

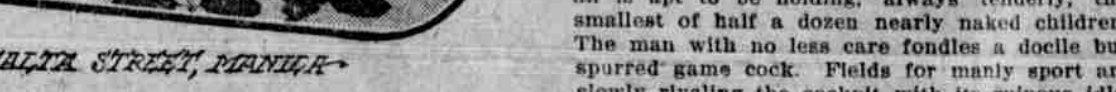
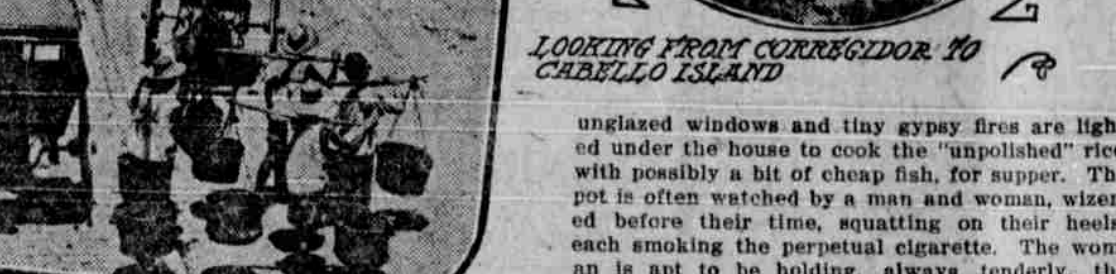
MANILA, SHOW CITY OF THE ORIENT

HERE can be no doubt that Manila is at least for Americans about the most interesting place in the world. The old and the new, the obsolete and the advanced, the historic and history in the making can nowhere be found in more contrast. The massive and picturesque walls of the old Spanish city are fortunately intact, though a dozen years ago many Filipinos would gladly have seen them banished with the Spanish flag. The unwholesome mediaeval moat, however, has been filled up and turned into the first Philippine public playground. Vast swampy malarial tracts have been reclaimed and made into parks beautiful with tropical foliage and flowers and every evening enlivened by the music of good Filipino bands.

Solid waterfronts and valuable building sites have also been created. Fine bridges and fine roads have come into existence as by magic and clean streets put to shame some of the boasted cities of the Occident. While the climate is a continual summer, the healthiness of Manila is now proverbial. It is called the healthiest city in the Orient, and has been made so by unremitting care, such as sending inspectors twice a week to look after conditions, and even in many private houses to disinfect drains. In parts of the city still unsewered refuse is carried away in tight receptacles and burned, receptacles and all. The utilizing of such refuse for fertilizers is impracticable as the dreaded amoeba which lurks in the soil is stimulated into activity by impurities.

The "walled city" keeps its mediaeval character, though such of its denizens as cholera, smallpox, leprosy, plague and fever have been routed. One delights in the picturesque streets with their low, wide spreading buildings, shut in courtyards and blind entrances, irregular arches and gables, balconies and small barred windows, crooked outside stairs and useless turrets. A modern air is given to some of the palatial residences by enclosed gardens, but there are few, gardens seeming to have been much less prized by the Latins than they are by recent comers. In other parts of the town most livable homes of all grades have multiplied apace, open all around to air, each with its palm-shaded garden and its broad verandas draped with flowering vines and hanging ferns and orchids.

In the business streets pretentious shops are close neighbors to Chinese or Jap-



ESCALITA STREET, MANILA

the past eight years, challenges the attention, study, admiration and imitation of all lands. And in connection with it should be studied the self-governing penal agricultural settlement on the island of Palawan, which has already proved a notable success.

The army and constabulary quarters are models of their kind. The building of the Young Men's Christian association in Manila and the one at Fort McKinley, donated by Helen Gould, are perfect in their equipment. There are clubs aplenty. The stranger asks, What is this or that fine structure? The answer may be, such or such a municipal building. Yonder is one for medical research. That is the headquarters for public works. There is the plant for the public water supply, and there is the ice plant.

The Ayuntamiento, the old Spanish capitol building, is now used for the Philippine assembly and for the government offices. Its commodious hall is the center of interest, as it is there that the laws are made for the islands and their finances regulated. Eighty Filipinos form the assembly, which may be described as corresponding to our lower house. The "commissariat," which is at once senate and cabinet, consists of four men from the islands and five from the states, including the governor-general and the vice-governor. Several of these men are heads of departments. All bills passed in the assembly must be ratified by the commissariat in order to become laws. The upper chamber has the power of veto. But this function is usually exercised in the less drastic form of laying on the table questionable measures—and leaving them there.

It goes without saying that as Americans have charge of things there are schools galore. In these, throughout the islands, 600,000 pupils are gathered. Now all schools, including the parochial, the Jesuit and those of other religious orders, are under government supervision as regards the standard of scholarship. The schools are all embracing, from the university to the kindergarten, including state, church, mission, boarding, charity, industrial, trade and normal; even schools for the blind and the deaf and dumb and, by no means least, for the training of nurses.

Manila depends much for its interest and fascination upon the native nipa dwellings seen on every hand. They are scattered, keeping up the ever present note of contrast, among the modern houses, or huddled, almost touching each other, on the poorest lands or lined along miles of road in suburban barrios. Nipa is a coarse dwarf palm of which the Filipino makes anything, from a string or a basket to the house he lives in. Like all thatched construction the nipa cottage is wonderfully picturesque. As a rule it is raised on posts eight or ten feet above the often damp or marshy ground, and thus affords a shelter for chickens, goats and even pigs and ponies. When these cottages are, as is more and more the case, clean in their surroundings, and have the shade of coconut palms, broad-leaved bananas or plummy bamboos, with the blaze among them of a brilliant fire tree or the bloom of a lovely hibiscus, the effect is of a finished picture. This is heightened at dusk as lights appear inside the

Billbid prison, as it has been evolved during

"HANDS OFF" IS WILSON'S POLICY

Nonintervention and Neutrality Toward Mexico.

TO PROTECT ALL AMERICANS

President's Message Declares Fighting Factionists Are to Be Held to Strict Responsibility for Safety of Foreigners—Americans Urged to Leave.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 28.—President Wilson appeared in person before congress 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 by this government.

The message was distinctly specific in tone and contains little in the way of recommendation for future policy except the single one that this government must urge earnestly that all Americans should leave Mexico at once and that the United States should assist them to get out of Mexico in every way possible.

The president counsels delay before further action is taken, and says: "Impatience would be childish, and would be fraught with every risk of wrong and folly. The door is not closed against the resumption, either upon the initiative of Mexico or upon our own, of the effort to bring order out of the confusion by friendly co-operative action, should fortunate occasions offer, should fortune be favorable."

"So long as the misunderstanding continues we can only await the time of their awakening to a realization of the actual facts. We cannot thrust our good offices upon them. The situation must be given a little more time to work itself out in the new circumstances, and I believe that only a little while will be necessary. The circumstances are new. The rejection of our friendship makes them new and will inevitably bring its own alterations in the whole aspect of affairs. The actual situation of the authorities at Mexico City will presently be revealed."

Powers Gives U. S. Moral Support.

President Wilson's message is unexpectedly brief and closes with the statement that several of the great governments of the world have given the United States their generous moral support in urging on the provisional authorities at Mexico City the acceptance of our proffered good offices in the spirit in which they were made. The president relates the circumstances leading up to the Lind mission and all the facts in connection with it.

Text of the President's Message.

"Gentlemen of the Congress: It is clearly my duty to lay before you fully and without reservation the facts concerning our present relations with the republic of Mexico. The deplorable posture of affairs in Mexico I need not describe, but I deem it my duty to speak very frankly of what this government has done and should seek to do in fulfillment of its obligation to Mexico herself, as a friend and neighbor, and to American citizens whose lives and vital interests are daily affected by the distressing condition which now obtain beyond our southern border.

U. S. a Friend of Mexico.

"These conditions touch us very nearly. Not merely because they lie at our very doors. That, of course, makes us most vividly and more constantly conscious of them, and every instinct of neighborly interest and sympathy is aroused and quickened by them; but that is only one element in the determination of our duty. We are glad to call ourselves the friends of Mexico, and we shall, I hope, have many an occasion, in happier times, as well as in these days of trouble and confusion, to show that our friendship is genuine and disinterested, capable of sacrifice and very generous manifestation. The peace, prosperity, and contentment of Mexico mean more, much more, to us, than merely an enlarged field for our commerce and enterprise. They mean an enlargement of the field of self-government and the realization of hopes and rights of a nation with whose best aspirations, too long suppressed, and disappointed, we deeply sympathize. We shall yet prove to the Mexican people that we know how to serve them without first thinking how we shall serve ourselves."

World Wants Mexican Peace.

"But we are not the only friends of Mexico. The whole world desires her peace and progress, and the whole world is interested as never before. Mexico lies at last where all the world looks on. Central America is about to be touched by the great routes of the world's trade and intercourse running free from ocean to ocean at the isthmus. The future has much in store for Mexico, as for all the states of Central America, but the best gifts can come to her only if she be ready and free to receive them and to enjoy them honorably. America in particular—America, North and South, and upon both continents—waits upon the development of Mexico; and that development can be sound and lasting only if it be the product of a genuine freedom, a just and ordered government founded upon law. And so can it be peaceful and fruitful of the benefits of peace. Mexico has a great and enviable future before her. If only she

Should Score a Home.

Kitty—Oh, Fan, dear, what do you think! Mr. Profundo, who sings in our choir, wishes me to marry him. What would you advise? Fan (well named)—Take your bass.—Boston Transcript.

Grouchingness Means Failure.

Grouchingness has no place in salesmanship. It's alone the prerogative of the boss. "Always smile," says a drummer who has traveled the highways and byways of nearly every state in the union. "The right kind of a smile will melt the most hardened disposition. If the first brand of good nature doesn't land it, try another. Cultivate the various species of good humor. Keep several varieties on tap, for you'll need them if you succeed as a salesman."

Unique Walking Race.

A walking race of about 75 miles, in which the competitors must touch the door of each of the 17 ancient parish churches in the Isle of Man and return within 24 hours, began at Douglas recently. There were nine entries.—London Mail.

choose and attain the paths of honest constitutional government.

No Peace is in Sight.

"The present circumstances of the republic, I deeply regret to say, do not seem to promise even the foundations of such a peace. We have waited many months, months full of peril and anxiety, for the conditions there to improve, and they have not improved. They have grown worse, rather. The territory in some sort controlled by the provisional authorities at Mexico City has grown smaller, not larger. The prospect of the pacification of the country, even by arms, has seemed to grow more and more remote, and its pacification by the authorities at the capital is evidently impossible by any other means than force. Difficulties more and more entangle those who claim to constitute the legitimate government of the republic. They have not made good their claim in fact. Their successes in the field have proved only temporary. War and disorder, devastation and confusion, seem to threaten to become the settled fortune of the distracted country. As friends we could wait no longer for a solution which every week seems further away. It was our duty at least to volunteer our good offices—the offer to assist, if we might, in effecting some arrangement which would bring relief and peace and set up a uniformly acknowledged political authority there.

Tells of Instructions to Lind.

"Accordingly I took the liberty of sending the Hon. John Lind, formerly governor of Minnesota, as my personal spokesman and representative to the City of Mexico with the following instructions:

"Press very earnestly upon the attention of those who are now exercising authority or wielding influence in Mexico the following consideration and advice:

"The government of the United States does not feel at liberty any longer to stand inactively by while it becomes daily more and more evident that no real progress is being made towards the establishment of a government at the City of Mexico which the country will obey and respect.

"The government of the United States does not stand in the same case with the other great governments of the world in respect to what is happening or what is likely to happen in Mexico. We offer our good offices, not only because of our genuine desire to play the part of a friend, but also because we are expected by the powers of the world to act as Mexico's nearest friend.

Acts in Interest of Mexico.

"We wish to act in these circumstances in the spirit of the most earnest and disinterested friendship. It is our purpose in whatever we do or propose in this perplexing and distressing situation not only to pay the most scrupulous regard to the sovereignty and independence of Mexico—that we take as a matter of course, to which we are bound by every obligation of right and honor—but also to give every possible evidence that we act in the interest of Mexico alone, and not in the interest of any person or body of persons who may have personal or property claims in Mexico which they may feel that they have the right to press. We are seeking to counsel Mexico for her own good and in the interest of her own peace, and not for any other purpose whatever.

"The government of the United States would be itself discredited if it had any selfish or ulterior purpose in transactions where the peace, happiness and prosperity of a whole people are involved. It is acting as its friendship for Mexico, not as any selfish interest, dictates.

All America Cries for Settlement.

"The political situation in Mexico is incompatible with the fulfillment of international obligations on the part of Mexico, with the civilized development of Mexico herself, and with the maintenance of tolerable political and economic conditions in Central America. It is no common occasion, therefore, that the United States offers her counsel and assistance. All America cries out for a settlement.

A satisfactory settlement seems to us to be conditioned on: (a) An immediate cessation of fighting throughout Mexico, a definite armistice, solemnly entered into and scrupulously observed;

(b)—Security given for an early and free election in which all will agree to take part.

Huerta Must Not Be Candidate.

"(c)—The consent of General Huerta to bind himself not to be a candidate for election as president of the republic at this election; and

(d)—The agreement of all parties to abide by the results of the election and co-operation in the most loyal way in organizing and supporting the new administration.

"The government of the United States will be glad to play any part in this settlement or in its carrying out which is honorable and consistent with international right. It pledges itself to recognize and in any way proper to assist the administration chosen and set up in Mexico in the way and on the conditions suggested.

Taking all the existing conditions into consideration the government of the United States can conceive of no reasons sufficient to justify those who are now attempting to shape the policy or exercising the authority of Mexico in declining the offices of friendship thus offered. Can Mexico give the civilized world a satisfactory reason for rejecting our good offices?

Lind Showed Great Tact.

Mr. Lind executed his delicate and difficult mission with singular tact, firmness, and made clear to the authorities of the city of Mexico, not only the purpose of his visit, but also the spirit in which it had been undertaken. But the proposals he submitted were rejected, in a note, the full text of which I take the liberty of laying before you.

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"I am led to believe that they were rejected partly because the authorities at Mexico City had been grossly misinformed and misled upon two points. They did not realize the spirit of the American people in this matter, their earnest friendliness and yet sober determination that some just solution be found for the Mexican difficulties; and they did not believe that the present administration spoke, through Mr. Lind, for the American people.

"Meanwhile, what is it our duty to do? Clearly, everything that we do must be rooted in patience and done with calm and disinterested deliberation. Impatience on our part would be childish, and would be fraught with every risk of wrong and folly. We can afford to exercise the self-restraint of a really great nation which realizes its own strength and seems to misuse it. It was our duty to offer our active assistance. It is now our duty to show what true neutrality will do to enable the people of Mexico to set their affairs in order again and wait for a further opportunity to offer our friendly counsels. The door is not closed against the resumption, either upon the initiative of Mexico or upon our own, of the effort to bring order out of the confusion by friendly co-operative action, should fortunate occasion offer.

Urges Americans to Leave.

"We should earnestly urge all Americans to leave Mexico at once, and should assist them to get away in every way possible. Not because we would mean to slacken in the least our efforts to safeguard their lives and their interests, but because it is imperative that they should not take any unnecessary risks if it is physically possible for them to leave the country. We should let everyone who assumes to exercise authority in any part of Mexico know in the most unequivocal way that we 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.

Will Remain Neutral.

"For the rest, I deem it my duty to exercise the authority conferred upon me by the law of March 14, 1912, to see to it that neither side to the struggle now going on in Mexico receive any assistance from this side of the border. I shall follow the best practice of nations in the matter of neutrality by forbidding the exportation of arms or munitions of war of any kind from the United States to any part of the republic of Mexico.

"I am happy to say that several of the great governments of the world have given this government their generous moral support in urging upon the provisional authorities at the city of Mexico the acceptance of our proffered good offices in the spirit in which they were made."

Gambos's Reply to Wilson.

Washington, Aug. 28.—The following is a synopsis of the reply of Senor Gambos to the proposals of the American government conveyed through Hon. John Lind, as transmitted to congress by the president:

In his reply to the American proposals Senor Gambos, the Mexican minister of foreign affairs, urges the following points:

That President Wilson's imputation that no progress is being made toward the restoration of peace in Mexico is not true.

That the fact the Mexican government enjoys the recognition of nearly all the great nations of the world is proof that it is a true and honorable administration.

That the proposal of an armistice is impossible, because nations do not propose armistices with bandits. To grant an armistice would be to recognize the belligerency of the rebels.

That the request that General Huerta should not be a candidate for the presidency is "strange and unwarranted."

That the election of General Huerta was legal.

That the American proposals are "humiliating and absurd."

That Mexico's ambassador should be received in Mexico and that the United States should send a new ambassador to Mexico.

Ocean Travelers Take Notice.

Let passengers demand fewer luxuries and the work of finding deck space to carry boats for all will be simplified. The claim that a vessel carries boats for all does not mean safety unless the boats are allowed working room to launch them. It merely means the mechanical hoisting aboard of the required number of boats. To have a boat for all is one thing, but if they are cramped, and the working space is hampered by Roman baths, etcetera, as it generally is, we are worse off than before. Superfluous luxuries mean confusion. Add darkness to luxury and we have all that is required to turn confusion into chaos.

If wealth talks at sea in fine weather it must not wait when disaster overtakes it. There are limits to what the shipowner and naval architect can do. Running liners is a business that must return a profit, and as void of sentiment as running trains. Ships must pay or cease to run, and if the traveling public gear it demands, then it must pay the piper in the form of higher fares.—Atlantic Monthly.

These Flapping Brims.

"Seems delightful to see a woman's face once more."

"Have you been in the wilds?"

"No; but the girls have been wearing such large hats."

APPLE IS KING OF FRUITS

Other Kinds Rank Low in Comparison, When All Qualities Are Considered.

The most valuable of the tree fruits, without doubt, is the apple. In regard to its varieties, in size, color, composition, keeping qualities and differences in taste, it is the king of fruits, without a rival in the world, the Practical Farmer asserts. No other tree fruit can justify claim comparison with

it. Oranges and pineapples are agreeable for a change, but confined to them, people would tire of them in a week. Peaches, pears, apricots, plums and cherries are excellent in their season, which is short in comparison with apples. Some kinds of apples will keep sound and preserve their good flavor until apples grow again.

For years apple raising has been more profitable than grain raising, even where the orchards were neglected, neither being pruned nor sprayed. The apple raising business has

greatly increased, and some well informed orchardists declare that the business is being overdone, that too many new orchards are being planted, and that soon there will be no profit in growing apples.

The distance to plant trees apart should not be less than thirty-two feet both ways. This gives the roots ample room to forage without trespassing on the domains of the roots of another tree. There is no doubt that the trees will grow faster and produce better by cultivating the or-

chard, especially while the trees are small. If cultivated and cropped it should also be manured, so as not to rob the trees of the sustenance that belongs to them.

Unique Walking Race.

A walking race of about 75 miles, in which the competitors must touch the door of each of the 17 ancient parish churches in the Isle of Man and return within 24 hours, began at Douglas recently. There were nine entries.—London Mail.