MANILA, SHOW CITY OF THE ORIENT

interesting place in the world. The old vanced, 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 unwhole-

some 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 healthlest 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 picturesqueness of the old, narrow, tortuous 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 sir 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-



ance tiendas looking like nothing but big packing boxes open to the sidewalk, the wares kept neatly folded on shelves along the sides, while n front shelf affords repose for the cigarette-smoking proprietor or proprietress when not molested

The city's busy traffic, its air of life and stir suggest little of the "sweet do nothing" of the torpid east. Smart automobiles and auto trucks share right of way with countless one-pony twowheel calesas and carts drawn by the widehorned, small-necked, amphibious caribaos or

Then men of all classes wear white duck, but the gay, flowing costumes of the Filipino women give plenty of color, to say nothing of the pretty frocks from scross the seas.

The water thoroughfares present activities and contrasts not less striking than those of the land. The harbor is often crowded with liners, war vessels, transports, cutters, cruisers, sailing ships, yachts and it, as well as the river and its canals, swarms with long, quaint scows, called cascos, laden with rice or hemp, corn on cocoanuts, bananas, bread fruit, small green, ripe oranges and many other fruits and vegetables. There are fishing craft of a hundred fantastic shapes and bearing sails of umber or carmine dye.

When it comes to buildings, it is hard to credit 1901 or thereabout as the date when American architects and builders first set to work in Manila. It would seem that an Aladdin spell must have helped the work along. In no ill accord with the old Spanish churches, stands the dignifled American cathedral, Bishop Brent's, and other and simpler churches neither encroah upon nor are belittled by churches of the old

The Manila hotel is called the completest and most artistic hotel of the east. It is young, but does not show its age. It will soon celebrate its second birthday.

There are in Manila five excellent hospitals of American make, including the Mary Johnson home and the Tuberculosis hospital in a highlying suburb. Strange to say, there is as yet no insane asylum, a lack, as can easily be understood, that often causes peculiar hardship and

There are homelike pensions under Methodist management for girls and for boys who come as students from the provinces and who would otherwise lead but a makeshift existence. Presbyterians and others carry on helpful church activi-

Bilibid prison, as it has been evolved during

ed under the house to cook the "unpolished" rice, with possibly a bit of cheap fish, for supper. The pot is often watched by a man and woman, wizened before their time, squatting on their heels, each smoking the perpetual cigarette. The woman is apt to be holding, always tenderly, the smallest of half a dozen nearly naked children. The man with no less care fondles a docile but ESCALTA STREET, MANUEL spurred game cock. Fields for manly sport are slowly rivaling the cockpit with its ruinous idle the past eight years, challenges the attention ness and betting. The Filipino women have always shared the passion for gambling with their study, admiration and imitation of all lands. And men, to the hurt of the family and its earnings. in connection with it should be studied the selfgoverning penal agricultural settlement on the Island of Palawan, which has already proved a do it well and find it even more interesting than cock fights or cards or craps.

The army and constabulary quarters are mod-A visitor is lucky who comes upon one of the els of their kind. The building of the Young tidier cottages and espies a youth with scarlet trousers and bare bronze torso tumming a sort of Men's Christion association in Manila and the one at Fort McKinley, donated by Helen Gould, guitar for the benefit of a nut-brown maid at are perfect in their equipment. There are clubs the window above the stilts. She has delicate features and bright eyes and a long and strikingly aplenty. The stranger asks, What is this or that fine structure? The answer may be, such or graceful neck, and a mass of smooth, glossy, jet such a municipal building. Yonder is one for black hair hangs below her waist over her gay medical research. That is the headquarters for balloon-sleeved bodice and folded panuelo, or kerpublic works. There is the plant for the public chief. One waits, half expecting to see a chorus water supply, and there is the ice plant. emerge from the flowery background and break into dance or song. But, alack! such romantic The Ayuntamiento, the old Spanish capitol illusions are rare and fleeting. The reality that building, is now used for the Philippine assembly and for the government offices. Its commodious

stays is homely and hard and sometimes tragic. Manila is beautiful for situation. The bay to the west is as blue as the Mediterranean and the splendor of the sunsets is beyond telling. Sometimes nothing is to be seen but luminous sky and water. Then of a sudden there appear as if just created the scalloped hills of the distant coast beyond the long low peninsula of Cavite, formerly, and still to some extent, used as a naval station. The fortified island of Corregidor, soft and dim on the horizon, stands in reality a veritable armed Titan to guard the narrow entrance of the vast bay. Close beside it the lovely mountain of Maribeles suggests an earthly paradise, but in fact it is the unfriendly abode of the Negritos, a race resembling the pigmies of Africa.

Beyond on other shores and on other islands of the vast Philippine archipelago are other races unclaimed, untamed, unchristian. Among them, most dreaded by foreigners and natives, are the fanatical, trescherous, flerce Mohammedan Moros. .As we look at the work in Manila and through-

out the Philippines during the last ten years we feel that America has made here its finest mark the finest and fairest, it is not too much to say, made by any western people in any eastern colony. But it has not done enough. Nor would it have done enough if the material benefits bestowed were immeasurably greater. Altruism has still its most potent part to play, its most immitigable demands to meet. There is need of more American missionaries, wise, consecrated, tactful. There are such men and women already at work in the provinces-teachers, doctors, instructors in manual industry and in farminguplift workers, who are at the same time evangelists. And there are those who give themselves wholly to preaching and to pastoral work. Of all this service it would be a joy to tell if space allowed. But we owe a far larger ministry to bodies and minds, and above all to souls that consciously or unconsciously are feeling after God if haply they may find him.

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

Unique Walking Race.

"HANDS OFF" IS

Nonintervention and Neutrality Toward Mexico.

TO PROTECT ALL AMERICANS

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

Washington, D. C., Aug. 28.-President Wilson appeared in person be-fore 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 govern-

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. "Impatience on our part would be childish and would be frought 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 occasion offer. "So long as the misunderstanding continues we can only await the time of their awakening to a realization to 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 President's Message. The message follows: "Gentlemen of the Congress: clearly my duty to lay before you very 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 delly affected by the distressing condition selfish interest, dictates. which now obtain beyond our south-

ern border. U. S. a Friend of Mexico. "Those conditions touch us very nearly. Not merely because they lie part of Mexico, with the civilized deat our very doors. That, of course, makes us more vividly and more constantly conscious of them, and every instinct of neighborly interest and America. It is no common occasion, sympathy is aroused and quickened by them; but that is only one element in fers her counsel and assistance. All the determination of our duty. We America cries out for a settlement. are glad to call ourselves the friends of Mexico, and we shall, I hope, have us to be conditioned on: (a) An immany an occasion, in happier times, as well as in these days of trouble and out Mexico, a definite armistice, solconfusion, to show that our friendship emnly entered into and scrupulously is genuine and disinterested, capable observed;
of sacrifice and very generous mani- "(b)—Security given for an early festation. The peace, prosperity, and and free election in which all will 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 date for election as president of the boats for all does not mean safety the realization of hopes and rights of republic at this election; and a nation with whose best aspirations, too long suppressed, and disappointed, to abide by the results of the election we deeply sympathize. We shall yet and co-operation in the most loyal way prove to the Mexican people that we in organizing and supporting the new know how to serve them without first administration. thinking how we shall serve ourselves.

World Wants Mexican Peace. "But we are not the only friends of Mexico. The whole world desires which is honorable and consistent 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 worlds' 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-walts 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 taken. But the proposals he sub- ing such large hats."

oonstitutional 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, menths full of peril and anxiety, for the conditions there to improve and they have not improved. prove, and they have not improved. They have grown worse, rather. The territory in some sort controlled by lation be found for the Mexican the provisional authorities at Mexico city has grown smaller, not larger. The prospect of the pacification of the through Mr. Lind, for the American 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 with calm and disinterested delife more and more entangle those who claim to constitute the legitimate gov-Their successes in the field have proved only temporary. War and disorder, devestation and confusion, seem to threaten to become the settled fortune of the distracted country. As 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 uniform-ally acknowledged political authority

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 at-tention of those who are now exer-cising 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 gov-

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 hap-pening 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 earhest 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 sover-eignty and independence of Mexico that we take as a matter of course to which we are bound by every ob ligation 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

t for any other purp "The government of the United States would be itself discredited it it had any selfish or ulterior purpose in transactions where the peace, happiness and prosperity of a whole peo-

All America Cries for Settlement. The political situation in Mexico is incompatible with the fulfillment of international obligations on the velopment of Mexico herself, and with the maintenance of tolerable political and economic conditions in Central therefore, that the United States of

"A satisfactory settlement seems to mediate cessation of fighting through-

agree to take part.

Huerta Must Not Be Candidate. "(c)-The consent of General Huerta to bind himself not to be a candi-

"(d) The agreement of all parties "The government of the United

States will be glad to play any part in this settlement or in its carrying out with international right. It pledges itself to recognize and in any way proper to assist the administration chaos. chosen and set up in Mexico in the Taking all the existing conditions are now attempting to shape the polico in decling the offices of friendship thus offered. Can Mexico give the civilized world a satisfactory reason for

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 under-

rejecting our good offices?

hoose and attain the paths of honest | mitted were rejected, in a note, the full text of which I take the III

of the American people in this me their earnest friendliness and

"Meanwhile, what is it our di tion. Impatience on our part would be childish, and would be fraught with ernment of the republic. They have every risk and would be traught with not made good their claim in fact. can afford to exercise the self-recan afford to exercise the self-restraint of a really great nation which realizes its own strength and scorns to misuse it. It was our duty to offer our active assistance. It is now our duty to show what true neutrality will friends we could wait no longer for a 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 oo

Urges Americans to Leave.
"We should sarnestly 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 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 ernment at the City of Mexico which hold those responsible for their suf-the country will obey and respect. ferings and losses to a definite reckon-

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 ees to it that neither side to the atruggle now going on in Mex ceive any assistance from this side of the border. I shall follow the best practice of nations in the matter of neutrality by forbidding the exportaany kind from the United States

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

Gamboa's Reply to Wilson. Washington, Aug. 28-The follow ing is a synopsis of the reply of Senor Gamboa to the proposals of the American government conveyed through Iron, John Lind, as transmitted to congress by the president: In his reply to the American proposals Senor Camboa, the Mex

minister of foreign affairs, urges the That President Wilson's imputation that no progress is being made toward the restoration of peace in Mex-

ico is not true. That the fact the Mexican governent enjoys the recognition of nearly all the great nations of the world is proof that it is a true and honorable

That the proposal of an armistice is impossible, because nations do not propose armistices with bandits. To grant an armistice would be to recagnize the beiligerency of the rebals. That the request that General Huerto should not be a candidate for the presidency is "strange and unwarrant-

That the election of General Huerta was legal.

That the American proposals are "humiliating and unsound."

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

bassador 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 vesel carries unless the boats are allowed working room to launch them. It morely means the mechanical hoisting aboard of the regulred 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. Superfluities always mean confusion. Add darkness to luxury and we have all that is required to turn confusion into

If wealth talks at sea in fine weathway and on the conditions suggested. er it must not wall when disaster overtakes it. There are limits to into consideration the government of what the shipowner and naval archithe United States can conceive of no tect can do. Running liners is a reasons sufficient to justify those who | business that must return a profit, and be as void of sentiment as running icy or exercising the authority of Mex- trains. Ships must pay or cease to run, and, if the traveling public must have the luxuries and life-saving gear it demands, then it must pay the piper in the form of higher fares.-Atlantic Monthly.

"Seems delightful to see a woman's

face once more." "Have you been in the wilds?" "No; but the girls have been wear-

It is probable that you will be un-France is, according to Montaigne, able to secure a promiennt part in the drama of life. But you will always be able to avail yourself of the pleasing alternative of criticizing those who do. -Topeka Capital.

Gentleness is far more succe all its enterprises than violes deed, violence generally frustr own purpose, while gentleness by ever falls.—Lecha

APPLE IS KING OF FRUITS it. Oranges and pineapples are agree | greatly increased, and some well in- | chard, especially while the trees are

When All Qualities Are Considered.

position, keeping qualities and differ-

season, which is short in comparison in growing apples. The most valuable of the tree fruits, with apples. Some kinds of apples without doubt, is the apple. In regard will keep sound and preserve their should not be less than thirty-two to its varieties, in size, color, com- good flavor until apples grow again.

and cherries are excellent in their and that soon there will be no profit belongs to them.

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 correspond-

ing to our lower house. The "commission," 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-gov-

ernor. Several of these men are heads of de-

partments. All bills passed in the assembly must

be ratified by the commission in order to be-

come 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.

charge of things there are schools galore. In

these, throughout the islands, 600,000 pupils are

gathered. Now all schools, including the paro-

chial, the Jesuit and those of other religious or-

ders, are under government supervision as re-

gards 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

Manila depends much for its interest and fas-

cination 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 nips 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

case, clean in their surroundings, and have the

shade of cocoanut palms, broad-leaved bananas

or plumy bamboos, with the blaze among them

of a brilliant fire tree or the bloom of a lovely

habiscus, the effect is of a finished picture. This

is heightened at dusk as lights appear inside the

these cottages are, as is more and more the

It goes without saying that as Americans have

The distance to plant trees apart feet both ways. This gives the roots For years apple raising has been ample room to forage without tresences in taste, it is the king of fruits, more profitable than grain raising, passing on the domains of the roots churches in the Isle of Man and rewithout a rival in the world, the Prace even where the orchards were neg- of another tree. There is no doubt turn within 24 hours, began at Dougtical Farmer asserts. No other tree, lected, neither being pruned nor spray-truit can justly claim comparison with ed. The apple raising business has produce better by oultivating the orthat the trees will grow faster and las recently. There were nine en-

able for a change, but, confined to formed orchardists declare that the small. If cultivated and cropped it Other Kinds Rank Low in Comparison, them, people would tire of them in a business is being overdone, that too should also be manured, so as not to week. Peaches, pears, apricots, plums many new orchards are being planted, rob the trees of the sustenance that

A walking race of about 75 miles, in which the competitors must touch the door of each of the 17 ancient parish Grouchiness Means Failure.

Grouchiness has no place in salesmanship. It's alone the prerogative of drummer who has traveled the highstate in the union. "The right kind of a smile will melt the most hardened other. Cultivate the various species ties on tap, for you'll need them if where he was promptly torn you succeed as a salesman."

Suicide Through Fanaticism.

The most ancient case of suicide in the boss. "Always smile," says a that of Jacques Du Chastel, bishop of Solssons. Distressed at the sight ways and byways of nearly every of St. Louis, who with his army was preparing to return to France, leaving religious affairs most imperfectdisposition. If the first brand of ly settled in the Holy Land, this good nature doesn't land it, try and doughty prelate bade his friends farewell and dathed alone, in sight of all, of good humor. Keep several varie- into the ranks of the hostile army.