

EUROPE FAVORS TRAFFIC

Glad to Dump Immoral Females on U. S.

SECRETARY KNOX TO TAKE A HAND

Will Hold Countries to Agreement on Subject. Believe Treaty Is Openly and Flagrantly Broken.

New York.—A special from Washington says:

Secretary Knox is preparing to make diplomatic representations to certain European governments, protesting against the violations of the international treaty for the suppression of the white slave traffic. The State Department has information that some of the European governments are not only making no effort to break up this infamous traffic, but, on the contrary are tacitly encouraging the shipment of women for immoral purposes to the United States.

The State Department's action will be based upon statements that have been received from Secretary Nagel, covering reports from the Bureau of Immigration. Marcus Brown of New York city is now traveling in Europe as a special immigration agent investigating the white slave traffic. Mr. Braun reports to the department that the treaty binding the nations of Europe to co-operate with the United States government in breaking up this business is being ignored.

The department has information stronger than this, it is to the effect that the officials of certain European countries are actually winking at the operations of the miserable creatures engaged in trafficking in white slaves. There is no hint at graft or official corruption in this connection. It is stated that the governments of Europe are anxious to be rid of this immoral element and are not disposed to interfere with plans that will take the women to other lands.

The treaty, whose violation Secretary Knox is to complain of, was the outcome of a congress called at Berlin in 1902. Delegates from seventeen countries participated, and an arrangement was made for the suppression of the white slave traffic.

A treaty on the subject binding the United States to the terms of the agreement was adopted by our senate in 1905. In June of last year the President issued a proclamation setting forth the terms of the agreement. The other signatory powers are Germany, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, France, Great Britain, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Sweden, Russia, Norway, Swiss Federal Council, Austria-Hungary and Brazil.

Under the terms of this treaty each of the governments bound by it agrees to exercise a supervision for the purpose of finding out, particularly, the stations and ports of embarkation, the conductors of women and girls intended for debauchery.

While the Washington authorities decline to state what nations are disregarding this treaty, it is believed that France and Belgium are the chief offenders. The great majority of white slaves sent to America are recruited from those countries. Paris harbors a horrible lot of men who are engaged in the business of rounding up unfortunates.

The United States immigration authorities turn back a large number of these women every month. During May, for instance, thirty-one females were rejected at the various ports of entry on the charge that they were brought here for immoral purposes. They have been coming, however, in such large numbers that the immigration officials believe that the business of bringing them over is in some instances at least encouraging by the European governments.

SUPERSTITIOUS WOMAN

Suicides Soon After the Fall of Her Picture.

New York.—Clinging with morbid tenacity to an old superstition that her death was sure to occur on the seventh day after her picture had fallen from the wall, Mrs. Tobina Roloff, sixty-seven years old, jumped from the third-story window of her home in the East Side and killed herself. Ever since a week ago, when the woman's picture, loosened in some way from its fastenings, fell with a crash to the parlor floor, she had gone about the house moaning that she had "only seven days more to live." Her son did all he could to calm her, but she clung to the superstition, and refused to believe that the sign would fail.

NINE-YEAR-OLD SLAYER.

Kid Kills Seventeen-Year-Old Girl After Quarrel.

Waco, Tex.—Following a trivial quarrel, George Cohen, nine-years old, secured a target rifle and killed Maggie Farrell, eight ear his senior. The shooting occurred at Edgefield, a suburb of Waco.

SCAFFOLD FALLS.

White Normal Students Pose for Photograph.

While preparing to take a picture of the Summer Normal School student at the Louisiana Industrial Institute, the scaffolding which had been erected collapsed with about three hundred persons on it, and the greater part of it was totally wrecked. Six girls suffered broken legs; several received bad sprains, and two were hurt internally.

WIRE FLASHES

Another insurrection has broken out in Morocco.

The Sigel murder mystery in New York is still unsolved.

The Pope has been annoyed by the presentation of an automobile by Americans.

Fire at Lake George, N. Y., caused \$250,000 damage to the Fort William Henry Hotel.

Sarah Orne Jewett, the authoress, died at her summer home at South Berwick.

Seventeen men were killed and sixteen injured by an explosion in a coal mine at Wberiam, Pa.

A. P. Puryear Confederate veteran and a Rankin County supervisor, died at Jackson, Miss., aged 74 years.

The Godman Reichstag rejected the government's bill for the taxation of inheritances.

The Sultan's troops were victorious in a battle with insurgents in Morocco.

Miss Besse Day, school teacher, and her cousin M. E. Barton were drowned by the capsizing of a boat near Pittsburg, Kans.

The New York police think Leon Ling, the Chinese murderer of Miss Eleie Sigel, may be hiding in New Orleans.

William Carroker, a negro, accused of the murder of William Leonard, was taken from jail at Talbotton, Ga., and lynched.

The old school board of Berik Parish urged that early action be taken by the courts on the injunction against the new board.

Fire at Rayne La., destroyed the mercantile building and stock of David Levy. Loss \$70,000; insurance, \$40,000.

Oscar Lewinson, the husband of Edna May, the former actress, is reported to have been killed in an automobile accident in Europe.

Three arrests were made in connection with the murder of Tony Macinea, an Italian storekeeper at Berwick.

Robert E. Eastman who murdered Mrs. Woodill near St. Michaels, Md., committed suicide in order to avoid capture.

Albert Reese, a negro who chopped off an arm of Miss Mary Tamm, was taken from jail at Cuthbert Ga., and lynched.

Justice Dowling, in New York, granted Mrs. Howard Gould a separation from her husband and alimony of \$36,000 a year.

A man named Shelber, of Jesse, Ky., attempted suicide at New Iberia, La., after being arrested on a charge of petty larceny.

The Grand Jury at Covington reported that it was unable to place any criminal liability in connection with the Mandeville disaster.

Five American and four English tourists and two Irish boatmen were drowned during a storm on Lake Killarney, Ireland.

Myron H. Phelps, a New York lawyer, who, it is alleged, has been preaching sedition in India was ordered out of a London hotel.

Mrs. Katherine Clemmons Gould took the stand in New York as a witness in rebuttal in the trial of her suit for a separation from Howard J. Gould.

P. J. Gentry an actor, after serving fourteen years in the Pennsylvania Penitentiary for the murder of Madge Yorke, an actress has been pardoned.

The branch of the Wagoner Bank and Trust Company, at Fort Worth, Tex., was held up by a lone highwayman. The robber escaped with \$8,100 in currency.

Louis Mayer, Alex Bryan and C. O. Welch were convicted at Baton Rouge of selling liquor to minors. Sentences were suspended because of extenuating circumstances.

Sanford Robinson personal counsel to F. Augustus Heinze, was convicted in the United States Circuit Court in New York of impeding in advising a grand jury witness to evade the service of a subpoena.

The grand jury at Sumner, Miss., indicted the Board of Supervisors for the Second District of Tallahatchie County, the F. B. Hull Construction Company and F. B. Hull individually, charging conspiracy to defraud the county in the contracts for rebuilding the Courthouse.

The two lawyers engaged by the citizens of Sumner, Miss., to prosecute Town Marshal Zack Denton, indicted for manslaughter in connection with the death of James Crowley, withdrew from the case because District Attorney Harris would not co-operate with them.

That he had mathematically proved a discovery that the moon was a planet captured by the earth from space and not a detached portion of our globe, was the announcement made by Prof. T. J. J. See, astronomer in charge of the naval observatory at Mare Island, in a resort to the Astronomical Society of the Pacific.

Rev. Father Buckley was drowned while surf bathing at St. Augustine Fla.

NEWS NOTES FROM WASHINGTON

Happenings of the Week Briefly Told—The Latest News From the Capital

The federal government is preparing to investigate the sugar trust.

Senator Beveridge's speech has had the effect of stirring the senate to action on tobacco legislation.

President Taft's corporation tax scheme was introduced in the senate by Senator Aldrich.

The opposition to Taft's corporation tax scheme is increasing in the senate.

Congress passed a special act making the rivers and harbors appropriation available.

The indications are that President Taft's corporation tax law will be passed at the present session of congress.

Republican members of the senate finance committee say that the corporation tax will be passed at this session of congress.

Stuart McNamara has resigned as assistant district attorney to devote his whole time to the prosecution of the Panama Canal cases.

The United States government has warned Nicaragua that American interests at Blue fields must be protected.

Rear Admiral Mordcaai T. Endicott, U. S. N., retired, who has been performing active duty, was detached from service.

To encourage American shipping Senator Ekins introduced an amendment to the tariff bill which would allow to American vessels a reduction of 5 per centum in tariff duties.

The hot weather apparently has had no effect on congress. Senators have provided themselves with electric fans and lemonade and are prepared to talk all summer.

The government suit against the New York, New Haven and Hartford, the Boston and Maine and other railroads for violating the anti-trust law has been dismissed.

Amendments increasing the duty on shoes from 15 to 20 per cent ad valorem and on sole leather from 5 to 10 per cent, the lower figures representing the house rate, were adopted by the senate. The duty on colloid also was increased.

In the senate the finance committee's amendment to take hides from the free list and place a duty of 15 per cent ad valorem on them was under discussion all day. Senators Warren, of Wyoming, and Carter, of Montana, spoke in favor of the amendment, while Senator Page, of Vermont, opposed it.

An emergency appropriation of \$10,000,000 for the taking of the next census was authorized by the house of representatives. The bill met with much opposition, although it was explained that unless the money was forthcoming the census bureau would be compelled to suspend business.

The question of the eight-hour law was submitted to President Taft in the form of a request by Thomas Dolan, president of the Steam Shovelers' Union, that the president obtain from the attorney general an opinion as to whether the law prohibiting payment for overtime is not being violated on the Panama canal.

Much voting and little talking characterized the work in the senate. The lumber schedule was disposed of, and the duty on pineapples was increased, the finance committee suffering a defeat in the latter case. An attempt to reduce the finance committee's rate of \$1.50 per thousand on sawed lumber to \$1. the house rate, was lost.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson denies the report that he will resign.

A duty of 15 per cent ad valorem on hides was agreed to by the senate by a vote of 46 to 30. This is the present duty, being applicable, however, only to hides weighing more than twenty-five pounds. Senators McCumber, Gamble, Heyburn and Taylor spoke in favor of duty on hides, while Senators Burton and Foster advocated free hides.

The entire wood tariff schedule making reductions of about 25 per cent from the present rates was agreed to by the senate. A new amendment to the coal schedule, offered by Mr. Aldrich, reducing the duty on bituminous coal from 67 to 60 cents a ton, and eliminating the reciprocity clause from the house bill, was adopted by the senate. The two senators from Florida, a pineapple producing state, in upholding the amendment to increase the duty on pineapples from \$7 to \$8 per thousand, were opposed by the two senators from Maryland, in which state there are a number of large pineapple canning factories.

Three mighty speeches by Senators Beveridge, Bailey and Newlands were delivered in the senate. Mr. Beveridge attacked the "tobacco trust." Mr. Bailey talked about free raw material, his object being to justify his vote against free iron ore, lumber and hides, and Mr. Newlands spoke on the income tax question, agreeing on the whole with President Taft's corporation tax idea, but suggesting that a tax on corporations alone might violate the constitutional requirements of uniformity.

THE NAVY'S DUMMY DRILL GUN

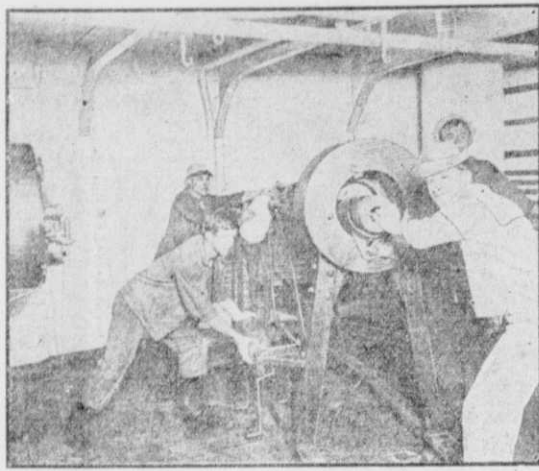
By Walter L. Beasley.

The recent brilliant and surprising scores made by the ships at target practice at Magdalena Bay shows a marked advance over previous years, and demonstrates that the men behind the guns have been trained up to the highest point of efficiency in the various operations connected with firing the batteries, such as quick handling of shells, ammunition, pointing and sighting, and other matters entering into the performance of successful naval gunnery. As recently announced by the Navy Department,

costing the Government \$375 to manufacture.

Before reaching the target ground, the gun crews are kept at systematic and continuous drills with the dummy loading machine, consequently the men have acquired the top-notch in speed, coupled with a mathematical precision in the handling of the projectiles, powder charges, etc. When the vessel reaches the range, and as at the speed assigned, a very short time interval is allowed for the run. It is important to begin firing at once with the rapidity consistent with "getting on" the target. The size of the target varies according to calibre and practice, but the target screens

The 7-Inch Dummy Drill Gun of the Battleship New Hampshire.



Our high-speed target records are due to practice with the dummy.

the battleship Maryland of the Pacific Squadron carries off the honors, winning the trophy by the fine score of 76,470; the cruiser trophy goes to the Albany, having a score of 76,924, while the gunboat trophy was won by the Wilmington, whose record was 67,448.

As the successful achievements of these creditable and record-breaking performances are due almost entirely to a particular method of training, it will be of timely interest to picture and describe the dummy drill gun. By the use of this device the men become experts in lifting and loading the heavy shells, and develop into human automatic machines, handling the weighty projectiles and shooting them into the breech with great rapidity and skill. The main object of the "dummy loader" is to give the shell men an opportunity to acquire speed and proficiency in the handling of the shells without wearing out the breechlocks of the guns. Of late much attention is being paid by all the ships in the navy to these drills, for in actual service much depends upon the promptness and accuracy of the shell man. Should he "muff" a shell at the critical moment, or let it roll away from him, should he drop it—in short, should he fail to send it home safe and true when the breechlock of the big gun is swung open for him—the consequences might be serious.

The "dummy loader" is the latest invention of the Ordnance Department, and is a facsimile of the breech and powder chamber of a big gun up to the point where the rifling begins. Loading it requires the identical motions that are employed in the loading and firing of the real weapon. One man opens and closes the breech; the shell man grasps the projectile and quickly rams it inside, followed by the dummy charge of powder in a bag; the shell comes down the return chute on the left side of the apparatus; the "take-off" man catches the shell as it falls out at the end, and shoves it again to the loader at the front. The dummy powder charge is handled in the same way, and the whole makes a continuous operation for the loader. By the time he has put in the last shell and the breech is closed and locked, it is ready to be swung open again by the plug man, and an additional shell shoved in. A marked economic improvement in the saving of the life of guns is thus obtained. The breechlock of these costly weapons would soon be worn by the constant slamming and the denting of quickly-thrown shells.

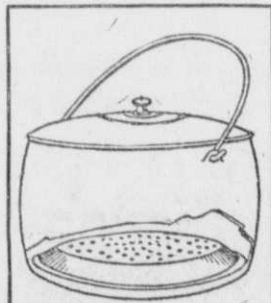
The new device is manufactured entirely in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, N. Y., in the ordnance machine shop. It is made mostly of steel; although there are a few parts of brass and cast iron, the supporting framework and return chute are entirely of steel. The one shown in the accompanying illustration is the latest seven-inch model, and is on board the battleship New Hampshire. It is seven feet four inches long, four feet four inches high, and weighs about 1800 pounds.

Cancer in Belgium.

Consul H. Albert Johnson, at Liege, reports that the new organizations for combating cancer in Belgium held a meeting at Brussels recently and outlined a comprehensive plan for its future activity. The association will affiliate with the international association for the systematic study of cancerous diseases. One of its first tasks will be to acquire and systematize all knowledge of the disease. It will endeavor to give to the medical profession the results of its research, in order that the disease may be combated with better results. It was also proposed to establish one or more institutions in Belgium to be devoted especially to the study of cancerous diseases.—Consular Report.

Fire Will Not Scorch.

The most careful of cooks with the many different viands in the course of preparation under her eyes will slip up occasionally and relax her vigilance for a second, when some one of the articles on the stove is touched by the finger of fire. Scorching food is one of the most inexcusable

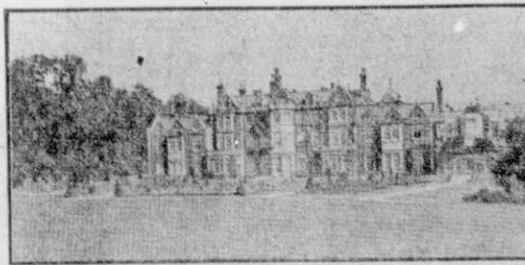


offenses of the cook. A simple piece of apparatus to prevent this mishap has been devised. It consists of a metal affair resembling an inverted pie plate, generously perforated with small holes. This rests on the bottom of the kettle and effectually prevents the contents from coming into contact with the overheated bottom.

Geisha Dances For America.

A contract, it is reported, has been concluded between an American company and a geisha association at Kobe for the run of a geisha dance in America. The troupe, consisting of twenty geishas, will perform for four weeks.—Shanghai Times.

KING EDWARD'S PRIVATE RESIDENCE.



SANDRINGHAM HOUSE, NORFOLKSHIRE.

The purchase of this estate by the King, when Prince of Wales, was attended by a disgraceful piece of jobbery which absorbed most of the accumulation of revenue from his duchy of Cornwall.

Feminine Artificialities

They End with the Shoe, But Begin with the Hat

By M. M. Breslow



THE humanitarian spirit of the shoe manufacturers in marking the feminine shoe two or three sizes lower than it actually is may be apparent, but how about the other industries which help woman to be that which she is not? While her artificiality as to appearance ends with the shoe, it begins with the hat. Here is a condensed catalogue of twenty-three items—symbolic number—in which woman can deceive her looks:

1. Hair dyed.
2. Hair curled.
3. Hair rolled over a cushion of false hair known as the rat.
4. On top of which is worn a hat with the carcass of a bird or two.
5. Wrinkles of forehead concealed by cosmetics.
6. Eyebrows blacker than natural color.
7. Opening of the eyes lengthened by means of sulphide of antimony.
8. Eyelashes darkened.
9. Lips reddened.
10. Artificial teeth made of gold.
11. Cheeks more pink than is natural.
12. Other parts of the face more white than is natural.
13. Dimples artificially created by a dermatologist.
14. Neck elongated and propped up by a high collar with wires.
15. Tips of ears tinted.
16. Finger nails more rose-colored than is natural.
17. Shoulders marbled with benzoin.
18. Bust fuller than is natural.
19. Waist more slender than is natural.
20. Abdomen reduced artificially.
21. Hips made broader or narrower than is natural, as fashion dictates.
22. Feet smaller than is natural.
23. The body scented.

This list can be increased ad infinitum by preachers, moralists, misogynists, and what not, when considering other factors of deception besides those of mere appearance. Here is the hint: The woman who falsifies her face is likely to falsify her smile.

Why There Are Few Happy Millionaires

By John Burroughs, the Naturalist

DO not believe in the doctrine attributed to John D. Rockefeller that if you want to make your wife happy all you have to do is to give her plenty of money. I do not believe that possession of money and happiness are synonymous. If Mr. Rockefeller has been quoted correctly, he is making a declaration that I believe American women and women all over the world will resent. They want love first of all, if they are provided with the right instincts.

I sat behind Jay Gould in school, and once he wrote a composition on a slate for me when I needed ideas. That day he needed 70 cents, and I gave the sum to him for two old school books: I saw him later in life when he was worth \$70,000,000, but I do not think he was happy. That money was blinding in his eyes, and I am sure it reached his brain and consumed his life, sending him to an untimely grave.

The great problem of today is the making of money. It is unquestionably the occupation that engages the minds of the vast majority of people. But from what I have seen of life and those leading it, when one has obtained a competency money is superfluous, just like an excess of what is needed to round out the figure and give it a handsome appearance. Piling up wealth then becomes like piling on flesh, and greatly hinders the enjoyment of the best things of this life.

I know millionaires, and know very few happy ones. True, Mr. Carnegie seems to be an exception because he is different from many other rich men. He is trying to get rid of his money, and he takes a keen delight in doing good with it.

But even when one disposes of wealth, if there is the consciousness that in acquiring it the weaker creatures have been overcome and saddened, I think there must be a tinge of regret in helping others with this very fruit that has been obtained at such cost.

Money, of course, is necessary to provide the comforts of existence, but cultured people—I say cultured people, mind you—can doubtless be contented with books when they cannot buy automobiles.

Revolution in New York's Growth Within Ten Years

By William G. McAdoo, President of the Hudson River Tunnel Company

THE growth of New York is so extraordinary and the character of its development so remarkable that it is impossible to see accurately even two years into the future.

Without attempting to predict how great will be the change or how far-reaching its effect, I will say that within ten years the revolution in existing methods of transportation will be so great that it will be hard for people to realize that the present inadequate systems ever prevailed.

Within five years I think it will be possible for one to travel to not only every section of New York city itself, but to go to New Jersey and the West and to Long Island without stepping foot on the surface of a single New York street.

Computing the time now lost each year by the people of New York in moving to and fro on each trip they make, whether it be in New York city or back and forth across one of the rivers, at five minutes, the saving under conditions as they are soon to be will be nine hundred and fifty-one years in each year, or nearly ten centuries.

Tunnel facilities will in time establish on the New Jersey side of the river a city the size of the present Greater New York. In fact, I firmly believe that the growth of the entire metropolitan district will, under the encouragement of the improved transit facilities, exceed the most extravagant prophecies.

Building on Sand

By Frank W. Skinner

IN New York nearly all the tall office buildings have their foundations on the quicksand, in it, or under it, and as a rule they are more difficult, dangerous and costly to build than anywhere else in the world. It is required to provide absolutely safe separate supports for from fifty to a hundred columns, fifteen or twenty feet apart, each carrying loads of from 100 to 2000 tons. Thirty feet below the surface the sand is found compressed to a hard, dense mass which, undisturbed, will carry safely a load of 6000 or 8000 pounds per square foot. When, therefore, the building is not too heavy, and there is no expectation of deeper foundations being built alongside, the new foundations are often laid on the surface of the sand, which has from one-half to the whole of its area covered with them.—The Century.