

of a resolution endorsing the governor's enforcement of the prohibitory law in the W. C. T. U. convention at Lubec, July 2. This effort met with a disastrous failure that has undoubtedly hurt the Haines' water wagon campaign, because it called attention to his duplicity in attempting to carry liquor on one shoulder and water upon the other. In addition to this, the governor's brazen defeat of the mileage-book law at the request of the railroad representatives has made him probably the most unpopular executive Maine ever had. His defeat would be assured if the Democrats had not forced the liquor question to the forefront by again declaring for re-submission and license. But it is doubtful if even the W. C. T. U. can save Haines.

Voters in the Third Congressional District have to decide between the present incumbent, John A. Peters, standpat Republican, and W. R. Pattangall, Democrat. As Mr. Pattangall publicly pledged himself to support President Wilson in all his policies, he has a good chance of going to Congress. We hope he will.

R. LEE BUSSABARGER.

INCIDENTAL SUGGESTIONS

SLAVERY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Boston, August 28.

Five committees were appointed by the Philippine Assembly dividing the territory of the archipelago geographically among them to examine into the charges of slavery made by the superseded and disgruntled functionary Worcester. "La Vanguardia" (Manila) reports the results and they are appended in a condensed form.

The first committee reports that before the extension of American government over the Philippines, in consequence of the desire of the non-Christians in the Montanyosa Province for education and because in that province there were no schools, they were in the habit of turning over their children and minor relatives to persons in the towns of Isabella and Kagayan. In the times when famine afflicted the inhabitants of Montanyosa Province of Vizcaya they likewise took their infants to the villages below rather than let them die. The people receiving them, who were in a great number of cases childless husbands and wives, gave them religious education and often even made them their heirs. Most of the names of non-Christians alleged as sold in Mr. Worcester's report do not exist and those which exist present no indication of being reared as slaves or even peons. Today neither slavery nor peonage exist in the province of La Union, Ilokos Norte, Ilokos Sur, Kagayan and Isabella.

The second committee enumerating a long list of provinces, says that it finds false most things which have been represented in the report as constituting a permanent general condition since there is no more basis for it than either an isolated case or two and mere conjecture or inference of the report. Certain persons given as sources of information either do not exist or have made lying statements. Many have been garbled by the concealment or omission from them of some part, so that taken in connection with what was omitted they would have led to a different conclusion from that deduced by the report.

Committee number three gives the names of officials who absolutely contradict the declaration of Mr. Crone upon which the Worcester charges were founded, that:

"In Ambo Camarines since the American occupation, boys have been sold as slaves for deportation to China."

The fourth committee asserts that in all the municipalities and places examined by this committee the unanimous testimony is that there does not exist, and never has existed, the alleged slavery, peonage, or involuntary servitude which Mr. Worcester denounces in his report. (Here follow the names of many witnesses examined.)

Committee number five as the general result of its investigation in the South and Moro province agrees upon the following summary: The cases of slavery specified by Mr. Worcester's report in the Province of Misamis are entirely fictitious. In the regions inhabited by Moros, Manobos, Bagabos and other non-Christian tribes, such as Lonaw and Babaw, there have been some cases of sales of human beings, the parties to which have been followed up and prosecuted and dealt with as prescribed for these cases by the laws of the Moro province. Yet the relations of these alleged slaves to their masters have in no case been of such a kind as the African slavery in the United States. There have been a few domestic servants, called "Bidatnan," who served without pay, but were considered by those whom they served as practically members of their families; not only clothed and fed, but often supplied with live stock and land, to enable them, to establish their own homes. The instances of sales of human beings or of bartering them for property, have been in greater part, instead of slavery, really a liberation of those sold or bartered.

ERVING WINSLOW.



INDIANA'S NEED.

Greencastle, Ind., Sept. 1, 1914.

Indiana very much needs amendment of its Constitution. In 1912 and 1910 both Republican and Bull Moose platforms promised such a convention. Tom Taggart runs Indiana and has since 1908. He wants no such convention. So the Democratic legislature instead of calling one after the 1912 election, staved it off by referring it to the people in 1914, and we vote in November. But they required a favorable vote of a majority of voters, not of a majority of those voting thereon. It cannot carry unless something arouses the public. In June the Indiana University at Bloomington called a three days' conference on the proposed constitutional convention. The intended program contained lawyers, editors, business men, professors, and one labor representative. There was not a single farmer! and we the main thing in the world! I sent an indignant criticism of such a preposterous program and Prof. Woodburn telegraphed me to come and talk for farmers. I am not a professional speaker, and the time for convention was immediately at hand. But I felt strongly that some things ought to be said. They received my remarks very kindly.

The intention is to print the speeches in a pamphlet, but at last accounts that was still in the state printer's hands. However, the professors went to the trouble of getting some galley proofs of my remarks and kindly furnished me with copies. A part of this speech, or rather, talk, follows:

The eminent legal representative who has just addressed us said in his speech, "The people make their own laws and elect their own officers." But before he finished, he spoke of large election tickets or ballots containing a hundred or two of candidates with only sixty seconds in the voting booth and said that bosses really elected the successful men. Of course, if bosses elect the men, then not the people, but the bosses, make