

GREAT BRITAIN ENTERS PROTEST

Is Opposed to Russia's Doings in Manchuria.

LANSBORFF GRANTS DELAY.

China Reported to be Halting Fifty Thousand New Troops—May Appeal to the Powers.

Washington, March 27.—The British government has protested against Russia's making a convention with any China touching territorial or financial matters until the present troubles in Manchuria are concluded. The fact that the protest was made known of the first time today by a dispatch from one of the foreign offices of Europe. The language appears to be similar to that used by Secretary Hay in the American protest.

The effect of the British action is to place the United States, Japan and Great Britain in formal opposition to the signing of a convention by China with any power pending the settlement of the Chinese troubles. The course of Great Britain is the more significant from the fact that a written alliance exists between Great Britain and Germany.

The course of these protests probably explains why the Manchurian agreement has not been signed. There was no definite information received today that the foreign embassies as to whether the agreement had been signed or rejected.

There was something of a stir in diplomatic quarters over the report coming from official sources that the United States was considering the advisability of addressing Russia directly on the subject. Heretofore the American objections to the Manchurian agreement have been expressed to the Chinese authorities, though the protest in form had been to China and not to Russia. Several of the foreign representatives advised their governments that this step was a definite move toward the consideration of the move has proceeded.

LANSBORFF GRANTS DELAY.

London, March 28.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Standard, writing yesterday, says: "Officials here assert that Count Lansdorff, Russian foreign minister, has accepted the plea of the Chinese minister in St. Petersburg that an imperial edict prohibits the signing of the Manchurian convention and that he has granted a brief delay."

"China is reported to be raising 50,000 new troops, and to be preparing to defend the Yangtze river, fearing Russian reprisals."

"Eight anti-Christian rioters have been beheaded at Changsha, in the province of Hunan."

MAY APPEAL TO POWERS.

London, March 28.—Dr. Morrison, writing to the Times from Peking yesterday, says: "Reports that the Chinese court has definitely rejected the Manchurian convention are acquiring great consistency, and the extreme reaction of Li Hung Chang's yamen politics in the same direction."

The Yangtze river is again, as last summer, proving the central and stable of China. The action of the Wuhan and Nankin viceroys in carrying the whole of the central and southern provinces with it. The movement against Russia is in favor of an appeal to the powers before the signing of the convention, and is a sign of the Chinese court's attitude toward the convention.

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HERBERT SPENCER'S HEALTH.

The Great Philosopher is Far from a Well Man.

PROTECTION IN ENGLAND.

General Tendency is to Delay Matter in the Commons.

New York, March 28.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London, says: "The health of Herbert Spencer remains very poor. He recently wrote a pathetic letter to a friend in which he says that he cannot work, can write only a few lines, and reads little. His days are spent on a lounge near a window looking out on the sea at Brighton. The philosopher lives quietly, and seldom leaves his room. His income is mainly drawn from the sale of his books in America, his copyright there having expired in 1879. In the last six months he has written four leading scientific works in England in the last quarter of a century now have a steady sale in America, whereas the demand for them has fallen off here. The publications have paid in the last six months royalties amounting nearly to \$10,000 to Herbert Spencer and the heirs of executors of Darwin, Huxley and Tyndall. The sales of Spencer's and Darwin's books lead those of Huxley and Tyndall."

PROTECTION IN ENGLAND.

General Tendency is to Delay Matter in the Commons.

New York, March 28.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London, says: "There is a general tendency to delay with protection in the house of commons in anticipation of serious changes in the tariff which Sir Michael Hicks-Beach may or may not recommend in the budget speech. He is keeping treasury secrets closely and there is no authentic information obtainable respecting new duties or taxes. One threatened line of imports after another has been mentioned in street rumors, and sugar, tea, tobacco and wines have been mentioned in enormous quantities. Food supplies are now threatened by similar rumors, and Sir Michael alone knows what will be the fresh sources of indirect taxation. The liberal and conservative in declaring that important changes in the direction of protection are impending, but they are not disinterested witnesses. They are hoping that this issue will be raised in the budget speech."

DANISH WEST INDIES.

Terms on Which Denmark Will Dispose of Them to America.

London, March 28.—The Daily News publishes the following dispatch from its Copenhagen correspondent:

"I am able to state on the very best authority that Denmark has communicated to the United States the following conditions for the sale of the Danish West Indies:

"First, \$4,000,000 to be paid to Denmark."

"Second, the population to decide by vote whether to remain Danish or to be transferred to the United States."

"Third, if the vote is favorable to the United States, then the inhabitants to become immediately and fully American subjects, but American citizens."

"Fourth, products of the land to be admitted to the United States free of duty."

"It is supposed here that Washington will not readily accept the third and fourth conditions."

MRS. NATION IN KENTUCKY.

She Lectures to a Small Audience on "The Home Defenders."

Lexington, Ky., March 27.—Mrs. Carrie Nation opened her lecture tour here tonight, a small audience being present in the opera house. She arrived from Cincinnati at noon, and after dinner in her room at the Phoenix hotel and a brief audience with reporters, she spent the afternoon sleeping.

Mrs. Nation's lecture on "The Home Defenders," was in the main an impassioned review of her experiences in Kansas. She called on Lexington women to follow her example in riding the State of saloons.

She started on a slumming tour at 10 o'clock. Several saloons were visited. A crowd of several hundred followed, and the four policemen had difficulty in keeping them clear of Mrs. Nation. In one saloon she was jeered, but boldly called the proprietors to task and told them she would soon come back and smash their saloons when she was done with Kansas.

In the slums Mrs. Nation prayed with the inmates of the resorts and kissed some good-bye. She ended the tour with a visit to the police station, where she prayed with prisoners to do better.

Has been responsible for much of human mortality. Men and women die by thousands in an Indian famine, not because of lack of food but because caste superstition prevents them from accepting it. Even in America there are still to be found those who believe that healing herbs lack virtue unless gathered during certain phases of the moon.

The great foe of superstition is science. Every year science increases the territory of the natural at the expense of the supernatural.

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As the writer of the following letter says, "It is the best thing for nervousness and for a weak run-down condition that anybody would want. It gives a person new life and new blood."

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"I must again send a few lines to you to let you know how I am getting on since taking the wonderful medicine which cured me two years ago," writes Miss Bertha Kiebel, of San Jose, Cal. "I still continue in very good health and think there is not a better medicine on earth than Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is the best thing for nervousness and for a weak run-down condition that anybody would want. It gives a person new life and new blood. I would not feel the least bit tired."

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SURRENDER MUST BE UNCONDITIONAL

No Easy Peace Terms for Boers a Second Time.

THE PEOPLE DEMAND THIS.

Nation Much Elated Over News of Gen. Habbington's Victory—English Casualties Very Few.

New York, March 28.—Lord Kitchenor's dispatch, giving some further details of the battle in which Gen. Habbington routed Delamare, has given great satisfaction, as it emphasizes the substantial nature of the British victory, says the London correspondent of the Tribune.

Messrs. Meriman and Sauer, the emissaries of the Afrikaner bond who are here now on a peace mission, are not receiving much encouragement, and it is more than probable that they will not have an opportunity to air their eloquence on behalf of the Boers at the bar of the house of commons. Meanwhile the feeling of the nation is decidedly opposed to offering to the Boers easy peace terms a second time. The Mail, which accuses the government of having nearly betrayed the empire, by allowing Lord Kitchenor to discuss any terms at all with Gen. Botha, continues to be inundated by an enormous number of letters daily showing how widespread is the demand that the war shall only be terminated by the unconditional surrender of the Boers.

ENGLISH CASUALTIES FEW.

London, March 27.—A dispatch from Lord Kitchenor to the war office, dated Pretoria, March 27th, says: "Our casualties in Gen. Habbington's action were two killed and seven wounded. The Boers left twenty-two dead and thirty wounded. As their pursuit was rapid many more Boer casualties are likely."

"The operations of March 23rd drove the enemy north from their positions at Kaffir's Kraal. On March 24th the pursuit was continued by mounted men. The enemy's rear guard was driven back, and a general movement on both flanks. Their conveyance was then sighted at Leeuwarden."

"The Grays, New Zealanders and bushmen pushed on. The enemy attempted to take up a position, but the Grays and other troops rode down all opposition, and gave him no chance. The conveyance was ridden into, and the enemy's retreat became a rout. The pursuit was continued until the horses were exhausted."

JOHN ALLMAN, STAGE PIONEER, DEAD.

Oakland, Cal., March 28.—The body of John Allman, a pioneer in each of the theatrical professions, was found in the harbor, and it is believed he was accidentally drowned. During his life-time he made a business of bidding on the West, and at one time had more government contracts than any other man engaged in the business. He was a personal friend of President U. S. Grant and during that official administration spent much of his time in Washington.

NEW MILITARY POLICY.

Adjut. Gen. Corbin Actively Studying Its General Features.

New York, March 28.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says: "Adjut. Gen. Corbin is actively studying the general features of the new military policy to be put in effect in the Philippines after he and Secy. Root have visited the islands and made a close inspection of the situation."

There is no longer any doubt that Gen. Corbin will be to the Philippines, and at present there is no reason why Secy. Root should not go. It is possible they may start even earlier than was at first proposed. Gen. Corbin said that Gen. MacArthur would be succeeded in command at Manila by Gen. Chaffee on June 30, and that he and the secretary of war earnestly desired to be in the Philippines before this transfer is made, in order that they may be prepared to give intelligent advice in regard to any change of military policy which may appear advisable. It is expected that at about the same date the Taft commission will have its work sufficiently advanced to take the reins of government completely from soldiers and transfer them to civilians. It is, however, impossible to forecast this part of the program at present. All that is definitely known is that Judge Taft will become governor of the islands whenever, in the judgment of the commission, conditions fully justify the complete subordination of the military to the civil authority.

Whenever the present military rule is superseded by civil government the process of reducing the strength of the army in the Philippines from 35,000 to 40,000 will be begun. In fact, Gen. Corbin intimates that this process is already at work, as it is probable that no effort will be made to send regulars to take the place, man for man, of the volunteers, who are now being brought home for muster out. No effort is being made to push the work of recruiting for the fifteen additional regiments authorized by the new army law. Gen. Corbin says that the army when completely reorganized will not consist of more than 70,000 or 80,000 men, instead of the 100,000 authorized.

Knox Will be Attorney-General.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 27.—P. C. Knox left the city at 10 o'clock for Washington in answer to the summons of President McKinley. It is understood that Mr. Knox will be tendered the position of attorney general by the President, and the belief is general that if the portfolio is offered he will see his way clear to receive the honor.

A Good Thing.

German Syrup is the special prescription of Dr. A. Boschee, a celebrated German Physician, and is acknowledged to be one of the most fortunate discoveries in medicine. It quickly cures Coughs, Colds and all Lung troubles of the severest nature, removing, as it does, the cause of the affection and leaving the parts in a strong and healthy condition. It is not an expectorant medicine, but has stood the test of years, giving satisfaction in every case, which its rapidly increasing sale every season confirms. Two million bottles sold annually. Boschee's German Syrup was introduced in the United States in 1885, and is now sold in every town and village in the civilized world. Three doses will relieve any ordinary cough. Price, 75 cents. Get Green's Prize Almanac. For sale at C. A. Smith's Drug Store.

No one knows the unbearable torture one undergoes from piles unless they are so afflicted. TABLETS OF PIERCE'S PILE OINTMENT is a quick, safe and painless cure. Price, 50 cents in bottles. Tubes, 75 cents. Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

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Makes Hair Grow

Perhaps your mother had thin hair, but that is no reason why you must go through life with half-starved hair. If you want long, thick hair, feed it. Feed it with Ayer's Hair Vigor, the only genuine hair food you can buy.

Your hair will grow thick and long, and will be soft and glossy.

Ayer's Hair Vigor always restores color to gray hair; it keeps the scalp clean and healthy, and stops falling of the hair.

One dollar a bottle.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us \$1.00 and we will express a bottle to you, all charges prepaid. Be sure and give us your nearest express office.

J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Send for our beautiful illustrated book on The Hair. Free.

STUDENTS AND WORKINGMEN.

For First Time in Russian History They Combine.

PROPOSAL FOR MARTIAL LAW

May be Instituted in St. Petersburg—M. de Witte Opposes It for Financial Reasons.

New York, March 28.—The World today publishes the following dispatch from St. Petersburg, dated March 25, and mailed to Berlin in order to escape the censor:

The distinguishing and the gravest feature of the present disturbances in Russia is the evidence of an organized combination of the first time between the students and the workmen of an obstinately revolutionary character.

The government has driven the students into the arms of the labor party. Bogolepoff, the minister of public instruction who was assassinated, was the worst type of a Russian bureaucrat. His administration was marked by continual petty persecution of the students. The petition prepared by the eminent professors and certain senators invoking the personal intervention of the czar was another proof of the panic prevailing in official circles, but the presentation of this petition was prevented by higher officials.

Another striking feature of this outbreak is the refusal of large numbers of the dyakons, or yardmen who act as a species of police reserve, to assist the regular police in repressing the disorders, thus manifesting sympathy with the people.

No doubt is entertained here that the outbreak will be quelled eventually, but it will only be done at an incalculable cost of life and suffering.

PROPOSAL FOR MARTIAL LAW.

St. Petersburg, Tuesday, March 26.—It is reliably reported that at a ministerial committee meeting held in the presence of Grand Duke Vladimir, commander of the St. Petersburg garrison, the proposal to place the capital under martial law, should the indications pressure further difficulties, was heatedly debated.

M. de Witte, the finance minister, was energetically opposed to the establishment of martial law owing to the financial reasons, not to mention the disastrous effect which it would have upon industry, commerce and standing with foreign capitalists. The committee accordingly sanctioned the issuing of a circular, which has been issued by the ministry of the interior.

A ministerial conference has been called for Friday at Tsarskoe-Selo. The examination of the 1,500 political prisoners is now being conducted in secret by the police.

Thirty-six prisoners who were arrested as leaders of the students' movement before the last riots will probably be released from custody tomorrow, and will be excluded from the university for different periods.

It is rumored from trustworthy sources that the government has decided to make unofficial concession to the students and accordingly the military regulations against student agitators are therefore, set aside for the present, although there will be no public announcement to this effect for some time. The prisoners will not be drafted into the army. This is one of the results of the ministerial meeting.

KLEIGEL SEVERELY CRITICISED.

St. Petersburg, Tuesday, March 26.—It is confidently expected that Lieut. Gen. Kleigel, the prefect of police, will be given a Siberian governor generalship. A ministerial circular this morning contained what is regarded as a severe criticism of Kleigel's policy of making arrests after the outbreaks of the students' troubles, instead of forestalling them. The wrangle with Lieut. Gen. Vlasovsky in the cathedral which caused the resignation of Vlasovsky is also hurting Kleigel. It is reported that Grand Duke Vladimir is preparing a mediation committee for the purpose of inquiring into the complaints of the students and endeavoring to persuade them to behave.

A story comes from the hospitals to the effect that nineteen students have already died from injuries received in the recent riots, presumably as a result of wounds inflicted by the leaden bullets which the Cossacks are alleged to have put on their whips. The students themselves report only two deaths, while the mortality statistics do not give a single death last week except from disease.

The candidacy of Mr. Kowalevsky for minister of education is regarded as very serious. Senator Tagantoff, curator of the Moscow district and M. Enrip, curator of the Kharkoff district are his principal opponents.

COREA, JAPAN AND RUSSIA.

Views of an Authority on Their Relations to Each Other.

RELATIVE NAVAL STRENGTH

Japan's is Much Greater Than That of Russia—Result of a Conflict Would be Uncertain.

New York, March 28.—While the political atmosphere is thick with rumors about the intentions of the powers with regard to the Chinese question it appears to have been taken for granted that Korea was simply a dumb figure in the negotiations.

In order to ascertain exactly how this buffer state regards the situation, the London correspondent of the New York Herald called upon Mr. William Pritchard Morgan, M. P., British consul-general in Korea, who gave his views as follows:

"The government of Korea was influenced to a great extent, to my knowledge, in granting concessions to the powers, by anticipating that the various powers having these vested interests would protect the independence of Korea. Japan would not, in my opinion, attempt to take possession of Korea without the approval of the powers."

"At the same time, there is a general impression in the east that if Russia encroaches on Korea, Japan for her own protection, must necessarily contest Russia's right. But don't for a moment think it likely that there will be any friction between Russia and Japan over Korea."

"As to Manchuria nobody appears to know exactly what has happened or what is happening there. If China chooses to make an agreement with Russia on this matter I don't exactly see that it is anybody else's business. But, according to the papers today, it appears that China is not willing to make this arrangement though it is a fact that nobody but China and Russia knows exactly what the facts of the case are. Personally, I don't see that it will make much difference to trade. As soon as Russia settles matters in Manchuria business will go on the same as ever."

Mr. Morgan's firm is one of the largest interested in the China trade in England. His views, therefore, apart from his official position as British representative in Korea are of exceptional importance.

RUSSIA'S NAVAL STRENGTH.

New York, March 28.—If the Japanese intend to rely largely upon their available sea power in a contest with Russia Japan is now not only equal, but superior in force to Russia, says the Washington correspondent of the Times. The Russian fleet now stationed in Asia and available for service against Japan, numbers 31 vessels, exclusive of torpedo boats, with an aggregate tonnage of 129,940. The Japanese fleet, exclusive of torpedo boats,

consists of 53 vessels, of 367,903 tons. Not only does Japan enjoy a superiority of tonnage to the extent of nearly 600 tons, but she has some ships of very great power and the promise of great efficiency, and she would enter a struggle with a prestige that at St. Petersburg would worry the people at St. Petersburg.

Russia's fleet available at present for service against Japan includes some large ships, but her battleships are smaller and older than those of Japan. Japan's list includes about 100 all her navy, the fleet being stationed at home for the most part, the cruises of vessels being chiefly for practice and in waters with which it is desired to acquire more familiarity.

Besides being much heavier than the Russian battleships, those of Japan are of later construction, and are much more heavily armed. A comparison of the weight of projectiles to be thrown by the respective fleets would, it is said, show great superiority in the fleet of Japan.

As to the outcome of a naval conflict between Russia and Japan naval officers hesitate to predict. Russia has had no recent naval experience worth mentioning. Japan's war with China proved her to be infinitely superior to China, but only a conflict with Russia would prove anything of the relative ability of the two nations. While Japan's prestige is great and would nerve the navy to desperate conflict with Russia, naval officers say that Japan cannot always expect to win, and that judgment must be deferred until it is seen how she fights after she has been subjected to a few drubbings.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN PHILIPPINES

Gen. F. V. Greene, Captain A. T. Mahan, Geo. M. Miller and Others Take Steps to Establish It.

New York, March 28.—Acting upon the initiative of Gen. Francis Vinton Greene, Capt. Alfred T. Mahan, U. S. N. (retired); George MacCulloch Miller, and others, the Church club of New York decided last night to take immediate steps to establish a diocese of the Protestant Episcopal church of America in the Philippine islands, with a resident bishop and duly appointed ministers.

The general sentiment was expressed that it should not be the purpose of this church to seek any proselytizing in the islands. It was not the idea that the new diocese should be a missionary parish, but a regularly established branch of the church that should with-in a very short time become self-supporting.

The president of the Church club, George MacCulloch Miller, will appoint a committee which will draw up a plan for the establishment of the new diocese and the other church clubs of the United States will be asked to co-operate in the matter. This will be the first diocese of the Protestant Episcopal church of America to be established without the confines of the United States proper.

Discussing the proposition last night, Gen. Greene said:

"As far as regards the Philippine islands, there is no doubt now of the truth of the statement that our first obligation is to remain in those islands and govern them. To give them up to any other nation would be disastrous to our country. To turn them over to themselves would mean anarchy and lawlessness."

"It can be fairly said that we hope to introduce in the Philippines, Porto Rico, and the other countries that have come under our control a better government than they have ever known before. We want to teach them to enjoy freedom while respecting the rights of others. It is our duty to establish the Protestant Episcopal church in Manila, San Juan, and other cities. We should establish a diocese, with a bishop and duly appointed ministers. The population there now—the American population—is made up of soldiers and civil officers. Such of these as want to worship now have no chance to do so in the way in which they are accustomed. "The thousands of American women and children in the Philippines in order to worship must attend the camp services conducted by the chaplains. I have seen as many as 600 soldiers at one of these services on a day when the rain was pouring down."

"It would do the natives good to see a branch of the Protestant Episcopal church established in Manila. It would do more than anything else to establish and spread American ideas there."

Capt. Mahan said that the chief factor lacking in the new island possessions of the United States was an enlightened public opinion. He continued, in part, as follows:

"As regards political conditions, we can well afford to leave them to the government which under the searching light of intelligent public opinion will do the best that can be done for the Philippines. But as regards Christianity we find that there unfortunately exist rivalries and divisions of creed. I do not look for any formal parading out of the islands among the denominations for purposes of missionary work as has been suggested. I believe that in matters of opinion the freest survival of the fittest is the best policy."