

Houghton Department

M. C. M. CLUBS ON THE IRON RANGE

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION
FORMED AT ENTHUSIASTIC
MEETING AT ISHPEM-
ING THURSDAY.

At an enthusiastic meeting of former students of the Michigan College of Mines, held at Ishpeming Thursday, a permanent organization to be known as the Iron Country M. C. M. club was formed, with Harry T. Huist, president and C. H. Baxter, secretary and treasurer. It was decided to organize local clubs on the three iron ranges in the peninsula, the Marquette, Menominee and Gribble. Permanent organizations for the Marquette and Menominee ranges were perfected, but as no representatives from the Gribble range were present, an organization on this range was deferred for the time being.

First Meeting on Menominee Range.
Harry T. Huist was elected president of the Marquette range club and John H. Pratt of Gribble was honored with the office of secretary and treasurer. For the Menominee range, C. H. Baxter of Loretto was elected president and A. E. Helberg of Norway secretary and treasurer. It was decided that it would be advisable to have each of the range clubs meet at least three times a year, and the three clubs to get together as a whole at least once a year. It was voted to hold the first annual meeting on the Menominee range some time in August, the date to be determined by the Menominee club. Although the date of the first meeting of the Marquette range club has not yet been decided upon, it is probable that President Huist will call a meeting at Ishpeming within the next two weeks.

Social Purpose First.
Mr. Huist stated that the Iron Country M. C. M. club has been started as an experiment, under details of its organization and administration to be worked out as it progresses. The plan at first is to make the local organizations social clubs. Later it is not improbable that papers may be read and the organizations take on more or less of an educational aspect.

There are in the neighborhood of sixty former students of the college, graduates and otherwise on the three iron ranges.

Those who attended the meetings at Ishpeming were V. S. Hillier of Ishpeming, W. P. H. Hansen of Menominee, A. B. Karkke of Palmer, E. J. Pearce of Saganaw, P. B. McDonald of Negaunee, John H. Pratt of Gribble, S. A. Mahon of Loretto, C. A. Helberg of Norway, W. B. Parthen of Negaunee, E. W. Jones of Republic, C. H. Baxter of Loretto, C. A. Harshen, Harry T. Huist, H. W. Johnson, A. L. Johnson and E. B. Francis of Ishpeming.

With the formation of the Iron Country M. C. M. club there are now five such alumni associations, in the copper country, on the Menominee range, the iron ranges of Michigan and in Arizona and Chicago.

UKSILA IS CHAMPION.

Defeats Wesley Munn in Half Mile Skating Race at Amphidrome.

By winning the half mile skating race at the Amphidrome on Saturday afternoon and defeating Wesley Munn of Dollar Bay, Gabriel Uksila of Calumet won the championship of the copper country for boys under sixteen years of age. Uksila's time was 1:39.4. Uksila has been challenged by Ernest O'Neill of Hancock and they will meet next Saturday afternoon.

A permanent trophy for races in this class has been ordered by Manager McNamara, and Uksila's name will be engraved upon it. He must be prepared to defend his possession against all comers, and the names of successful challengers will be similarly inscribed on the cup. The races are held under the auspices of the Portage Lake Athletic club.

NOT SALTS, OIL OR PILLS BUT CASCARETS

No odds how sick your stomach; how hard your head aches or how Bilious—Cascarets make you feel great.

You men and women who somehow can't get feeling right—who have an almost daily headache, coated tongue, foul taste and foul breath, dizziness, can't sleep, are bilious, nervous and upset, bothered with a sick, gassy, disordered stomach, or have backache and feel all worn out.

Are you keeping clean inside with Cascarets, or merely forcing a passage every few days with salts, cathartic pills or castor oil? This is important.

Cascarets work while you sleep; cleanse and regulate the stomach, remove the sour, indigestible and fermenting food and foul gases; take the excess bile from the liver and carry out of the system all the decomposed waste matter and poison in the intestines and bowels.

A Cascaret tonight will straighten you out by morning—a 10-cent box from any drug store will keep your entire family feeling good for months. Don't forget this children. They love Cascarets because they taste good—do good—never gripe or sicken.

MEETING THIS EVENING FOR MEN AND RELIGION

LOCAL COMMITTEE TO MEET TO NIGHT AT TRINITY CHURCH.

Preliminaries of Campaign in Houghton to be Considered.

A meeting will be held this evening at the Trinity church hall of the members of the committees of five chosen by each of the local churches to act as a general committee for the advancement of the local Men and Religion Forward Movement. These committees will outline preliminary plans of action to be followed in Houghton, and similar action will be taken at other places throughout the county. The committees that have been appointed by the several churches interested in the local movement are as follows:

Presbyterian Church.
Bible study—Charles H. Moss.
Social service—Angus M. MacDonald.

Bible study—William Anderson.
Evangelization—John T. McNamara.
Missions—Walter S. McVicar.

Trinity Church.
Bible study—John W. Black.
Social service—Dr. A. P. Whittemore.

Bible study—F. L. Hatchelder.
Evangelization—C. V. Seebert.
Missions—John G. Stone.

Discussions in the interests of the movement will be held in Hancock on March 5; Houghton, March 6; Lake Linden-Hubbell, March 7; Calumet, March 8. Each banquet will be followed by a mass meeting on the following Sunday in each community, with special programs on that day referring to the Men and Religion Movement. On March 10, institutes will be held in each community, with an institute, conducted by an expert, for each of the five phases of the work, conducted, social service, Bible study, evangelization and missions.

THIRD REGIMENT BAND MAY LEAVE MENOMINEE; SAGINAW MAKES OFFER.

The upper peninsula apparently stands a good chance to lose Amdein's Third Regiment band, which has been located at Menominee for several years. A movement is on foot at Saginaw, to induce Arthur Amdein, leader of the band, and several of the foremost musicians to desert Menominee and locate at Saginaw, where attractive inducements are being offered to them. Concerning the move, the Saginaw Courier Herald says in part:

"Capt. W. H. Martin, of Saginaw, the new member of the military band, is adding to the record which won for him a place on the governing body of the militia. For the past few weeks he has been working on the problem of transferring the Third Infantry band from Menominee to Saginaw, and from present indications will succeed in so doing. The city of Saginaw is widely enthusiastic over the plan, and is giving Capt. Martin united support."

"Ever since the Third regiment band has been located at Menominee, and that has been several years, the Third has had the best band at camp. The other organizations even conceded that—sometimes. Amdein always had a full complement of musicians who not only were properly drilled from a military standpoint, but could give a bang up concert."

Menominee has been so very proud of its band, and with reason. The city has subsidized the organization in the past, paying \$700 yearly for a number of concerts and paying Amdein \$300 more. Besides, the organization was in constant demand for dances and banquets, and in summer for convention purposes.

"But Amdein decided he wanted to come to a larger city in the lower peninsula and Capt. Martin got busy. He aroused the board of trade at Saginaw and that organization at once appointed a committee to form a stock company which will be known as the Saginaw Band and Orchestra association, and which will have an authorized capital of \$15,000."

"Within a few minutes after the committee was in shape to announce definitely what was needed, 10 men each subscribed \$500, and smaller subscriptions made the total \$5,000. The plan of raising the cash is to make 10 per cent payable at once, 10 per cent in six months, and 20 per cent additional in any one year. This capital would insure the financial success of the band and the salary of Leader Amdein. If the plan is adopted, Amdein will sign a five-year contract with the city."

"The consent of the commanding officer of the Third infantry, Col. John B. Boucher, was necessary before the transfer could be made to Saginaw, as well as the consent of the Michigan military department, but both have been forthcoming."

"While the proposition looked like a success for Saginaw from the start, Menominee woke up and got into the bidding for the band, and at this time the result is undecided, though Saginaw people are confident the change will be made."

TO PRODUCE "RED STREAK."

M. C. M. Club's Annual Theatrical Effort for April 29.

Arrangements are progressing for the annual theatrical production of the Michigan College of Mines, "The Red Streak," a musical comedy in two acts, written and composed by M. C. M. students, on April 29 at the Kerkridge theater. The plot of the play was first suggested by W. H. Dodge, 1907, but has been slightly modified and the book and lyrics pre-

pared by C. F. Schaber, 1912. The music was written by J. M. Longyear, Jr., and C. F. Schaber, and those who have heard it pronounce it even more catchy than the music of "In Toleto" which was staged last year.

Rehearsals are being conducted nightly at the college "gym" and the students are manifesting the utmost interest in the production. The choruses especially have been rehearsing for the last three or four weeks and are progressing splendidly. The dancers are receiving excellent training and are already showing ability which makes it certain that the "broilers" will be proficient.

After the first presentation at the Kerkridge theater, it is planned to produce the play through the iron country towns, Marquette, Ishpeming, Escanaba, Menominee and Calumet.

WEEK'S BOWLING SCHEDULE.

Bowling matches have been arranged for the current week at the Doe alleys in Houghton as follows: Monday—Hancock Juniors versus Houghton Juniors; Tuesday—Hancock second team versus Doe Alley; Wednesday—Prospect street versus Agate street; Thursday—Hancock second team versus Houghton second team.

CAUCUS ON MARCH 5.

Chairman A. D. Edwards of the Adams township Republican committee has called a caucus to be held at the Finnish Temperance hall at South Range on Tuesday, March 5, for the purpose of electing delegates to the county convention to be held at Laurium, March 7. Adams township is entitled to sixteen delegates at this convention.

HOUGHTON BREVITIES

A marriage license has been issued to Edward J. Chappell and Violet J. Renwick of Calumet.

C. S. Piles, superintendent of the Copper Range railroad left on Saturday for a visit to his old home at Poultney, Vermont.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Hohl of Calumet are visiting at the home of Mrs. Hohl's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Weir, of College avenue.

Engineer H. W. Fesing has returned from the Canadian north shore where he went recently to make an examination of some mineral lands.

The marriage of Miss Estelle Epplert, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Epplert of Trimountain, to W. J. Pascoe was solemnized Saturday. Rev. Smith of the Trimountain M. E. church officiating.

Petitions for naturalization have been filed by Fred Lipponen, Hancock, Finland, Soc. May, 1909; Angus Alala, Franklin, New York, February, 1905; Kusti Koskela, Finland, Hancock, New York, September, 1909.

Services at the local Salvation Army barracks yesterday were conducted by Captain and Mrs. Kreutner, who arrived here Saturday to take charge of the local corps, and in whose honor a welcome meeting was conducted Saturday evening.

Naturalization applications have been filed by Henry Riola, Finland, Franklin, Soc. May, 1909; Angus Alala, Franklin, New York, February, 1905; Kusti Koskela, Finland, Hancock, New York, September, 1909.

Charles A. Davis of Rockland and Geneva Ricard of Calumet were married Saturday evening at the office of Justice of the Peace C. R. Little in Houghton.

Announcement was made Saturday of the forming of a new law firm by John Stone and Herman A. Wieder, under the name of Stone & Wieder, succeeded the firm of Ball & Stone, with offices in the Masonic temple, Daniel Hall of Marquette retiring from the firm to devote his time to his Marquette practice. Mr. Wieder has been associated with Ball & Stone for the past seven years.

A PROPHECY.

The Vicomte Melchior de Pre Salo, the well-known Parisian publicist, was talking to a New York reporter about what he termed "Germany's aggressive tactics."

The vicomte ended his remarks with an epigram upon a saying of the Kaiser's.

"If Germany," he said, "struggles more harder for 'a place in the sun,' I am afraid she will be done brown."

BREAKS A COLD IN JUST A FEW HOURS.

Nothing else that you can take will break your cold or end gripe so promptly as a dose of Paper's Cold Compound every two hours until three consecutive doses are taken.

The most miserable headache, dizziness, head and nose stuffed up, feverishness, sneezing, running of the nose, sore throat, mucous catarrhal discharges, nervous stiffness, rheumatism pains and other distress—begin to leave after the very first dose.

Paper's Cold Compound is the result of three years' search at a cost of more than fifty thousand dollars, and contains no quinine, which we have conclusively demonstrated is not effective in the treatment of colds or gripe.

Take this harmless Compound as directed, with the knowledge that there is no other medicine made anywhere else in the world, which will cure your cold or end gripe misery as promptly and without any other assistance or bad after-effects as a 25-cent package of Paper's Cold Compound, which any druggist in the world can supply.

GOVERNOR URGES WORKMEN'S LAW

Continued From Page One.

Abraham Lincoln said: "The life of this nation is greater than any constitution."

I am of the firm belief that there is a grave menace to the peace and safety of Michigan whenever the indicated rights of the people are withheld. The effect of withholding these rights, now for the first time so plainly marked and desired in Michigan, may not be immediately apparent. The resulting harm is more apt to be cumulative and burst forth in passionate reprisals, in revolutions long delayed and in political upheavals that may be both unwholesome and destructive.

Every social cataclysm has been preceded by years of cause in which the strong have oppressed the weak in one way or another. Who knows what the harvest of destruction may be from such seed sowing? The minute bacterium, tuberculous, translucent and grayish, a nucleus the size of a millet seed comparatively easy of discovery, is the cause of the white plague, and a grim terror of civilization. Its presence may be everywhere and unknown. No one would think of inviting it or aggravating it. What then are we to think of the bacillus of social unrest, if I may be permitted the simile? It cannot be seen or measured by the most powerful microscope. It is formless and colorless and so subtle and insidious as to be the most deadly germ that threatens popular government. Who will sow it broadcast? Who knows when it is being sown? Who planted the deadly seeds of the French Revolution? When were they distributed and permitted to incubate the heart, mind and soul of France? Far easier is it to detect the little leaks that jeopardize the dykes of Holland. Surer and plainer the knowledge of the structural weakness in the death-dealing dams built by foolish men at Johnstown and Austin.

Shall we so fatuously and plainly invite popular disappointment and dissatisfaction and their disturbing effects as would be done by withholding that which the people desire and is their wholesome right to have?

This is not the theatrical language of one who wishes to perpetuate himself in office, but of one who, like yourselves, loves his state and whose chiefest ambition is to serve it unselfishly. Only last week Mr. E. H. Harty of New York, president of the United States Steel Corporation, made statements more startling than these when he proclaimed that the situation in America today is similar to the condition in France just prior to the Reign of Terror there. "I do not think we are as badly off as that, but I do wish to repeat and to emphasize to you the fact that the peace and safety of our state is endangered every time any plainly known rights of the people are withheld."

On every farm and in every workshop and factory, in mines and wherever workmen congregate, there are multitudes who restlessly and rightfully demand fuller opportunity to participate in affairs of government without being watched by bosses and those of unusual strength and influence about them. Their desire for a presidential primary law is deeply rooted and causes them to feel that without it they not only are often misrepresented but may be misrepresented. This state of mind can easily be inflamed, with the result that finally a critical condition is set up. Nothing has a more direct bearing upon the safety of the state than that proper servants shall be chosen, from highest to lowest place, and that all the people shall be given the best medium of participating in the choice and the fresh opportunity of using that medium. So I am confident that this matter will have your consideration upon its merits, without resort to technical and confusing hair-splitting or thought of personal feeling. It is within your power to act so promptly that the first presidential primary election may occur at the April election this year, which would be a great saving of expense.

Workmen's Compensation.
The Workmen's Liability and Workmen's Compensation Commission, created by this legislature, has completed and issued a valuable report. That commission, composed of Hal H. Smith, Chairman, Charles R. Sligh, Michael P. McCuen, William P. Belden and Ora E. Reeves with Richard L. Drake, secretary, has done a painstaking and patriotic work which should have general approval. The state of Michigan is indebted to it.

The federal government and many states have given attention to the important questions involved. A bill has been prepared by your commission which I respectfully call to your attention and request for its favorable consideration. The arguments for the law proposed are unanswerable. I directed your attention to this subject in my inaugural message. Your early action will hasten the day when shall start a more just and wise and happy distribution of the hazard of industrial employment. In this question alone I could find easy justification for convening this legislature in extraordinary session. If you enact the bill recommended by your commission the law will go into effect a year earlier than otherwise, and the saving to the state in reduced court expenses, and to both employers and workmen by having just sums for damages applied in accordance with the right, and in obviating bitter frictions and in mitigation of suits at law, will be many times the amount of the cost of a special session of the legislature.

Respectfully submitted,

Chas. S. Osborn,

Governor.

Moriarty for Primary.

Speaker Herbert Baker and the members of the legislature who arrived

in Lansing yesterday for the opening of the special session, are of the opinion that the presidential primary bill will pass the lower house by an overwhelming majority.

Senator M. H. Moriarty of Crystal Falls, representing the Thirty-second district, who has been counted as an opponent of the presidential primary, stated upon his arrival in Lansing today that if the bill provides for the election of delegates by district, with six at large, he will give the measure his support. This statement greatly encourages the friends of the governor as Senator Moriarty is recognized as a tower of strength in the upper house and they believe that if his opposition is removed the measure will stand a better chance of being given immediate effect.

Constitutional Question.
One thing is strikingly evident, and that is that there's going to be a fight—not over the presidential primary principle, but in regard to the constitutional point of making the proposed law immediately effective.

Presumably some of the voters will oppose the proposition primarily from anti-Osborn motives, others will oppose it "for conscience sake," with the constitution as the stumbling block, and still others, quite a number perhaps, will be flat-footedly and enthusiastically in favor of passing the measure and making it effective for use this year on the grounds of precedent and a popular demand for popular methods in the affairs of government.

Muselman Visits Governor.
Amos Muselman, of Grand Rapids, who is said to be seriously considering re-entering the gubernatorial race a second time, visited the executive office Saturday and was in conference with Gov. Osborn. Supposedly Muselman came to Lansing for the purpose of determining whether or not Osborn would be an active candidate for re-nomination, but if he secured any information along this line he is guarding the secret. Muselman refused to disclose the nature of his interview with the governor. He was strongly in favor of the special session and the passage of the presidential primary at the close of the talks.

Muselman stated that the measures that will be proposed by Gov. Osborn during the special session will be of great benefit to the people of the state and he believes that more will be accomplished than in a regular assembly.

LONGFELLOW SOUGHT WORK.

He Wanted to Assist in Editing the New York Mirror in 1834.

Two letters of Henry W. Longfellow were in the first sale by auction a few days ago of the George H. Richmond company, 19 East Forty-fifth street. The earlier of the letters is dated Bowdoin college, Brunswick, Me., August 18, 1834, and is addressed to George P. Morris, editor of the New York Mirror. It was evidently written before the offer, through George Ticknor of the Smith professorship of modern languages at Harvard was received and accepted by Longfellow. In part, the letter reads:

"I mentioned to you casually that I contemplated removing to your city. It is proposed to me to take a situation in the New York university—a professorship of modern languages. This professorship, if created, will be without a salary. I shall be obliged to look for my support, in part at least, to sources disconnected with the university, and I wished to inquire of you whether it would be possible and desirable for me to make some arrangement by which I could assist you in the discharge of your duties connected with 'The Mirror'."

The other letter is dated Portland, January 1, 1837, and is addressed to Prof. Cleveland of Bowdoin college, Brunswick. Longfellow entered Bowdoin in 1821, being only 14 years of age. In his class were Nathaniel Hawthorne, J. S. C. Abbott, and others, who afterward became well known to the public. Longfellow was graduated in 1825, second in his class, and six months after his graduation, when only 19 years of age, he was appointed professor of modern languages and literature in his alma mater, a chair of which he was the first occupant. He remained there until 1835. In the letter he says:

"To tell the truth, I have hardly courage to visit Brunswick yet. There are too many associations with the happy past connected with it. It would remind me too vividly of what has been—but no more. A visit there at this moment would be too painful."

Speaking of his life at Cambridge, he adds: "Thus far they seem disposed to make everything pleasant for me there." Longfellow was then a guest in the "Craigie mansion," an old-fashioned square house with a broad piazza looking out upon its garden, and its front window commanding a view of the Charles river. The house was owned by a widow named Craigie. On her death, some seven years later, Longfellow bought the property and continued to live there with his family until his death, at the age of 75, on March 24, 1882.

His reference in the letter to the past, "What has been—but is no more," no doubt included the death of his mother, in 1826, of his wife, whom he had married in 1831, while he was a professor at Bowdoin—New York Times.

Because it has more phosphoric acid in easily digested shape than any other fruit, the apple is one of the best brain foods.

"AM SO NERVOUS."

How many times have you heard that expression from wife, mother or sister. In nine times out of ten, extreme nervousness in woman is caused by an unhealthy condition of the female system.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound acts promptly and thoroughly in such cases. It strengthens the nerves and muscles, heals inflammation and restores the female system to a normal healthy condition.

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You Can Bake Better

If you always use Calumet Baking Powder, because it always gives best results, with any kind of flour.

The baking can be made with more certainty of good results; it will be more uniformly raised—it will be lighter—it will be tastier—it will be more wholesome, because the materials in Calumet are so perfectly adapted to all baking requirements and then so carefully proportioned that failures are almost impossible.

Besides it is more economical than the trust brands—and so far superior to the cheap and low brands that a comparison cannot be made. You can bake better with.



CALUMET Baking Powder

One can will prove it—Try and See. Ask your grocer. He has it or can get it for you. Refuse a substitute. Received Highest Award World's Pure Food Exposition.

PROSPERITY IN THE PHILIPPINES

Continued From Page One.

tural industries. A steady and healthy growth of the postal savings bank, Filipino depositors having increased 171 per cent, over the number of the previous year.

Health conditions of the entire islands never have been better than during the past year.

The report follows:

Commercial Development.

The result of the legislation by congress, which practically granted free trade between the islands and the United States, has surprised even its most optimistic friends and advocates. The second year of experience with this law has shown a decrease of \$2,600,000 in exports to the United States but a considerable increase in the imports from the United States. The fact that the markets of the United States were open to the products of the islands has resulted in an increase in the price of sugar and tobacco and an improvement in the market for copra, but these products, as heretofore, have found their way to the natural markets in the nearby countries of the Orient.

The total value of imports into the islands during the year amounted to \$49,832,725 as compared with \$27,067,630 for 1910. The United States headed the list of countries with 40 per cent of total importations as against 30 per cent in 1910.

The total value of exports was \$25,778,629 as compared with \$28,117,993 the previous year. Exports to the United States decreased from \$18,732,678 in 1910 to \$16,812,364, but this country still occupies first place, taking over 40 per cent of the total exports. The principal articles of export are hemp, copra, sugar, tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes.

Balance of Trade.

For the first time since 1904 the balance of trade was against the islands to the extent of \$10,665,092. This difference, however, is less than at first appears if we take into consideration the value of articles imported free of duty by the Army and Navy, the Government of the Philippine Islands, and Government-aided railways. These importations, amounting in value to \$4,865,923, have been included in the figures for 1911 for the first time.

There was an increase in customs revenues of nearly \$1,000,000 and in internal revenue of more than \$1,500,000.

Railroads.

Railroad construction has progressed steadily during the year. The main lines in the islands of Panay and Cebu are in full operation and only short branch lines remain to be laid.

In Luzon the work on the northern lines is nearly complete and the construction on the lines south of Manila is being rapidly pushed. All portions in operation have proved unexpectedly productive from the start.

The opening of these lines had an almost magical effect in stimulating industry and fostering production. The territory traversed, which had been abandoned, has experienced an agricultural awakening. The province of Batangas shipped 10,000 tons of oranges the first year.

Health.

Health conditions have been better than ever before. Cholera has been a lesser menace than during any previous year since its first appearance after American occupation and no other dangerous epidemic has gained headway in the islands. Extended investigations have resulted in discoveries which have enabled the health officials successfully to combat a number of dread diseases, notably beriberi, which has wholly disappeared in Government institutions. The number of lepers is steadily decreasing in response to preventive measures and treatment.

The general hospital, which is now in successful operation, is said to be the best-arranged and best-equipped hospital in the Orient. Free dispensaries and free medical, obstetrical, and surgical service for the poor are beginning to play an important part in improving health conditions at Manila.

Tranquillity has reigned throughout the islands with only such disturbances as might be expected in any common-

ity, and having no other than a purely local significance.

Education.

The increase in school attendance has been very satisfactory, the average attendance being over 50 per cent of the 600,000 children enrolled. The public school system, established and conducted on the lines of that in the states, has met with great public favor with the people. They also appreciate the work of the University of the Philippines as shown by the fact that 57 per cent of the high school graduates entered this university which is twice as great as the proportion of high school graduates in the United States who enter colleges.

Special emphasis is now being placed on practical agricultural and industrial training in order to meet the needs of the people and improve the economic conditions now existing.

The growth of the postal savings bank since