in 1903.

Taft Ordered Inquiry.

"William H. Taft was civil governor of the Philippines at the time and he directed that a full investigation of these facts be made. Among other things governor Dichoso himself had been charged with owning slaves, but he denied it, not because there were no slaves to be had, but because it was against his nature to treat human beings as property.

"Ambos Camarines is a regularly organized province under control of the Philippine assembly; yet since the American occupation children have been sold into slavery there for deportation into China. The essential facts were reported by the Filipino governor and the Filipino fiscal of the province. I have been informed that it was the custom of the Chinese of this province, who bought children to send to China, to give them to a hundred dollars.

"Three of these cases were prosecuted before the court of Nueva Viscaya and the slave traders were acquitted, the judge basing his action on the belief that the children sold were orphans and on the further ground that they were not locked up, guarded, menaced or threatened or otherwise deprived of liberty by force, at least while in the custody of the accused.

Sold a 13-Year-Old Girl.

"Another test case was brought against Thomas Cabanag, a well known slave trader, who made a business of buying and selling Ifugao children. He was charged with illegal detention in connection with the admitted sale of an Ifugao girl named Jimaya. He was convicted in the lower court, but appealed to the Supreme Court March 16, 1907, and went scot free. This was the famous slave case in which Judge Tracey wrote the opinion.

The girl in question was 13 years old and the evidence showed that she had been bought from her mother for some pigs, chickens, rice and a cloak. Cabanag sold her to a man from Nueva Viscaya and the latter in turn to a native of Isabella. The court held that no law was violated, since the girl was not detained by actual physical force. That decision has blocked every slavery prosecution we have attempted since.

"What reason has the Philippine assembly for blocking laws which would stop this traffic? That body has members from Pamanga, Tarlac, Bataan, Zambles, Isabella, Cagayan and numerous other provinces in which slavery fluorishes, and it holds its sessions in Manila, where also slavery exists.

"Without hesitation I express the opinion that the chief reason why the assemblymen object to such a law as the one they have tabled is that it would not only prohibit and penalize slavery but would necessarily penalize peonage as well. And peonage is so widespread that it must be called general. Indeed, I have no hesitation in asserting that it prevails in every municipality in the Philippines Islands.

Assemblyman's Slave Girl.

"In Manila an assemblyman, Silvero D. Cecilio, was caught red handed in slave ownership, but no prosecution resulted and the slave girl involved was left in the possession of the assemblyman, although she had appealed to the courts and complained of brutal treatment; but why multiply cases?

"I could obtain conclusive evidence concerning a hundred, a thousand, ten thousand of them. It is simply a question of time and work. I have not made the slightest effort to get at the peonage records of the assemblymen on their farms back in the provinces, but taking the cases as they come I have already run across three which directly involved members or ex-members of that body. Is there any wonder they would not pass the Philippine commission's anti-slavery bill?"

a Chinese hair cut and dress them in Chinese clothes. And it is especially interesting to note that these Chinese claimed they were purchasing children for adoption, this being the same defence offered by the Filipinos who purchase Negrito children as slaves."

Here Dean Worcester presents government records to sustain his assertions in this case.

Children Are Enticed.

"Romblon," the report adds, "is a subprovince of Capiz and is inhabited almost entirely by Christian Filipinos. It has a Filipino Lieutenant-Governor. On October 9, 1909, this official telegraphed the executive secretary at Manila as follows:

"'At Retel yesterday Vincente Montiel, representing himself as agent for Society Manila, sought to secure 100 students from Romblon. By claiming to represent the government he leads pupils in schools to believe they are securing scholarships. Guarantees expenses and schooling. Pupils are to have work as clerks and to receive income from same. About seventy school children aged 10 to 18 years have signed agreements to sail with him on next boat. Parents and guardians not consulted. Is the act of enticing children in this way unlawful? "SANZ."

"In a letter dated July 5, 1913, Gov. Sanz made a full statement of this case to me. He had followed the matter up on his own initiative and found that this man had previously enticed many children away from their homes and schools in this way. Some he sold outright; others he farmed out to work for four pesos a month. For each boy farmed out he received about ten pesos, and the business had proved so profitable that he was around Romblin looking for more children.

"Sanz has subsequently recovered a number of these children, but to do so he had to enlist the aid of the secret service at Manila and the Philippine Constabulary at Capiz. The greater part of the children, however, have never been located. The men concerned in these transactions were arrested and tried and the principal, who was operating under an ansumed name, was convicted of abduction of minors.

Records Are Hidden.

"I may add as illustrating the difficulties I have encountered in getting together even these few facts, which are already matters of official record, that although the papers were on file both in the executive bureau at Manila and in the office of the Philippine Constabulary, I have repeatedly requested copies of these records and I have always been told that everything on file had been furnished me. It was pure accident that I obtained the facts of this abduction case from Gov. Sanz in an ordinary conversation and it was he who finally got me certified copies of the court records.

"The question will be asked: What has been done to stop this traffic in human flesh? And I really do not know where to begin. Upon receiving reports of the slavery which existed in Isabella province in 1903, Mr. Taft referred them to Commissioner Wright, suggesting that anti-slavery laws ought to be incorporated in the new Penal Code, which was being drawn up under Wright's supervision. The revision of that code was a tremendous piece of work, which has not been completed yet, and so Mr. Taft's recommendations might just as well not have been made.

Law Was Tabled.

"In my own annual report for the year 1912, I urged the passage of some law to penalize the slave trade and on October 24 of that year the Philippine Commission did pass one. It went to the Philippine Assembly on January 8, 1913, and was promptly 'tabled.' It is 'tabled' still, and this is the status of the situation today.

"Some light may be thrown on the subject by going back to the year 1905 when my attention was first called to the subject of slavery by Louis D. Knight, Governor of Ueeva Viscaya province, who told me some harrowing tales of certain doings in his territory. I asked for specific data so that something might be done about it, and he wrote out a very lengthy and detailed account, including the prices at which women and children were sold into bondage, ranging from a few pesos

CHINESE DEPUTIES LOSE THEIR HEADS FAST

President Yuan Executes Nine Without Any Ceremony—Parliament Appoints a Committee to See How the Rest of Them Stand—Others Flee to Save Their Lives.

Peking, Aug. 27—A crisis was reached here today owing to the arrest of nine more members of the Chinese parliament. Since the proclamation of martial law in the capital, arrests and summary executions have been of frequent occurrence, several of the victims being members of parliament.

Many of the deputies have departed for the south in fear of their lives, and the assembly of a parliamentary quorum has been prevented on numerous occasions owing to rumors that the police intended to make further arrests.

The senate today passed a motion delegating the speaker and deputy speaker to visit Provisional President Yuan Shi Kai and ask him for an explanation of the arrests and also to inquire whether he still desired to govern China with the help of parliament or not.

At the same time the senate resolved not to sit again if the reply of Yuan Shi Kai proved unsatisfactory. The lower house passed resolutions in a similar strain.

TRAGIC END OF MAINE COUPLE

Rockland Young Man and Woman Found in Motor Boat Shot to Death—Tragedy Likely the Result of Suicide Pact.

Rockland, Maine, Aug. 27—Speeding across the bay in his motor boat yesterday, Harry Dyer, a Vinal Haven fisherman, sighted a motor boat which appeared to be drifting seaward. Thinking it had been disabled, he ran alongside, and offered his assistance to the two persons seated in the bow. Getting no response, he looked at the occupants of the boat more closely and was horrified to find that both were dead. The girl, Miss Aggie Spear, aged nineteeen, had been shot through the heart and left temple, and her garments were drenched in blood. The young man, Carl W. Perry, aged twenty, with the revolver still in his death grip, had shot himself in the mouth.

The boat, with its dead, was towed here, offering to the police a graphic solution of a mysterious disappearance which they had vainly striven to fathom. The boat bore no signs of a struggle, and every condition pointed to mutual agreement to die. The weapon used was a 38 calibre revolver, and three cartridges were empty.

Evidence that the suicide pact was not made when the couple departed from this city was seen in the woodland souveniers which the couple had gathered during the day, among them being a bagful of balsam tips, used in filling pillows. The couple were popular among their social set, and no restrictions had been placed on their companionship. Both were graduates from high school this year. Perry was captain of the football and baseball teams of the school.

MAWSON PARTY FACED STARVATION WHEN RELIEF CAME

Christchurch, N. Z., Aug. 27—Relief arrived just in the nick of time to save the lives of Dr. Douglas Mawson, the Australian Antarctic explorer and his five companions, who were left in March last on Macquarie Island, in the Antarctic Ocean, when the remaining twenty-four members of Dr. Mawson's expedition returned to Tasmania on board the Aurora from their south polar trip.

The six men were believed to have ample provisions to last them until the Antarctic spring, but the commander of the government steamer recently sent to their relief, reports that the explorers had exhausted all their supplies and that the men had been living for some time on the hearts and tongues of sea elephants. All of them were obviously in a very weak condition when the relief ship reached them.

Dr. Mawson's expedition was unfortunate in losing, by death, two of its members owing to accidents on the ice Lieut. Ninnis, an English army officer, and Dr. Favier Mertz, a Swiss scientist.

The original expedition left Hobart, Tasmania on December 2, 1911, its principal object being the exploration and survey of the Antarctic coast line.

When the Aurora went to fetch the explorers back early this year, the vessel was forced to leave before taking on Dr. Mawson and five of his companions, forming one of the parties, as she was in danger of being crushed by the ice. as they were said to be well equipped no fear was felt for their safety and the news brought by the commander of the relief ship today came as a surprise to all circles.