

Fair, cold tonight; cloudy, warmer tomorrow; light to fresh north to east winds.

The Washington Times.

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The Great Christmas Number.
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WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1903.

PRICE ONE CENT.

POOR CHILDREN SOLD AS SLAVES IN FAR ALASKA

Appalling Conditions Revealed by Principal of Schools.

FROM ALEUTIAN ISLANDS

Little Ones Become Adult Servants in Families of the Wealthy.

Slavery even worse than that which existed within the United States before the great strife of 1861-65 is still carried on beneath the flag of American independence, in our possessions in the Far North.

In Unalaska, Alaska, there are a number of pitiful, forlorn little Eskimo girls held in bondage. They are the slaves of rich families, made to labor as drudges, deprived of association with free children, and forbidden the first vestige of education.

Sold as Slaves.
These children are poor orphans, whose means of support have been taken away and are sold out to families, not for ordinary service like working girls in other parts of the country, but as common slaves. They are permitted to have no playmates nor to enjoy any of the privileges or the delights of childhood.

Their lives are the lives of a drudge. From the slave child they grow into the slave woman, and no matter what the finer feelings of the child may be, she must put them away and pay for her orphanage and her poverty at the cost of her health, and all hope of happiness or relief from her life of drudgery.

Mr. Davis' Letter.
This appalling condition of affairs has been brought to public notice in a letter sent to The Times and another to the Interior Department, by William A. Davis, principal of the United States public schools, in Unalaska, Alaska. Mr. Davis' personal experiences there form the basis of his communication. The letter is as follows:

"While canvassing this village for schools a few days since, I found a number of families holding Aleut children as slaves. Inquiry developed the fact that it has been the custom from time immemorial to make slaves of poor children, especially girls, and that the custom still prevails, not only here, but in other portions of the country.

"A German, whose wife is a Russian creole, has a slave girl nine years old; a Russian creole, whose wife is a native, has a slave girl fourteen years old; a Scotchman, whose wife is a native, has two little slave girls about seven and eight years old; respectively, a Russian priest has a slave girl twelve or thirteen years old, and others whose names I did not learn also hold slaves.

"Nearly all, if not all, of these children were secured in the Atta Islands, the westernmost of the Aleutian chain. They are made to do all the drudgery and dirty work of the families, are not allowed to attend school or associate with free children, are poorly clothed and fed, and are treated generally as slaves.

"The German referred to, when asked by United States Commissioner Gray, of Unalaska, why he did not send the little girl to school, innocently replied: 'Do you suppose I am going to feed and clothe that girl and send her to school? No, sir, I got her to wait on my wife and Sarah (his daughter), and that's what she's going to do.'

"Don't you know that slavery is prohibited in United States territory?" asked Commissioner Gray.

"I don't care," said the German, "I got her for a servant and nothing else. And continuing asked, 'What did you pick me out for? Why didn't you go to some of the others, innocently replied: 'I am much distressed over the condition of these silent, uncomplaining little ones, so helpless, so sad and hungry looking, and I have been thinking that if the facts were known maybe Article XIII of the Amendments to the Constitution of the United States could be made to reach them and save them from lives of shame and degradation.'

Custom an Old One.
Dr. Sheldon Jackson, general agent of education in Alaska, who has visited the country every summer for twenty-five years, was asked about the complaint this morning and replied:

"Committing to perpetual slavery orphans and waifs has been a custom among the Indians and Eskimos of Alaska for hundreds of years, and the custom still exists among those Indians

JAPANESE GLAMOR FOR INSTANT WAR AGAINST RUSSIA

War Party in Czar's Domain Equally Anxious for Conflict.

SITUATION MOST GRAVE

England Urging Caution Upon Her Asiatic Ally—One Chance for Peace.

TOYO, Japan, Dec. 18.—The popular feeling toward Russia today is most heated, and it is thought in many circles that were the matter put to a vote of the people Japan would declare war against Russia at the very next future. In the meantime, however, the government is showing great steadiness under the unusual pressure.

Your correspondent is reliably informed that the cabinet has not yet sent a reply to the Russian communication. It is also learned that the question of framing the reply so as to constitute an ultimatum has been brought up. No conclusion in this matter has as yet been arrived at, and in all probability several days will elapse before the momentous decision is reached.

Blow to Russian Optimism.
ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 18.—The optimism in official circles here that Japan would accept the offers of Russia has been rudely shattered. The character of these proposals has not been made public, but it is reported that Russia is unwilling to place the settlement of the Korean and Manchurian questions on the same footing. Russia, it is said, desires to cover only the former with the treaty, leaving the latter for a future understanding.

Czar Still Wavering.
The war party is urging that Russia's prestige will not permit her to surrender to the demands of any Asiatic power, and say war is certain, and that Russia will completely triumph over her adversary. The Czar, it is stated, is still wavering in his determination whether to grant Japan's proposals or to declare war.

England's Attitude.
LONDON, Dec. 18.—Your correspondent learns that the attitude of the British government toward Japan is one of friendly advice and support. England is not dissuading Japan from engaging in a war with Russia, as has been stated in some quarters, because as an ally England could not ask Japan to surrender any interest which Japan thought was vital to her independence. England is merely urging caution on Japan in order to give Russia a chance to back down.

Only One Chance for Peace.
Members of the diplomatic corps in this city, who are daily informed of what transpires in Tokyo, declare it is impossible to exaggerate the gravity of the situation in the Far East. They say the one chance for peace now between Japan and Russia is for Russia to recede from the position she has taken, principally regarding Korea.

"INDIANA REPUBLICANS FAVOR THE PRESIDENT"

William Dudley Foulke Thinks Only Schemers and Grifters Oppose His Nomination.

"The great mass of the Republicans of Indiana are for Roosevelt in preference to anybody else," declared William Dudley Foulke, of Indianapolis, ex-Civil Service Commissioner, today.

"I don't believe there is one man out of five who would not greatly regret if anybody else were named," he declared in one of the newspapers the other day the name of a "politician of influence" in Indiana was not at heart a Roosevelt State. This man was one whose official aspirations had been turned down by the President.

"There are a few political schemers who cannot manage President Roosevelt, and therefore do not like him; but they are just as few in Indiana as anywhere else in the Mississippi Valley. I have to doubt there is disaffection among the corrupt men whose crimes President Roosevelt has exposed. I don't believe the men under indictment for postal frauds are at all enthusiastic for his re-election. I don't believe Perry, Heath, or Rathbone, or any of those men want him."

DISPATCH FROM PANAMA STIRS NAVY OFFICIALS

Hurried Conferences Among Department Heads Give Rise to Disquieting Rumors Regarding the Situation on the Isthmus—Matter Was Discussed With the President at the Cabinet Meeting.

A dispatch from the Isthmus of Panama received today by the Navy Department, and transmitted by it to the State Department, was evidently of a disturbing nature.

The Panama situation was discussed at the meeting of the Cabinet this morning. The members of the Cabinet declined to discuss it after the meeting.

General Reyes did not communicate this morning with the State Department, he was expected later in the day. Since his arrival he has been most taciturn in his utterances, but he can hardly be supposed to remain quiet under the circumstances detailed in yesterday's dispatches.

For several days it has been apparent that his mission to Washington was futile, and it is possible that he may soon close the legation with the filing of a protest, and leave the city for Bogota, to assume the duties of president of Colombia, and of commander-in-chief of her forces.

On the other hand, the Administration, in accordance with the policy it has pursued up to the present time, presumably will do nothing to disavow the action of the Atlanta landing marines on Colombian soil. To the contrary, the activity in both army and navy and the consultation with the State Department betokens a crisis in the Panama affair.

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FIVE GIRLS LEAPED FROM FIFTH FLOOR TO ESCAPE FLAMES

Four So Badly Hurt That They Will Probably Die.

ELEVATOR MAN'S FATAL HURT

All Could Have Been Saved if They Had Kept Their Wits—Stampeded by Smoke.

DAYTON, Ohio, Dec. 18.—Five girls employed in a dressmaking establishment in the Canby Building jumped from the fifth story today during the excitement caused by a fire in the basement and first floor.

Minnie Troxell, of Miamisburg, leaped from a rear window, diving headlong through a skylight on the roof, three stories below. Both of her arms were broken and her hip fractured. Her face and body were cut into ribbons by the glass. She is dying.

Eliaz Reeder, an elevator man, became excited and lost control of his car, which fell five floors. He is badly injured and may die.

Sisters Jumped Together.
Two girls named Levinson, sisters, living in Riverdale, jumped from the fifth story together, sustaining broken bones and severe bruises that may cause death.

Mrs. Frank Hughes, also of Miamisburg, tried to work her way along a window sill on the fifth floor and lost her hold. She hung by her chin for a short time and then fell to the ground. Her injuries are supposed to be fatal.

Anna Spohr, of this city, was nearly suffocated, but was rescued by the firemen and will live. Elias Saunders, employed in the building, fell several stories and is badly hurt.

Might Have Been Saved.
The girls were stampeded by the smoke that filled the building. Little damage was done to the stores as the fire was confined to the basement. The girls could have been saved easily had they remained in the building.

The firemen did heroic work rescuing the excited women from the windows.

Several girls came down the ladders and one or two fell when half way down. Dr. A. B. Lambert, dentist, standing below, caught three girls as they fell. The mutilated and bleeding body of Minnie Troxell was caught by him when she fell through the skylight.

PRESIDENT REFUSES TO REVOKE SUSPENSION OF WEST POINT CADET

Declines to Weed Request of Senator Penrose.

INVITED TO WILMINGTON

Ship Canal Connecting Delaware River and Chesapeake Bay to Be Discussed at Banquet.

President Roosevelt today refused to revoke the suspension of Cadet Steers, of Philadelphia, who was recently suspended from West Point for a year for infraction of the regulations of the Academy.

Senator Penrose and Representative Olmsted took the matter up with the President and requested the suspension be revoked.

Early this morning Senator Penrose and Representative Olmsted presented to the President a delegation from Philadelphia, consisting of Mayor Weaver and other city officials. A large delegation of Philadelphia citizens, here to appear before the House Rivers and Harbors Committee on behalf of the deepening of the channel of the Delaware, was received by the President at the White House at 2:45 this afternoon.

Pleading for Promotion.
Senator Cullom called on the President to ask the promotion of J. H. Wilson, secretary of the legation at Tokyo. Mr. Wilson desires a transfer to a more important post, and the President will look into the matter.

Senator Ball of Delaware presented to the President today a committee from the Wilmington board of trade. The committee, which was headed by Thomas H. Savery, invited the President to a banquet of the Wilmington board of trade, January 8. A discussion of the subject of constructing a deep water canal between the Delaware River and the Chesapeake Bay will take place.

The project would be presented from the District of Columbia and five States—Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, and Virginia. A movement will be started at that time to procure an \$8,000,000 appropriation from Congress for the purpose. It is argued that the project would be of great distance from Learning Island Navy Yard to Washington, thereby making it much easier for warships to make the journey between the two places if the canal were built.

Unable to Get Away.
President Roosevelt said he would like to attend, but would be unable to leave Washington.

State Secretary Hearne, of the New Jersey Young Men's Christian Association, invited the President to the annual meeting at Trenton, February 12. The President will be unable to go.

Freight Rates Discussed by Railroad Men
About one hundred of the most important railroad men in the Southeast are in session at the Raleigh discussing export and some other rates. Vice President Andrews, of the Southern, is presiding. The meeting is executive, and information is refused. It is said, however, that the railroads are mapping out some scheme of radical action in case the Interstate Commerce Commission should decide to compel the publication of the rates. The railroad men are to be in session tomorrow also.

FIFTEEN BELOW ZERO IN NORTHERN NEW YORK
MALONE, N. Y., Dec. 18.—The coldest snap of the winter occurred in this vicinity during the night. The thermometer here registered 12 below zero at 6 o'clock this morning. At Mountain View it was 15 below, while Duane, farther south, reports 6 below.

ARRESTED ON CHARGE OF SELLING WASH STAMPS
Chief Wikie has received word of the arrest by Secret Service men in New York of Lawrence McSherry, alias Lancaster, charged with dealing in wash stamps. He has been turned over to the Postoffice authorities.

CALLS ON MR. PAYNE FOR COMPLETE REPORT IN POSTOFFICE CASES

Wagner of Pennsylvania Excites a Debate.

RESOLUTION IS ADOPTED

Williams of Mississippi Asks Majority if It Is Afraid of the Issue.

Mr. Wagner of Pennsylvania, chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the Postoffice Department, offered a privileged resolution in the House this morning calling upon the Postmaster General to transmit to the committee the complete papers and reports in the postoffice investigation.

Mr. Overstreet, chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, said the resolution was unnecessary, as all the papers which the resolution calls for were already in the possession of the House. All such papers, he said, had been transmitted except those which, in the opinion of the Department of Justice, concurred in by the Postoffice Department, would interfere with the prosecution of those under indictment.

Authority Usurped.
Mr. Wagner intimated that the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads had usurped the authority and jurisdiction of his (Wagner's) committee, which should have the report.

Mr. Overstreet said to pass the resolution would be to duplicate what the House had already done. The full report, he said, had been published and placed in the hands of all members.

Mr. Williams of Mississippi said what the minority wanted was not that committees should have this knowledge, or the House have it, but the country. He said it had been intimated that the report had been edited at the White House. He sought to offer a substitute calling upon the Postmaster General for all the evidence adduced in the investigation, but was not permitted to do so.

Are You Afraid?
"Are you afraid of that?" asked Mr. Williams. "Are you afraid it will be made a Democratic campaign document?"

Mr. Williams demanded a roll call on the previous question on the resolution, which resulted: Yeas, 17; nays, 167. The resolution was passed by a vote of 169 to 160.

DISTRICT MAY REGULATE PRACTICE OF DENTISTRY

Bill Providing for Special Examination of All Candidates Sent to Congress Today.

A bill proposing an amendment to the act "for the regulation of the practice of dentistry in the District, and for the protection of the people from empiricism in relation thereto" was transmitted to Congress today by the District Commissioners.

The object of the bill is to subject all applicants for registration as dentists, whether graduates or undergraduates, to an examination by the Board of Dental Examiners, by the repeal of the present provision exempting from such examination all persons who hold a diploma from a dental college, regardless of its standing, which requires a three years' course of study. The proposed legislation is designed to put the law on the subject of the practice of dentistry practically in harmony with the statutes of other States and Territories in that regard.

DANIEL DECLARES BUNAU-VARILLA A PROMOTER

Virginia Senator Does Not Want to See Country Embroiled in War.

TREATY NOT DISCUSSED

Mr. Hoar Wants Better Type Used in "Record"—Dis- trict Bills Offered.

The Panama question was again brought before the Senate today in the presentation of a long resolution by Mr. Morgan, which went over for a day under the rules, on the objection of his colleague, Mr. Blackburn of Kentucky.

Later Mr. Daniel of Virginia called for the reading of the Hoar Panama resolution, by title, and then addressed himself to the recent developments in isthmian matters.

The Virginia Senator began by recounting the fact that a treaty had been sent to the Senate. He had not gotten far before he was interrupted by Mr. Cullom of Illinois. Without yielding to his colleague, Mr. Daniel promptly observed:

"There is so much nervousness on the other side of the chamber that the gentlemen are apt to jump before they are spurred."

Mr. Cullom hastened to assure the Virginia Senator that he was not at all excited, but that he thought no discussion of the treaty ought to be had in open session.

"Oh, I know about that," replied Mr. Daniel, as he declared Mr. Cullom ought to await his remarks before objecting to them.

New Minister Ridiculed.
The Virginia Senator then launched into a sharp criticism of the general Panama developments, under this Government's orders, and the part played by M. Bunau-Varilla, the new Panama minister, as "agitator, stump speaker, and canal promoter." He said he did not want to see this country embroiled in war with either Colombia or France.

He commented at length on the speeches of Assistant Secretary Lodge and Minister Bunau-Varilla at the Quill Club banquet in New York and deprecated the excitement their speeches had aroused.

"They seem to have proclaimed," he said, "a wide-open republic, as if some prodigious Tammany were about to take the country and they were shaking their red lights at them."

International interests in Turkey were the subject of a concurrent resolution submitted by Mr. Forney and referred to the Foreign Relations Committee. It provides that the President "be requested to use the good offices of the United States to induce the signatory powers of the Berlin Congress of 1878 to convene, to the end that the provisions of that treaty, which guarantee protection and reforms to the Christian populations of the Ottoman Empire, may be faithfully carried out, because the interest and safety of the citizens of the United States are endangered by the internal transactions of the government of Turkey."

District Matters.
Matters of local interest, introduced by Mr. Gallinger, and referred to the District of Columbia Committee, were as follows:

A bill for the extension of Twenty-fourth Street northeast, from Frankfort Street to Rhode Island Avenue, and from Detroit Street to Bladensburg Road.

A bill to provide for the payment of damages on account of changes of grade, due to the construction of the Union Station.

To make changes in the law relating to tax sales and taxes in the District. To make changes in the local regulations on the practice of dentistry.

A bill for the relief of Elizabeth I. W. Bailey, to pay her \$16,512.20, allowed her late husband by Arbitrator J. J. Johnson on a contract for asphalt paving.

WASHINGTON BIDS FAREWELL TO THE SECOND CAVALRY

Leaves Fort Myer Today on Its Long Trip to the Philippines.

CROWD AT THE STATION

Will Embark on the Kilpatrick at New York and Sail for Manila on Sunday.

Col. W. S. Egerly, regimental commander, eighteen officers and 300 or more cavalrymen, the regimental officers, and officers and men of the second squadron of the Second Cavalry, U. S. A., which has been stationed at Fort Myer, Va., since January 23, 1902, left Washington on board a Baltimore and Ohio train at 8 o'clock this morning to go to New York city.

This afternoon they go aboard the transport Kilpatrick, and there they will await until Sunday morning, by which time the First Squadron, together with Troops I and K of the Third Squadron, from Fort Ethan Allen, will have boarded the ship.

On Sunday morning anchor will be raised and the Second Regiment, complete, without horses, will be off for the Philippine Islands to take the place of the Eleventh Cavalry, which has spent two years in the archipelago. The horses left by the Second Cavalry at Fort Myer will be used by the Fifteenth Cavalry, which will arrive at the Virginia garrison within the next few days.

The horses to be left by the Eleventh Cavalry in the Philippines will be used by the Second Cavalry.

Farewells at Station.
Throughout the time the cavalrymen have been quartered at Fort Myer they have been seen in parades, reviews, celebrations and funerals more often even than the District militia boys, and have thousands of friends and admirers in Washington. A large crowd gathered at the station this morning and gave the "gallant second squadron" boys a rousing send-off, which they will long remember. Contrary to custom, the train was not divided into sections. The 300 men were comfortably accommodated in the ten cars of the special train, and no complaint was heard.

The Second Cavalry was organized in 1855. It first saw active service in the Seminole war and at the close of that fight was stationed along the frontier, where it was engaged in the fight with the outbreak of the Spanish war. There are twelve troops to the regiment, the first being called A and the last M. The twelve were divided into three squadrons, assigned to various posts along the frontier. In 1898 the squadron composed of Troops E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z, and Adjutant, was ordered to Cuba, and performed police duty there for three years.

Record in Cuba.
From there the troops, composed of 350 men and 8 officers, went to Port Tampa, Fla., and landed in Santiago on June 2. The troops participated in the fighting in and around Santiago on July 1, 2, and 3, and acquitted themselves creditably. On August 23 the squadron left Cuba and reached Montauk several days later. While at Montauk, the troopers were ordered to Matanzas, Cuba, and performed police duty there for three years.

On January 17, 1899, Troops E, F, G, H, and I, composed the second squadron of the regiment, and the headquarters officers, were ordered to Fort Myer, and reached that garrison January 22, 1902.

When the troops came up they were commanded as follows: Troop E, by Capt. Lloyd H. Brewster; Troop F, by Lieut. William Moore; Troop G, by Lieut. William Moore; Troop H, by Captain Lieut. William Moore; Troop I, by Captain Lieut. William Moore.

The Senate adopted a resolution calling on the Committee on Printing to report on the use of better type in the "Congressional Record." It was introduced by Mr. Hoar, and is merely to inquire "whether it be not expedient that the Record be printed with better type than that now used."

The resolution led to a debate participated in by Senators Gallinger, Spooner, Bacon and Newlands. The New Hampshire Senator thought any change would only increase the size and number of the bound volumes at each session, but did not object to a mere inquiry by committee. Mr. Spooner agreed with Mr. Hoar that an improvement in printing was needed.

On motion of Mr. McCumber, chairman of the Pensions Committee, the Senate agreed to set apart the half hour after 4 o'clock this afternoon for the consideration of unobjected private pension bills.

The Senate this afternoon passed the bill to permit Columbian University to change its name and to select as members of the board of trustees persons other than members of the Board of Education. The bill was amended to make the proposed new name subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Education.

STATE SENATOR GREEN HELD BY GOVERNMENT

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Dec. 18.—Senator George E. Green was this afternoon held by Commissioner C. S. Hall on each of five indictments found by the Federal grand jury charging him with bribery and conspiracy in connection with postal contracts.

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