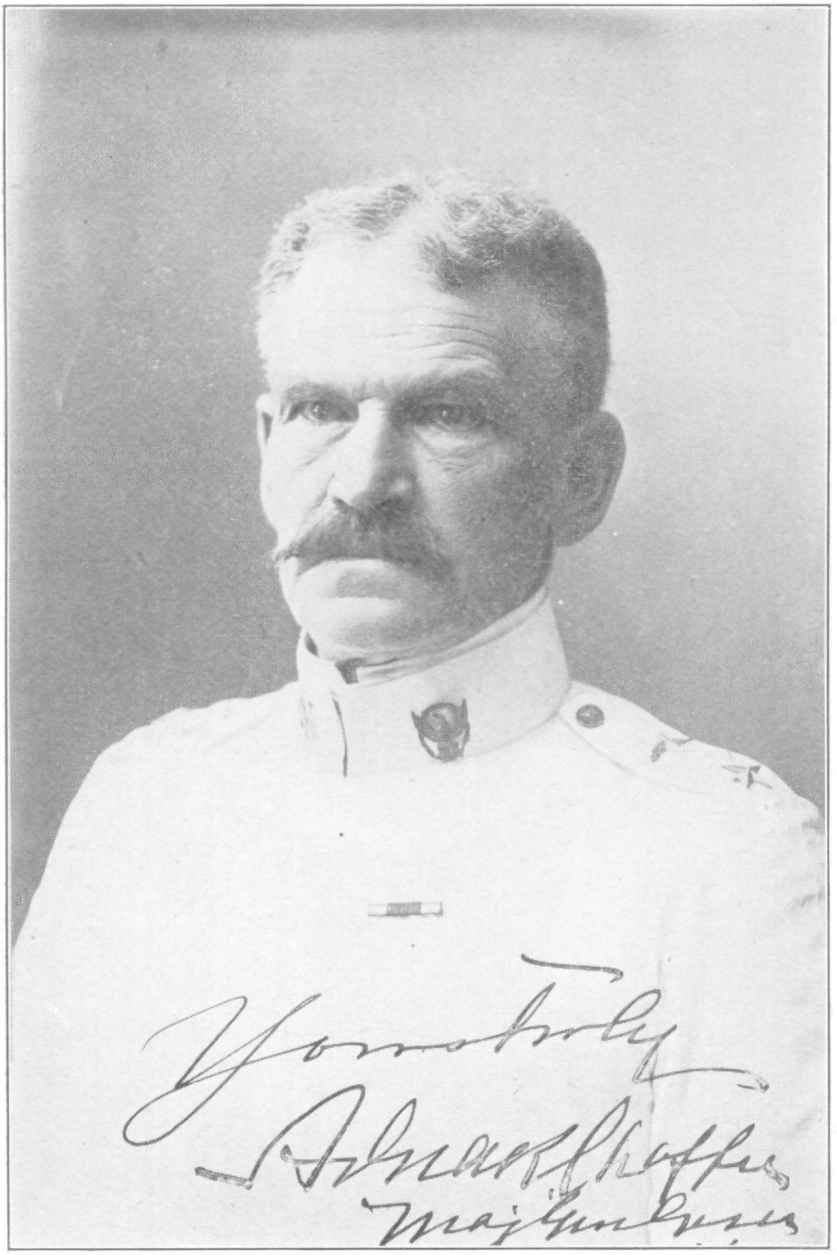

MAJOR-GENERAL ADNA R. CHAFFEE, U. S. A.

Military Governor of the Philippines, and Commanding General, Division of the Philippines.

AS IT IS IN
THE PHILIPPINES

BY

EDGAR G. BELLAIRS

Correspondent of the Associated Press, Cuba, 1898-1900; China, 1900-1901; Philippines, 1901-1902

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TO THE

OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN

OF THE

UNITED STATES FORCES, VOLUNTEERS AND REGULARS,

WHO SERVED IN THE PHILIPPINES, WITH THE FIRM CONVICTION THAT THE VIEWS OF THE LARGE MAJORITY

ARE EXPRESSED IN THIS VOLUME.

PREFACE.

In writing the following pages, I have been impressed with the fact of how little is really known of the situation in the Philippines in America to-day. It is now over a year since the Civil Government assumed the reins of office, and most of the conditions that were described in Congress were conditions that existed under the military *régime* and prior to the time when Governor Taft and his associates assumed charge.

As the chief correspondent in the Philippines of the Associated Press, I was probably in a better position to get at the real facts as they existed in the provinces than anybody else in the Archipelago; better than the civil authorities, for they relied entirely upon the local governors; better than the military authorities, as their reports were entirely from army officers. The Associated Press has a number of local correspondents in various parts of the Archipelago, and the chief correspondent in Manila is kept

well posted on the daily happenings throughout the country.

The principal information must be obtained through a lengthy stay in Manila, for as Paris is France, so is Manila the Philippines. The seat of government is there; the acts of the Commission are passed there, and the comments of the press are made there.

I am especially indebted to the Manila Times for editorials on the labor question, the currency and the constabulary, portions of which I have used with slight alterations in phraseology.

EDGAR G. BELLAIRS.

Highland Falls, N. Y.,
September, 1902.

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THE Bible and all history tells us that God made the world, and incidentally, the Philippine Islands must have been thrown in for good measure. There are places in the world that have worse climates, but they can be counted on the fingers of one hand; Sierra Leone is one, and where the others are it would be hard to tell. Still, the Civil Commission, with Governor Taft at its head, with that optimism which pervades its every thought connected with the Philip-

pines, has been led to say that the Philippines are as healthy as the healthiest part of America, and they quote the death rate among Europeans for several years back to prove their statements, ignoring the fact that the class of Europeans that has gone to the Philippines has not been the laboring class or the very poor, but men who have gone out to Manila, Iloilo, or some other part of the Archipelago, representing large firms, banks, or capitalists; men who, when they become seriously ill, do not hesitate to take the first steamer for Europe, and if they die through the effects of the Philippine climate, their names do not appear on the death register in Manila.

Governor Taft, when he became ill, immediately pined for the bracing climate of his native Ohio. As soon as he was able to get out of bed, he was placed on board the first transport homeward bound. Commissioner Ide, as soon as he felt under the weather, immediately left for the mountains of Japan, where he stayed some three or four months.

The climate of Manila and of the greater part of the Archipelago is enervating in the extreme. It is only necessary to see its effect on European and American women and children who have been there a year or longer, to recognize that it is an impossible place for colonization.

Five months of the year typhoons are of frequent occurrence, sometimes doing great damage. Earthquakes frequently enliven proceedings. The plague, cholera and all sorts of tropical diseases invariably make their way to Manila as soon as they appear in the East, and all the efforts and hard labor of the health authorities have failed to keep them out, although the city of Manila and the other large towns have been cleaned and purified by American methods.

The object of this volume is not to criticise the Government, but to show the state of affairs existing in Manila to-day, and to refrain as far as possible from lending the coloring of individual views to the subject, certainly so far as to whether the United States of America was wise, in the first instance, in acquiring the islands, and, in the second place, now that she has them, whether it is wise to retain them.

It is unnecessary to reiterate the story of the destruction of the Spanish fleet and the practical capture of Manila by Admiral Dewey, the landing of General Merritt, or even the military government presided over by General Otis, and afterwards by General MacArthur, but beginning from the time when Governor Taft assumed the reins of civil government and General Chaffee became Division Commander with the rank of Military

Governor, exercising authority over those provinces that the civil government admitted not to be pacified, though, at any time, it was within the power of the civil authorities to declare a province pacified and to take over its control.

Governor Taft had been several months in the Philippines as the head of the Commission when he was called upon to assume the reins of government, at the time when President McKinley's instructions were to establish a civil government in the Archipelago. He was barely four months Governor before he was stricken with sickness that afterwards compelled him to go home, leaving the reins of government with Acting Governor Wright.

Anybody who has met Governor Taft knows him to be a smiling, courteous, suave gentleman, greeting one with a cordial handshake and cheery words, making the caller think he is the one individual that the Governor has been anxious to meet, and one generally leaves his presence "on very good terms with oneself." To any one who has read the evidence of Governor Taft before the Senate Committee, or at all events to any one familiar with the Philippines, he is stamped as a politician of the first water, and not a single Senator was able to succeed in getting out of Governor Taft anything he did not wish to ap-

pear. No one, it may be said safely, more deeply regretted than Governor Taft that the Gardener report was called for by the Committee, as no one knew better than he that, although the report claimed that the civil government was an unqualified and unbounded success in the Province of Tayabas, in reality but a cursory investigation would have shown that at the time when the report was written it was a hot-bed of insurrection and discontent. At the time when Major Gardener, as civil Governor, traveling from town to town, was received with acclaim by the multitude, while brass bands thundered forth the "Star Spangled Banner," the insurgent General in command usually knew every movement of the Governor, and if he visited the same place the next day was received in an even more enthusiastic manner than was Gardener the day before, and Gardener did not even hear of his having been in the neighborhood.

Governor Taft is an able lawyer, but without the highest grade of executive ability; at least if he has it, it has not been developed in the Philippines. A large number of bureaus have been established, some apparently for the purpose of making salaried positions. The Governorship of the Philippine Islands is an important

and desirable position, a position that any man might well be proud to occupy, with a magnificent palace to live in and an income of twenty thousand dollars a year, a police guard over his house, Government yachts at his disposal, and the cringing, smiling fear of some few millions of natives, which is regarded by the members of the Commission as an expression of love for themselves.

From a social point of view, the Governor fills the position admirably, and the majority of Americans in the Philippines who have come in contact with him admit that he is a most agreeable man, even if his promises or his sincerity are not certain to be real. Just as Governor Taft was about to leave for America on the transport, and as the different people who had come on board to bid him good-by were leaving the ship, Governor Taft shook hands with a member of the Municipal Board, and in his cheery way wished him well and hoped to find him in the same position or a better one when he returned from the United States. Governor Taft himself, only two days before, had arranged with Acting Governor Wright that this man's resignation was to be asked for, and his successor had already been approached on the subject of accepting the position. It is barely possible that Governor Taft may have

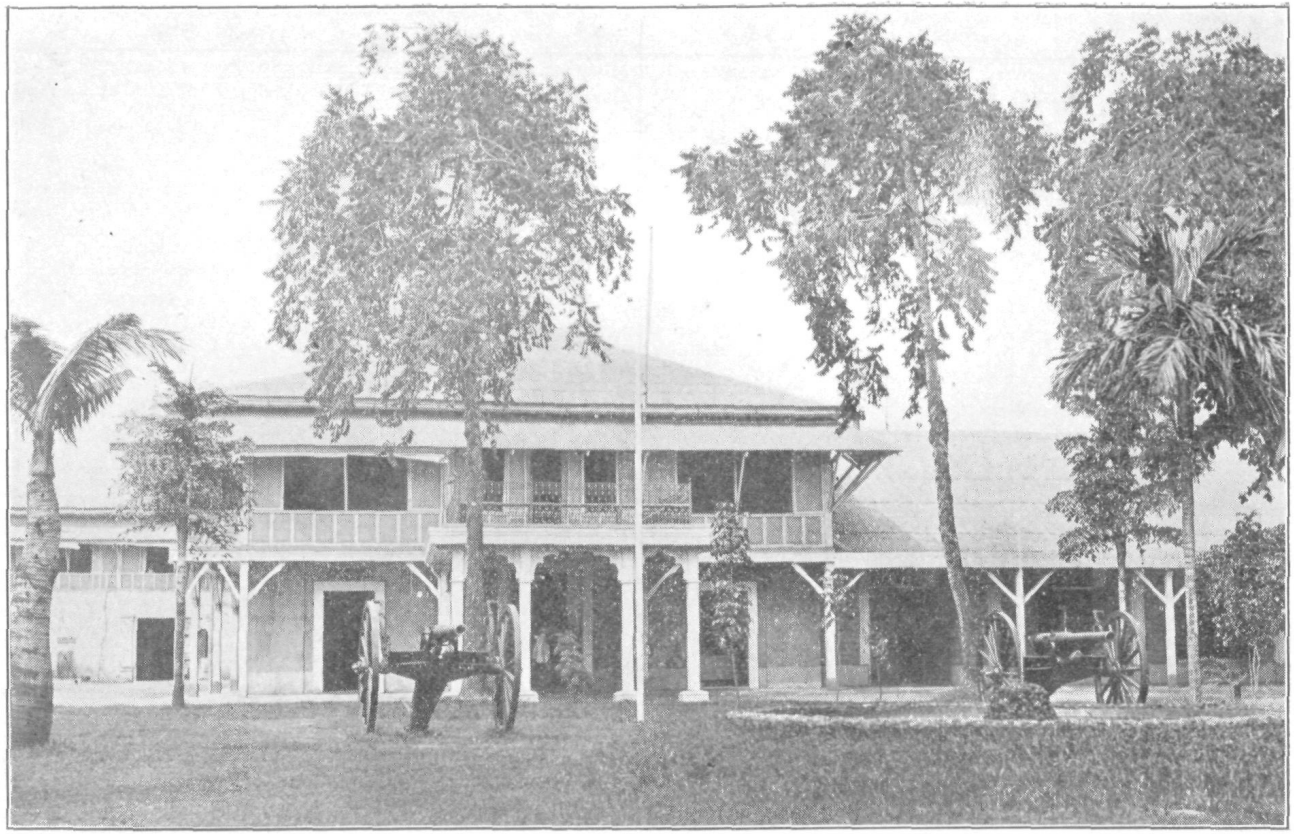
overlooked a little thing like a $4,500 a year position, and had forgotten that this had been arranged, but it is hardly probable, as for some time previously it had been his intention to ask for the resignation, the man apparently not being in accord with the Commission, having some ideas of his own as to the government of a big city, instead of acting as directed by the Commission, or, in other words, Governor Taft.

A few weeks after the arrival of the author in the Philippines, he received a letter from a newspaper friend who urged him to be very careful in dealing with Governor Taft, for the writer had seen letters in which Taft had urged that influence be used to remove a certain correspondent from the Philippines, as he was too young, and had too many friends among military men; while all the time to the man in question, he was saying that when the time came for him to leave he did not know what the Commission would do, and when he did leave, gave him a letter containing most glowing tributes to his personality and the work he had done.

Acting Governor Luke E. Wright is a type of man very different from Governor Taft. He is a typical Southern gentleman in all that the best sense of that much used term implies, a man whom it is a pleasure to meet and to do business

with. He has a dignified, courteous manner, and whether in his office or in his home will invariably make his caller at ease. Next to General Chaffee, probably Governor Wright has been the most popular American who has been in the Philippine Islands. While it seems hard to say so of a man for whom one has the most unbounded respect and admiration, he certainly did not make an unqualified success of his administration as the Acting Governor of the Philippine Islands. Several of the questions that came up seemed to swamp him along with the rest of the Commission, and left them floundering in deep water trying to touch bottom. In fact, after Governor Taft's departure, the Acting Governor and his colleagues seemed to be in the position defined by a well-known lady in Manila, who is not a great admirer of the civil rule. "The Commission," she said, "reminds me of a chicken that has had its head cut off, and has been thrown on the ground, where it flops around in all directions before it finally expires."

Commissioner Bernard Moses was a college professor when he was elevated to the dignity of a commissionership, and the right to a special police guard over his house, like the rest of the Commissioners in the pacified City of Manila, and from all accounts by graduates from the Uni-



HEADQUARTERS OF THE MILITARY GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINES.

versity of California, with which he was connected, he was an admirable college professor, and it seems a pity that the profession of teaching should have been robbed even temporarily of such a valuable member in order to make a poor commissioner. He tried hard to earn the $15,000 which is the pay of the Commissioners, but it is evident that at times he must have had the idea which ninety percent of the Americans in the Philippines had, that he was a sort of fifth wheel to the coach.*

Commissioner Ide was at one time a school teacher and afterwards a lawyer and judge. He is a man of very dignified personality, and from that point of view lends a great deal of prestige to the Commission. He is one of those who most praise the climate of Manila and is the first to leave on the approach of sickness, infinitely preferring the hills, chrysanthemums and cherry blossoms of Japan to the miasma and the dengue fever of the Philippines.

Last but not least among the American Commissioners is the Hon. Dean Worcester. The Hon. Dean Worcester is a character, and what he does not know about the vertebræ of a butterfly, the habits of an ant or the breeding of a rooster is not worth knowing. He is also an expert on automobiles, but whether that con-

*Since the above was written Professor Moses has resigned from the Commission.

stitutes him as exactly the man for a Civil Commissioner at $15,000 per annum is to be doubted.

The following is a stenographic report of part of a conversation at one of the regular meetings of the Commission:

"The derivation of this word is extremely difficult," began Professor Moses. "I have noticed it in the old Saxon statutes," interrupted Judge Ide. "It would make a good name for an automobile or a pet rooster," suggested Commissioner Worcester. Governor Wright: "Mr. Ferguson, please translate these remarks for the benefit of Commissioners Legarda and Tavera."

It seems to be the general opinion among the Americans in the Philippines that the civil government was meant to be practically a one-man government under the direction of the President and Secretary of War, but to have one man in absolute charge would savor too much of militarism, so that first of all a strong, able man was found in the person of Governor Taft, a man who would carry out to the letter the ideas laid down in Washington, while it was necessary to secure as his associates some men of ability, against whom no possible objection could be urged, men of pure and irreproachable character and with honorable records, men whose

views were not antagonistic to the administration on the Philippine question as laid down for the Commission, and that this was the reason for the selection of such men as Luke E. Wright, Dean Worcester, H. C. Ide and Bernard Moses.

Governor Taft was just such a man as was needed to dominate absolutely such a body of men, and it is doubtful if any of them ever dissented from the Governor on an important question. The members of the Commission are honorable men. They stand well in their own communities and before the country, but they have not shown that ability for the management of affairs in the Philippines, which should entitle them to be considered good administrators, their handling of the financial question alone stamping them as incapable. Compare the Government of the Philippine Archipelago for twelve months by Governor Taft and his associates, with an equal length of time in Cuba under General Wood. The difference is as great as it is between the Government of Turkey and the Government of the United States. In Cuba, although a nominal military head with a Cuban Cabinet, there was in reality a Civil *régime,* though under a military governor.

On the other hand, in the Philippines, the

régime has been, although nominally civil, a military, rather than a civil administration. Perhaps the best definition of civil government in the Philippine Islands was given by a gentleman at an amatuer vaudeville performance at one of the clubs in Manila last winter, when he described it in a monologue on diplomacy as "The Civil Bureau of the Military Government of the Philippine Islands with headquarters in the War Department, at Washington, D. C., under the war power of the President."

There are three native Commissioners, Tavera, Legarda and Luzzuriaga, who were appointed apparently not so much for any particular work as possibly for a sort of sop to the Filipinos. The two former at present occupy most of their time in libel suits against papers that have accused them of infamous acts before the American rule. The Spanish editor of "Miau" was sentenced to a fine of several hundred dollars and exile from Manila, at least fifty miles, for six months. On the other hand, the American editor of the "Freedom" for merely printing the evidence that was given in open court in the "Miau" case was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and $1,000 fine. It is treason and sedition in the Philippines to utter a word against the Commission.

As a former high military officer in the Philippines said to me recently: "In our time the Americans in the Philippines thought that they were being chastised with rods; under civil rule they apparently are getting it with scorpions."

CHAPTER II.

Civil versus Military Rule.—Friction That Was Bound to Occur.—Common Sense of Chaffee Largely Prevented Open Rupture.—The Brooks Habeas Corpus Case.—Victory of Military.—Harmonious Solution.—Improper Attitude of the Governor of Leyte.—Grant and Gardener Hoodwinked by Wily Natives.—Harmony Will Come.

WHEN first the civil government was established, the very natural differences that were certain to arise, began to take place throughout the Archipelago between the outgoing military officers and the incoming civil authorities. It would have been much better, if it had been possible, to have removed every army officer from the place where he had been in command to some other place where he was a stranger. The man who gave up the reins of power, frequently turned them over to some man he had known, and for whom he had a certain amount of contempt,

both as to experience and ability, and as to his educational attainments. It was certain that there would be a conflict of authority sooner or later. The man who had been accustomed to authority and control naturally was appealed to frequently by the natives to decide some point. Sometimes, without thinking that he might be encroaching on the province of the new *régime,* he adjusted these disputes, thus innocently infringing on the rights of the Civil Commission. On the other hand, every such infringement had the effect of irritating the civil authorities, and in consequence caused many appeals to Manila. Of course, as soon as the case was referred by Governor Taft or afterwards by Acting Governor Wright to General Chaffee, the officer in question invariably got orders to confine himself absolutely and entirely to military affairs and it was very certain that the same officer had not again to be reproved for the same offense.

Such cases came up day after day with the greatest regularity at the commencement of the civil rule, leading the majority of the civilians in Manila and even in the provinces to believe that there was an organized attempt on the part of the military to belittle the civil authorities, and in consequence a considerable amount of antagonism was aroused, and in many instances

a feeling of dislike was engendered between men who, on other occasions, would have been very good friends. It also had the effect of making the civil officials very harsh in their judgment of even the slightest misdeed of a soldier. A single soldier drunk on Beno would be regarded as an excuse for a general attack on the army, as a lot of drunken, worthless scoundrels whose main occupation in life was to worry the civil authorities.

Had the civil authorities recognized the fact that what had occurred at the commencement was a logical sequence of the transfer of authority where the civil and military functions were not clearly defined, all would have been well, but instead of doing this, they acted, as a rule, when finding themselves sustained, with haughty arrogance and insufferable conceit, frequently antagonizing the natives against the army and sending around, for signature, petitions condemning the army and lauding the civil rule, although the natives had not even realized that any change had taken place beyond the fact that some other American had supplanted the one previously in power.

In Manila, General Chaffee in every possible way subordinated the military to the civil government, frequently, in the opinion of some of the

highest ranking officers in the Archipelago, going beyond what they considered right or what they thought was required by the President and the Secretary of War. On only one occasion was there any serious conflict of authority, and in this case, General Chaffee was so unquestionably right that, with a desire to uphold the civil authorities, the Administration in Washington had to tell Governor Taft that he was in the wrong and to instruct both the civil and the military Governors to come to some harmonious solution of the question.

The case in question was that of a man named Brooks, who was discharged by favor from the army to accept a position under the military government under the Adjutant General, agreeing, in consideration of his discharge, to serve the Government at a stated rate of pay for two years, which gave him five or six times as much as he was receiving as a soldier for the same work. Brooks got an offer from some firm in Manila very shortly after his discharge, which paid him a little more than he was getting from the military. He left his position, and his arrest by the military authorities followed. General Chaffee decided not to try the man by court martial but simply to put him on a transport and deport him home, considering that sufficient punishment. A

lawyer took the case up on behalf of Brooks and applied to a Supreme Court judge for a writ of *habeas corpus*. The Sheriff presented the writ to General McKibben, the commander of the post of Manila, who took it to General Chaffee; after a conference it was decided that Brooks should be brought ashore from the transport, but that he should not be presented in court. General McKibben and Colonel Grosbeck, the Judge Advocate General, answered the writ.

The claim put forward by the Judge Advocate was that Brooks was a military prisoner, and as such subject to the military, who did not recognize the right of the Court, as constituted, to issue a writ of *habeas corpus* for such a person. No court in the United States has any such power excepting Federal Courts, and as the Supreme Court of the Philippines had not been vested with any such authority, either by Congress or through the military power of the President, the man would not be produced.

The Commission naturally was indignant at the action of the military authority in this case, and the wires were kept busy between Manila and Washington on the question as to the right of the matter. Members of the Commission talked to representatives of the press, and expressed themselves very strongly, which made a harmoni-

ous solution difficult, but it was well-known that the victory was completely with the army. The Governor and General Chaffee had frequent consultations and it was finally decided to define the exact relations concerning matters between the civil and the military. General Chaffee agreed to produce Brooks, to use a Chinese expression, "to save the face of the civil authorities," and the Governor agreed that in future, in any case where a writ of *habeas corpus* was issued for a military prisoner the Judge Advocate General appearing in court and stating that the individual was a military prisoner, would be sufficient answer and the rights of the Military would be respected.

Perhaps one of the worst features of the civil *versus* military dispute was the attitude of the Governor of Leyte, adjoining the Island of Samar, who persisted in maintaining that his district was absolutely pacified and quiet notwithstanding the well established fact that it was a hot-bed of insurrection and a camp and resting place for the Insurrectos of Samar, but a stone's throw away.

After seeing their mutilated dead at Balangigi and the dreadful atrocities perpetrated on the dead bodies; after having seen numberless acts of treachery in other parts of Samar, it was no wonder that the temper of the American

soldiers, both officers and privates, brooked but little interference on the part of the civil authorities in Leyte, for they knew that not only was it the abiding place of a population, ninety-five percent of whom were antagonistic to American rule, but that a large number were actually engaged in furnishing supplies and even arms to their comrades in the Island of Samar, and also that the Insurrectos of Samar were making the Province of Leyte a resting place and recuperating post.

Governor Grant of Leyte, for some reason best known to himself, refused to admit the palpable situation in his province, and sent glowing reports of the loyalty and good feeling of the natives. It is more than probable that he was largely hoodwinked by the natives who surrounded him, and who gave him the information that they knew would please him. It was this sort of information that was given to Governor Gardener, of Tayabas, by the native officials, all of whom, it was afterwards proved, were giving information to the insurgents. They assured Major Gardener that not an Insurrecto was left in the province, while the testimony afterwards given by two of the insurgent Generals, proved that Tayabas at that time was the best disciplined and most loyal of any province to the Insur-

rection. Governor Grant did not have the same excuse as did Governor Gardener. However, the fact was evident that the natives of Leyte were disloyal from the number of murders of Americans and Americanistas.

It will probably be some time before absolutely and completely harmonious relations exist between the civil and the military authorities all over the Archipelago. The civil officials will not soon forget what they look upon as the contempt of the army officers for themselves and their positions, while the army officers will certainly feel the suspicion of enmity in the air and are not likely to go far out of their way to bring matters to a more harmonious understanding, and consequently very little communication, for the present, will take place between them. But eventually, as men are changed about, both in civil and military positions, the situation will develop a feeling, where mutual common sense will bring those living in close proximity to a better understanding, both working for the same end, the uplifting of the Philippines and the credit of the United States of America.

In Manila, to General Chaffee, and largely to General Chaffee alone, is due the credit that serious friction has not occurred, as he has gone

out of his way on many occasions, not only by actions but by words, to prove his complete sincerity in subordinating the military to the civil. Few men could have succeeded as admirably as he has done, not only in gaining the confidence of the members of the Commission who imagine that they see an insult in every act or word of the military, but also, by his own example, and by his orders to leading officers of the army to act in complete accord with the civil authorities with whom they come in contact.

CHAPTER III.

The Department of Public Instruction.—Competent and Incompetent Teachers.—Complaints that Presidentes Are over American Teachers.—Municipalities Responsible for Payment of Native Teachers.—Presidente's Rake-off.—Normal School in Zambales.—The Great Success of the Nautical School in Manila.—Devotion of Pupils to Lieutenant Commander Knapp.—Educational Prospects Bright.

THE Department of Public Instruction, under the direction of Dr. F. W. Atkinson, has made an admirable attempt to Americanize and civilize the Islands by means of the teaching of the English language to all the children and to those of their elders who wish to learn it.

This was a most excellent idea, and no one was probably better fitted than was Dr. Atkinson for the carrying out of this plan. One thousand teachers were brought from the United States on Government transports. Most of them asserted that they did not come for the salary, but as educational missionaries to elevate the Fili-

pinos to the level of the civilized and educated. A very large proportion of these teachers were earnest, willing, efficient and kind men and women who have endeavored conscientiously to do their duty and carry out their original idea. On the other hand, there were some who came out under contract as teachers, but with no intention whatever of remaining in their ranks. They are on the outlook for business opportunities or for any means whereby money can be made. Many of them have found nothing else to do and have continued as teachers and have brought more or less discredit on the entire organization, which is very unfair, for the work which has been accomplished as a whole has been excellent.

The Educational Department unfortunately was organized in rather a loose manner under Law No. 74, which compels the defeat of many of the objects striven for. Education was not made compulsory. American teachers were not given enough power. They were only special teachers of English and in many cases the native teacher, with but a slight smattering of reading and writing, was the real head of the school. Another of the principal complaints was that the American teacher was subordinated to the native Presidente or Mayor of the town where the teacher was stationed. It is difficult, how-

ever, to see how the Commission could have made any other rule. In addition the act provided that municipalities should sustain schools but fixed no penalty for noncompliance.

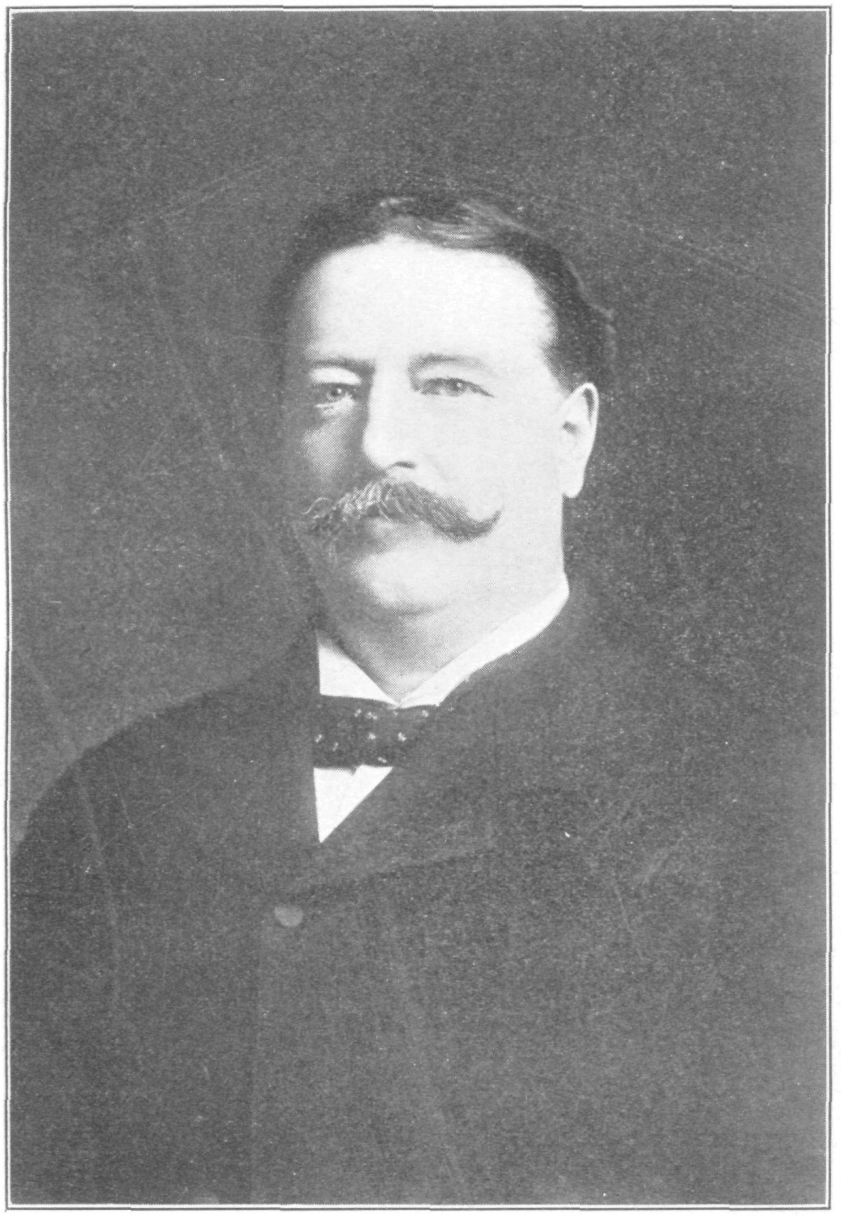
The islands were divided into several divisions, some twenty in all, each of which had a superintendent. With the exception of three temporary superintendents who were appointed from the army, soon rejoining that service, these superintendents were all men from the United States, and almost without exception unable to speak Spanish, much less the local vernacular. This was a great hindrance to them and the teachers were in the same position. The superintendents were also given power to appoint native teachers and to fix their salaries, but the towns were to pay each teacher, with no penalty for non-payment. It is easy to see that the native teachers have generally received what the local town council saw fit to pay. The rake-off to the Presidente is generally ten percent. A native school board, usually worthless for work, was also ordered for each town.

Under the Spanish law of 1892, the native teachers received their pay from the province in which they were stationed. Considering the higher prices of everything at present, it was a better arrangement than the local town system.

The schools have not been attended by the children of the lower classes as much as was expected, mainly from the fact that the higher classes rule and advise them as much as in Spanish days and it can be said that until Americans learn the native tongue, so that they can talk to the lower classes freely, just so long will the belauded self-government they enjoy to-day be the narrow and selfish rule of a Malay oligarchy, founded not on nobility or education, but merely upon wealth, arrogance and snobbishness.

The oligarchy can and does communicate by means of Spanish all over the islands. The poor class does not read or write its own dialects, but under the law this poor class has no share in the government of the schools; neither has the resident American. It has been handed over to the Tagalog or Bicol or Visayan or Ilocano "principal" who in ninety-five cases out of a hundred is an insurgent at heart, and who is riveting the chains still tighter upon the lower classes. It is safe to say that one hundred and twenty-five men with their fifteen hundred retainers control the movements, work, ideas and destinies of all the members of the so-called Christian tribes. And the policy pursued is not loosening their grasp but is helping to increase its strength.

Details have not been worked out as finely as



HON. WILLIAM H. TAFT.
Governor of the Philippines.

they might or should have been in school matters, and a true *esprit de corps* can hardly be said to exist. Teachers have been sent to remote towns to do work without adequate encouragement or support. Formal circulars a month old are not very sustaining even as far as they go.

Dr. Atkinson has been indefatigable in his efforts, and Normal Schools were established in the summer in several places, though cholera unfortunately interfered in some. As an instance of the success that has attended these schools, the following letter from a teacher from Iba, Zambales, under date of June 25th, will probably give as good an idea of the work as anything that could be written at present on the subject:

"The first school opening in Zambales province took place at Iba, on 16th June. The work is well organized and is running smoothly, and shows plainly that the principal, Departmental Superintendent C. E. Putnam, has done some hard work and earnest thinking along the right lines. The school has many excellent features and cannot but help the earnest young people mentally and morally, now and through the coming years. There is a pleasing atmosphere of comradeship and helpfulness about the work, especially during the hours of study and opening

exercises. In the morning all the pupils and teachers meet together in an assembly hall made by driping the partition between two of the school rooms. Songs are sung by the school and an informal talk given by some of the American teachers. The first morning, Governor Potenciano Lesaca welcomed all with a pleasing address in which he told the pupils of the great educational plan and of the advantages to be derived from this normal school work. He was followed by Don Juan Manday, Provincial Fiscal, who also congratulated the students upon the educational advantages they were about to enjoy.

"There are more than two hundred and thirty-eight pupils representing the towns of Bolinao, Alaminos, Agno, Dasol, Santa Cruz, Masinloc, Candelaria, Palawig, Iba, Botolan, Boni, Cabangan, San Felipe, San Antonio, San Marcelino Castillejos, Subig and Olongapo. Outside of Iba, the largest delegations come from San Marcelino, San Narciso Agno and Botolan. Throughout the Province, in towns where American teachers have been stationed, the advancement of both native teachers and pupils is very apparent.

"So much has been accomplished by the few teachers who have worked in this province, that it is greatly regretted that there are not enough

American teachers for every deserving town to have one. The schedule of work includes the ordinary school curriculum, as well as music and free hand drawing. The music is under the direction of Miss Kelshaw, and the young people seem to be thoroughly enjoying it. The classes are held in a chapel a short distance from the school building, where scholars sing to their heart's content without interfering with their lessons. A comfortable new six-room building was opened for the Normal School, and to have this building completed in time, the people have worked hard. They may be justly proud of their efforts, for they now have the finest building in the Province, well lighted, fitted with American desks, together with a good supply of blackboards.

"A feature of the normal work that is designed to be especially helpful to the native teachers, is a model class of children between the ages of ten and twelve, conducted as much as possible on the principles of an American school. Here the native teachers are sent to observe and absorb as much as possible of the true spirit and atmosphere of an American school room.

"The work along all lines has commenced in a satisfactory manner. Both teachers and pupils seem thoroughly in earnest and the school prom-

ises to be very successful. A flag raising has been planned to take place on the Fourth of July, when suitable exercises, accompanied by songs appropriate for the occasion, will be rendered. The different towns in this district will be represented."

Probably one of the most useful acquisitions that has descended from Spain as a legacy to the American administration is the Nautical School, which was under the direction first of Lieutenant Commander V. L. Cottman, U.S.N., and later, since April, 1901, of Lieutenant Commander John J. Knapp, U.S.N. This school has made great improvements, and is a credit not only to the two gentlemen who have managed it from the time when it became an American institution to the present, but also to the Educational Department and to the Commission itself.

During Spanish times, the school was located in the Walled City, but when it was reopened by the Americans, quarters were assigned in Calle Santa Elena, Quartel Meisic, where the school is at present located. All instruction, except that in English, was in the Spanish language. At present all instruction is in English. This change was made by Lieutenant Commander Knapp, as soon as he took charge, and its success has

been absolute and complete. There are no Filipino boys speaking better English than those who have been at the Nautical School. On the occasion of the graduating exercises last spring, addresses in the English language were admirably made by several of the pupils, astonishing even those who had the greatest confidence in the development of the Filipinos by education.

The corps of instructors assisting the Superintendent now consists of four American teachers and one of the former native teachers. The latter's services will be dispensed with, as soon as another officer of the Navy can be detailed as an instructor in technical branches.

With the change in the method of instruction, has also come a change in the subjects of instruction. The course is being developed as rapidly as practicable to correspond with that of the United States Naval Academy, at Annapolis, with the exception of the military training, which it is not deemed advisable to institute at present.

Owing to a lack of primary instruction in the Islands, the nautical cadets, when they begin their course, are very poorly grounded in the subjects of primary education. This has made it necessary to crowd into four years, everything from the beginning of arithmetic, to plane and spherical trigonometry. What is true of the

course of mathematics, applies equally to other branches. Not only has the lack of primary training been an obstacle, but it has also been necessary to overcome the effects of the former bad system of training. This is particularly the case in mathematics, in which study the method has been that of memorizing, rather than of reasoning. In spite of these obstacles, success has been achieved, and the graduates of the past year read and speak English with a fair degree of fluency, and accredit themselves well in their navigation work, theoretically as well as practically.

Though it has been desired to give these young men a technical education, the principal aim has been to imbue them with American ideas, and as the school draws its pupils from the various parts of the Islands, it is believed that this effort to Americanize the pupils will have an effect generally throughout the Islands.

To achieve the best results, the school should have more ample quarters, where the students could be housed and fed, where machine shops, gymnasiums, laboratories and quarters could be located. At present, the cadets are living in various places about Manila, and the school has little control of their personal habits or their studies when away from the school itself.

Recommendations embodying these ideas, have

been made by Lieutenant Commander Knapp, and are being considered at the present time by the Department of Education.

There is also urgent need of a training ship. The only practical work the cadets get in seamanship now, is that afforded by a mast, yards, and accompanying sails rigged in the yard of the school building.

I have talked with many of the boys of the Nautical School, and have been astonished to find the extreme loyalty and devotion with which they regard their Superintendent, Lieutenant Commander J. J. Knapp, U.S.N., whose work has been admirable in the extreme. When the day comes for him to take his departure, his place will be very hard to fill.

The future of education in the Philippines looks bright, especially if some changes were to be made, such as giving the native teachers a certain length of time in which to graduate and pass a standard of education, of which English should be the most important feature, as the language of the Orient, through China, Japan and practically everywhere, for business purposes, is English. The great majority of the natives of the Philippines do not even understand Spanish, their own dialect being all they can speak. It is impossible, under such circumstances, to have a united country.

CHAPTER IV.

Commencement of Civil Government Regime.—Upheld by Newspapers and Business Men.—Introduction of Sedition Bill Which Becomes Law.—The "Freedom" Editorial upon Which Proprietor and Editor Were Convicted of Sedition and Treason.—Bad Outlook for Newspapers.

In the early days of the civil government *régime,* the American newspapers and business men of Manila, were unanimously in favor of the change, but to-day there is not a paper but would prefer all the restrictions that were placed upon them by Generals Otis and MacArthur, to the laws that have been passed to squelch them by the Civil Commission—laws that are interpreted by Judges who hold their offices through the grace of and by the will of the Commission alone. Not even the purely American cases are given a trial by jury.

The Commission, from the first, seems to have gone out of its way to antagonize and belittle the local press, all of whom were in favor of

it at the commencement. It would have required very little tact and judgment on the part of the Commission to have retained that loyalty.

Criticisms became frequent and common, and finally the Commission decided that libel laws did not cover the situation, that there was nothing in any existing libel law that could punish an editor for criticising or daring to assume that the members of the Commission, either individually or collectively, were not paragons of administrative excellence. Consequently a Sedition Bill was hastily prepared and hurriedly rushed through and made law. The main parts of the law were taken from old statutes of American states, to all intents and purposes obsolete, and the mere fact that such a law had to be passed proved the utter incapacity of the Commission. No more conclusive evidence could be required of what a slender thread the Commission hung by with the Philippine people, than their claim that it was necessary to charge the "Freedom" with Sedition for publishing in an editorial, on Sunday, April 6th, the following:

A FEW HARD FACTS.

Sidney Adamson, in a late letter in *Leslie's Weekly* has the following to say of the action of the Civil Commission, in appointing rascally natives to important government positions:

"It is a strong thing to say, but nevertheless true, that the Civil Commission, through its ex-insurgent office-holders, and by its continual disregard for the records of natives obtained during the military rule of the islands, has, in its distribution of offices, constituted a protectorate over a set of men who should be in jail or deported. . . . Tecson, ex-presidente of San Pablo, was removed from his position for his double dealing. Among other crimes he had a great many of the rich residents arrested on charges of complicity with the insurgents. One by one, he complained to the commanding officer that he had been mistaken, until they were all set free. It was afterwards discovered that he obtained $100.00 a head to obtain their release. The Civil Commission returned him to the town recently as a justice of the peace. This is the kind of foolish work that the Commission is doing over the island, reinstating insurgents and rogues, and turning down the men who have during the struggle at the risk of their lives, aided the Americans."

These are serious charges which are made against the civil government but the most serious part of the matter is that there is good reason to believe for the most part, that the charges are true. This is one of the greatest weapons which the Civil Commission has furnished to be used against itself. There is no doubt but that the Filipino office-holders of the Islands are in a good many instances rascals. The Federal Party, which claims to be the true friend of the Americans, has time and time again been accused of

double dealing. The Commission has exalted to the highest positions in the Islands Filipinos who are alleged to be notoriously corrupt and rascally, and men of no personal character, and in other instances has depended for its information upon the alleged hypocrites who obsequiously furnished the greatest number of triumphal arches, and bands of music to greet the visiting gubernatorial party.

Editor Valdez, of "Miau," made serious charges against two of the native commissioners, and if those against Pardo de Tavera, were true, they would brand the man as a coward and a rascal, and with what result? Was any effort made to disprove the charges; was de Tavera asked to vindicate himself, or did the Commission do anything to vindicate itself from having appointed a man, with charges of this sort against him, to the highest position in the gift of the Commission, at a greater annual salary than that paid to the vice-president of the United States? As far as is known, No! However, the native commissioners, claiming that they were libelled (under a law which specifies that the greater the truth the greater the libel), entered suit against the alleged writer of the articles, Señor Valdez, and on one charge alone he has been found guilty and sentenced to a fine of eight hundred pesos. And the beautiful part of it is—think of it, Americans in the United States!—that the trial under Spanish law was no more than a travesty of justice from an American standpoint and could no more have taken place in America than it could have in the moon. The

defense were not allowed to prove the truth of the allegations, which they were willing and anxious to do. Is this Americanism? Is this the form of justice that the people of the United States desire should prevail in the Philippines? Is it the desire of the people of the United States that the natives against whom these charges have been made (which, if true, absolutely villify their personal characters) be permitted to retain their seats on the Civil Commission, the executive body of the Philippines government, without an investigation?

Outside of the "Miau" incident, many other charges have also been made; it is a notorious fact that many branches of the government organized by the Civil Commission are rotten, and corrupt. The fiscal system, upon which life, liberty, and justice depends, is admitted by the Attorney-General himself to be most unsatisfactory. It is a fact that the Philippine judiciary is far from being what it should. Neither fiscals nor judges can be persuaded to convict insurgents when they wish to protect them, and it is not strange that this condition of affairs should exist. The whole truth of the matter is that the Civil Commission have done too much work. They have established a government here for which the Filipinos will not be capable for years, and, realizing their mistake, they are attempting to strengthen the vital points to a sufficient extent to save the destruction of the system through its own imperfections. This is a sign of possible regeneration.

The Civil Commission have a very hard task

before them. In their position they are open to criticism from all, and must realize that it is impossible to please all. It is to be feared, however, that the Commission, realizing this fact, has determined to go ahead and please itself without reference to any one else. It would seem, in the matter of industrial taxation, the currency and the many others that have come up from time to time, that the Commission has done exactly the opposite of what was desired by the majority of the interests of the islands. The evils of its policy have been realized and have fallen upon those who have had no remedy. It is a significant fact, that, although as a natural consequence, newspapers would support the government, the Civil Commission has been unable to find an organ among the reputable papers of Manila, and that every correspondent who has visited the islands has constituted himself a partisan against the civil government. These facts are significant, Messrs. Commissioners; they mean that there is something wrong somewhere; they mean that you have made fatal mistakes, and that the results of your optimism have not been sufficient to warrant it.

There is not a newspaper in the Philippine Islands but prefers civil government to military government. When you started off on that memorable 7th of July, with a flourish of trumpets and a waving of banners, we were all with you. Since then we have dropped by the wayside one by one, according to the amount of courage which accompanied our convictions. Some of us still attempt to stand by you because of certain com-

mercial reasons, demonstrated by advertising patronage, but these make the most ludicrous attempts to reconcile the truth with their editorial policies, and often find direct contradictions in the same issue. Press agents for the civil government would succeed in convincing the newspapers of Manila that everything was lovely if it was not for the reports from the Provinces to the contrary. Only a short time ago the editor of "Freedom" had a long interview with an officer of the constabulary, who attempted to point out the peaceful conditions existing in Tayabas, and to emphasize his statements, pointed out the situation with the aid of a map. This officer had just returned from Tayabas. Now we hear all sorts of reports as to rottenness existing in the province, and especially the northern end of it, it is said that it is impossible to secure the conviction of the law breakers and outlaws by the native justices, or prosecution by the native fiscals. Outlawry and insurrection continue. Leyte is in the doubtful column, and there are rumblings from many other districts. In Manila the greatest dissatisfaction exists as to the stand taken on the currency question. The long and short of it is that Americans will not stand for an arbitrary government, especially when evidences of carpet-bagging and rumors of graft are too thick to be pleasant.

If civil government is to be a success in the Philippines, there must be a radical departure from the altitudes, and a listening to reason and the desires of the people. Backbone must be

instituted into the provincial governments, and the entire system must be strengthened. If not, the present movement which has already gained way in the States is liable to spread until it drowns out the Philippines altogether. Many a little boy has lost all the pleasure from his ice cream by eating too much of it.

Since the publication of that editorial, outside of what may have appeared at the trial, for which the editor and publisher were condemned, the statements then made have been amply and emphatically proved, as any one who read the sworn testimony given before the Gardener court, of which General Wint was the presiding officer, will fully agree. The facts developed in that case alone would suffice in the mind of any ordinary individual to endorse all that was stated in the "Freedom."

Although the "Freedom" was probably more severe in its criticisms than any other paper, the "Times" and the "American" practically echoed and endorsed everything printed by it, but the Commission now has the papers sufficiently terrorized so that they are afraid to tell the truth, and they will doubtless be very cautious. There are, however, some brainy, able men at the heads of the newspapers in Manila, who will neither be forced nor compelled to write what they do not believe in order to elevate Governor Taft and his associates into the position of Czars.

The Press Club made an appeal to President Roosevelt when the law was first put into force against the "Freedom," and they cabled to Wash-

ington at considerable expense, but not even a reply was vouchsafed.

Under present conditions in the Philippines, the outlook for successful newspaper work is very poor.

CHAPTER V.

The Custom House.—Phenomenal Rise of the Collector, W. Morgan Shuster.—Postal Affairs.—Good Work done by Auditor Lawshe.—Excellent Results Accomplished by the Forestry Bureau under Captain Ahearn.—Some Useless Bureaus.—Provincial Governments.

ONE of the principal branches of the Government is naturally the Custom House, which, according to merchants in Manila, both those who have been there for years and recent American arrivals, is far from being what it should be, not so much on account of its management, but on account of what is called by many its excessive tariff, which is practically much higher than it was in Spanish times. Under Spanish domination, the merchants, by a little judicious greasing of the palms of the Manila customs officials, could always get in goods of a high quality undervalued, whereas, under the American *régime,* this system of defrauding the Government has entirely disappeared, much to the sorrow of the merchants and incidentally of the general public,

as it has meant a very large increase in the prices of almost all classes of goods, so much so that from being one of the cheapest places on earth to live in, it ranks among the most expensive.

The present Collector of Customs, Mr. W. Morgan Shuster, made an admirable record as a customs official during the entire period of General Bliss' reign as the Chief Collector of Customs for the Island of Cuba. Mr. Shuster is a splendid example of the possibilities of the American boy who has integrity, intelligence and energy. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, Mr. Shuster joined the War Department as a temporary clerk at $900 per year. He had been a student at the Georgetown University, and as he had completed his studies, took the first opportunity that arose to gain remuneration. While in the War Department he did his work as stenographer and typewriter so well that when something of special importance had to be done it seemed natural to entrust it to him.

When Havana was occupied and the Island Government was being organized, clerks were needed. There were all sorts of stories about yellow fever and discomfort. Slightly increased salaries were offered as an inducement. Mr. Shuster decided that he wanted a wider field,

THE ESCOLTA, MANILA.

Showing the Post Office on the right.

and he went as a total stranger with Major, now General Bliss as a clerk in the Cuban Customs Service. His industry and attention to work soon attracted the attention of his new superior. It was Mr. Shuster who discovered the attempted customs frauds in Havana, and he was gradually promoted until he became principal assistant to General Bliss.

Later, when civil government was established in the Philippine Islands, the President, in looking for a good Collector of Customs for the Archipelago, called upon General Bliss to recommend some one, if there was anybody in the Island of Cuba that was competent. General Bliss, without hesitation, suggested Mr. Shuster. Mr. Root, Secretary of War, having had an opportunity of learning the value of his work, fully concurred in the suggestion made by General Bliss, and in consequence Mr. Shuster was appointed at a salary of $6,000 a year as Chief of the Customs Service in the Philippine Archipelago.

Thus, it will be seen, that Mr. Shuster, solely by his own exertions, in the short period of three years, rose from an obscure clerk among the forty thousand in his class in Washington, where he was earning less than $1,000 a year, to one of the most important positions in the Philippines, which he fills with dignity and honor. His rise is

probably more phenomenal than that of any person brought forward by the events connected with the Spanish-American War, and is a splendid example of the possibilities of American youth.

The postal affairs of the Archipelago have assumed a considerable volume of business which amounts to fully three times as much as was ever handled under the old Spanish *régime*. The Director-General, C. M. Cotterman, has organized a satisfactory system of delivery for the entire Archipelago, that is, satisfactory so far as the means of transportation at his disposal allow, as in many cases it is impossible to get mail to the people oftener than once in a week or ten days, and sometimes even longer, but that is not the fault of the postal authorities.

The post office in Manila is in a convenient locality, situated on the Escolta, Manila's principal street, but the building deserves attention, not being up to the needs and requirements of the postal service as it is at present, and many a city in the United States with one-fifth of the population of Manila has a much more commodious building.

Another branch of the Philippine civil government, which covers a considerable amount of work in the course of a day, is that of the

treasury, the Treasurer being Mr. Frank A. Branagan.

The Treasury Department arranges for the payment of all the civil employees of the Government from one end of the Archipelago to the other, which means a considerable amount of work, while closely allied to the Treasury Department may be said to be the Auditor's Department, presided over by Mr. A. L. Lawshe.

Mr. Lawshe has long been connected with the Auditor's Department in Washington, and was appointed auditor to the Island of Cuba when the gigantic postal frauds were first discovered. As soon as civil government was formed in the Philippines, Mr. Lawshe was sent there with all the power that could be given to an auditor, for the Administration in Washington was determined that no such scandal as the Cuban postal affair should tarnish the American record in the Philippines if it was in their power to prevent it, and consequently Mr. Lawshe was chosen as one of the ablest men the War Department had, a man still young, having energy and at the same time considerable experience and unimpeachable integrity.

A branch of the Government that has in the past few months had its hands full is the Quarantine Department, which has been in charge of

Dr. J. S. Perry, of the Marine Hospital Service. Dr. Perry or an assistant boards every steamer that comes to Manila between daylight and dark, and he is in constant communication with the American Marine Hospital Service at Hong Kong and Yokohama. As soon as cholera was announced in Hong Kong, vessels from that port were put under a strict quarantine in the hope of keeping the dread epidemic from the coast of the Philippines, but no effort could prevent its coming in, as it seems to have spread from Hong Kong throughout China and even Japan, which has the strictest quarantine laws in the world.

The purchase of supplies for the Philippine Islands for the use of the various branches of the Government is in the hands of a bureau, at the head of which is Major E. G. Shields, who is a conscientious and hard-working man, though he has made himself very unpopular with the merchants of Manila, as the majority of the supplies are purchased away from the Philippines and come in free of duty, very much lower than it is possible for the merchants of Manila to supply the same goods, as they have to pay the original price plus the high tariff at Manila. The merchants do not attack his honesty of purpose, and indeed, the majority blame the Commission for the situation more than Major Shields, al-

though, as he is the individual who advertises the contracts, a number do not discriminate between the individual and the power that compels him to act as he does.

The Forestry Bureau, under the direction of Captain George P. Ahearn, loaned for duty to the civil government from the Ninth United States Infantry, has done excellent work since its inception, April 14, 1900.

The Spanish Government had inaugurated a forestry service in 1863, nearly three hundred years after their occupation of the islands. The forestry officials were selected from the forestry service of Spain, the subordinate places in the Philippines being partly filled by Filipinos, and at no time had a Filipino risen to any of the higher places in the service. After Captain Ahearn took charge, notices were sent to the former forestry officials to make applications for positions in the bureau if they so desired. Men acquainted with the country, forests, language and former regulations were considered more useful than any officials from other countries. A number presented themselves with credentials, which usually consisted of diplomas from the Agricultural College of Manila. None but natives presented themselves, the Spanish foresters having returned, leaving the Islands without a

single trained forester. Since that time a number of Filipinos have risen high in the forestry service and are doing excellent work. All timber cut on public land is cut by license.

The demand for forest products during the last few years has been so great in the Philippines that men with the information just outlined were sought by the lumber companies and offered higher salaries than were given in the forestry service. No forestry official was permitted to receive any money in addition to his salary in the Forestry Bureau for supervising papers or any other work rendered in the course of his duties.

Captain Ahearn found the Spanish forestry laws and regulations that were in force in August, 1898, to be excellent, and practically in line with similar laws and regulations in Europe, where the science of forestry has reached a high stage of perfection, but unfortunately these laws and regulations, up to the time of American occupation, had not been enforced and the science not practiced, as the record of the testimony of an official shows. Under Spanish administration, licenses cut any and everything. Trees to be felled were not selected. No minimum size was maintained. Valuable rubber and gutta percha

trees were felled and some of the finest woods were used as fire wood.

Captain Ahearn has caused a complete change in all this, and at present the bureau is one of the most effective under the Philippine Commission.

The Bureau of Non-Christian Tribes, under the direction of Dr. D. P. Barrows, is one of those bureaus that has yet to show for what purpose it was made a separate and distinct organization and not merely a part of some other branch of government.

The Mining Bureau, under Mr. Charles H. Burritt, has not yet assumed proportions to entitle it to be a special bureau, and it could easily have been made a portion of the Forestry Bureau with a single additional clerk.

The Agricultural Bureau, which has recently been formed, should prove of immense value.

The Weather Bureau, under the direction of the Rev. Father Algue, who is superintendent of the observatory, does good work in giving warning of approaching typhoons, and is generally accurate with regard to weather probabilities.

The Government Cold Storage Bureau, in a climate like Manila, has been a boon to all those entitled to purchase their ice from it. Of course,

the local ice manufacturers objected to the formation of this bureau, as they have had to reduce the price of ice, and also have lost a very large number of customers, owing to the fact that anybody connected with the Government can purchase ice from the Cold Storage Bureau at half the price at which it is obtainable from the merchants, but there is no question that the cold storage for the Government was necessary, as the supply of ice from the local manufacturers was neither certain nor satisfactory when obtained, as customers could never be sure that the water used in the making of the ice was sterilized. For some time Captain L. S. Rondiez has been in charge of this bureau.

It is difficult to go through a list of the numerous bureaus that have been put into commission by the present civil government, but the principal ones not previously alluded to are the Bureau of Public Lands, the Bureau of Architecture and the Bureau of Printing.

CHAPTER VI.

Municipality of Manila a Credit to the Commission.—Police Force Efficient.—Good Work of the Board of Health.—Bilibid Prison Becoming like an American Penitentiary.—Music on the Luneta.—Sentiment Regarding the Tearing Down of the Walls.

PERHAPS of all the departments of the government of the Philippine Islands for which the Commission is responsible, the greatest success has been in the municipality of Manila. It has been under the immediate eye of the Commission since the commencement of civil rule, and the two American members of the Municipal Board are young and energetic men, in thorough accord with the ideas of the Commission and quick to take suggestions when offered. Both Governor Taft and afterwards Acting Governor Wright spent a considerable portion of their time in studying the needs of the City of Manila.

The Municipal Board consists of three members, the President, Arsemo Cruz Herrera, at

$5,000 per annum, while the American members are Percy G. McDonell and Charles H. Sleeper, at $4,500 each per annum.

In line with the policy of placing Filipinos in high salaried and responsible positions, a Filipino was made the president of the board, and his appointment has been a success, for even if he has done nothing to amount to anything, he has had the good sense not to interfere and hinder the American members of the board in their work.

First and foremost of the departments under the Municipal Board, both for its size and efficiency, is the police force, and to Captain George W. Curry, the superintendent, who resigned on the 5th of July, is due the credit of having organized a police force, the white portion of which is the peer of any police force in the world.

Captain Curry was once Sheriff of his county in New Mexico. On the breaking out of the Spanish-American War, he became an officer under Wood and Roosevelt in the Rough Riders. After that regiment was mustered out, Captain Curry applied for and obtained a commission in the Eleventh Volunteer Cavalry, serving in it with honor and distinction, until the early part of 1901, when he was made Governor of the Camarines. There were many applications for the

position of Chief of the Police Department when the civil authorities took over the reins of office, but Curry was not one of them. He was selected solely on account of his fitness, and it was unquestionably one of the best appointments that the Civil Commission made.

The police force had about four hundred white policemen, all of whom had served in the army in the Philippines, the majority of them in the Volunteers. Every man was picked, the result being a fine, able-bodied, strong, healthy-looking lot of men, accustomed to discipline and obeying orders with promptitude. They were always civil and obliging to the public and ambitious to rise.

They were placed in the most important parts of the city, especially those places which the white inhabitants frequented. There was always a certain amount of resentment on the part of the American residents at the fact that each member of the Commission had a white police guard continually over his house, as it was the opinion that if the city was really pacified, there was no necessity of a special guard for the Commissioners any more than for any business man, whereas, if it was merely a matter of dignity, they required more than Cabinet officers in Washington.

Captain Curry brought this branch of the police force to a splendid state of efficiency, and was instrumental in obtaining for them a gymnasium and club, while he also succeeded in forming a club for the thousand or more native policemen belonging to the force.

The native police also deserve their meed of praise, for they have really done good work, and although they look rather diminutive alongside of the stalwart American policemen, still on frequent occasions they have shown considerable pluck in capturing criminals.

The work of the Board of Health this year has been something enormous, and Colonel L. M. Maus has worked with his assistants early and late, mainly in the endeavor to stay the ravages of cholera. Portions of the city have been isolated and even burned, the food supplies have been examined, vegetables and other foods have been prevented from coming into the city from the provinces, houses all over the city have been made sanitary and in many cases condemned and ordered to be torn down; a detention camp was formed in which to keep for a certain number of days, people who happened to reside in a house where cholera broke out, and all this caused an immense amount of labor and a large increase in the force. At one time

over five hundred additional men were employed.

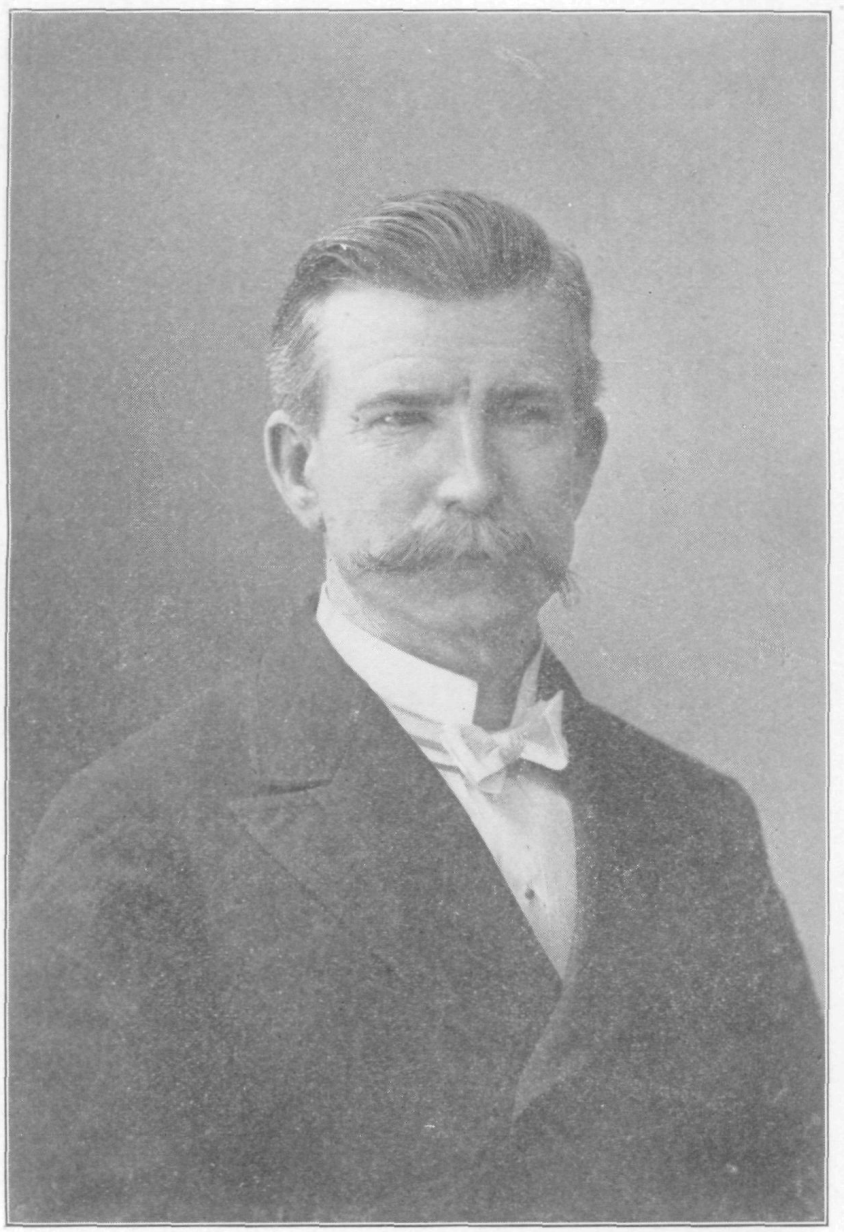
In the fall of 1901, the work of the Board of Health was largely devoted to stamping out the plague, and two cents each was given for every rat that was brought to the stations at which Inspectors were. If the City of Manila is not today healthy, it is not the fault of Major Maus and those who have assisted him during the past twelve months, chief of whom may be said to be Dr. H. A. Herman.

In the office of the Board of Health, all business concerning the different departments of San Lazaro Hospital, Hospicio De San Jose, Plague Hospital, Experimental Hospital for Rinderpest and Plague, Vaccine Station and Municipal Laboratories is transacted. If one becomes ill of any suspicious disease, a doctor from the Health Board takes charge of the case until all danger of infection is over, or until the patient is laid to rest in quicklime, in one of the numerous cemeteries of Manila.

The water arrangements of the city are not at present adequate to the population, and plans are on foot to largely increase the supply. Many years ago a Spanish gentleman died and left a sum of money which was to be used for the building of a reservoir and for the purpose of bringing the water into the city, prior to which

water was brought in carts and sold from house to house. The only stipulation that the donor made was that this water was to be free to the poor, a stipulation which, strange to say, seems to have been always carried out. The members of the Municipal Board have plans now before them to more than double the supply at present obtained.

The Fire Department has been very antiquated and practically useless, but under the new chief, Hugh Bonner, formerly Chief of the Fire Department of New York, if his plans are carried out, the city eventually will have an efficient Fire Department. Manila does not as a rule suffer from very serious fires, but when a conflagration does take place, the fire is generally past quelling as far as the house itself is concerned, before the Fire Department arrives, and their work heretofore has mainly been to endeavor to save the surrounding property. Mr. Bonner hopes to have his Department arrive at such a state of efficiency that the fire in the house itself may be stopped, and in the course of time this result will doubtless be achieved, as no more Nipa shacks are allowed to be built within the limits of the city. The ordinary Nipa shacks only last from two to three years, and their places will have to be taken either by stone or wooden houses.



HON. LUKE E. WRIGHT.
Vice-Governor of the Philippines.

There are several public markets in Manila, which have their own inspectors as well as being supervised to a certain extent by the Board of Health, and all animals that are killed for public consumption have to go through the slaughter house.

The Bilibid Penitentiary is in the City of Manila, and in the last twelve months has undergone considerable improvement. It is beginning to assume the appearance of a modern American jail. The Warden, Captain G. N. Wolfe, was Deputy Warden under the military *régime*. He speaks Spanish well, and is now acquainted with the majority of the criminals in the Philippines. Changes that have been made, have been mainly if not entirely at his suggestion, and the sanitation is as nearly perfect as it can be made at present in the Philippines, while the food is abundant and healthful.

The Penitentiary at Manila is partly self-supporting and Captain Wolfe hopes to make it entirely so. There is a laundry in connection with the prison, at which the public can have all washing done. There is also a furniture store for the sale of bamboo furniture, all of which is made in the prison. There is also a curio department, where all sorts of knick-knacks are

sold, made of Caribao horns, fancy woods, and other odd materials.

The Department of Streets, Parks, Docks and Wharves is one for which the people of Manila should be very thankful for the efficient manner in which the work is conducted. The streets are well watered and when found in need of repairs are attended to promptly. The streets themselves are a long way from what the people would like, mainly on account of their narrowness and the material with which they are made, and it is estimated that it will take some twenty million dollars to put in drains, sewer pipes and proper streets in the city.

One of the main features of Manila life is the Luneta, which is the daily evening drive of everybody who has a horse in Manila, and the walk of thousands of others who do not own anything in the way of transportation excepting their own legs. The Luneta has been vastly improved since the old Spanish days. It is well lighted, and is a most pleasant resort between half-past five and seven o'clock, during which hours, six nights a week, the Military Band plays, Monday being the only day when it does not.

For a time, shortly after the civil authorities took possession of the city, there was some trouble as to where the music should be obtained, the

city not possessing a band of its own, while the Military did not feel called upon to send their bands without express orders. Finally it was agreed upon that two regimental bands should play three times a week each, while the city should contribute $100 per month to each regiment for the purchase of music, repairing the instruments and similar uses.

The municipal authorities have in contemplation the establishment of a city band, which will probably be in connection with the Police Department, though at one time the idea was dropped as too expensive. There is no question that music is much more of a necessity in a country like the Philippines, than it would be in a colder clime, and it is almost a certainty that within the next few months, Manila will own her own city band.

Taken all in all, the municipality of Manila is a credit to the American administration and in every way a great improvement over what it was under Spanish rule, though to make a modern city of Manila will require a vast expenditure of money, which sooner or later, before epidemics can be checked, must be undertaken.

There is some sentiment in the United States with regard to the tearing down of the walls of the Walled City, which would considerably

increase the size of Manila and would enable a wide park to be laid around it. At present all health authorities agree that the wall and the moat are menaces to the health of the city. This is recognized even by those who know nothing whatever about sanitation, but it is impossible to look upon the dark, murky water in the moat which is a breeding place for mosquitoes and is full of malaria, without recognizing the fact that from it comes a considerable portion of the sickness in Manila.

The walls are historically not of any great importance, being little over a hundred years old, and sentiment should not be allowed to interfere in the course of progress, and in a matter that affects the health of tens of thousands of people.

CHAPTER VII.

System of Courts.—Justices of the Peace.—Municipal Judges.—Courts of First Instance.—Supreme Court.—Judge Odlin Rebukes Attorney-General Wilfley.—American Lawyers before the Judges.—Expenses of Law Suits Doubled.—Native Judges and Presidentes Unfair.

THE new system of courts under the civil government was created by virtue of a law passed by the United States Philippine Commission, in June, 1901, known as Act No. 136. This system therefore has been in operation over a year and it is possible to give a clear idea of results.

The system provides for a Justice of the Peace in each municipality of the Archipelago, whose jurisdiction extends to civil cases in which the amount involved does not exceed $100, United States money, and who is empowered to try persons charged with crime where the penalty may not exceed six months' imprisonment, or

$100 fine. Their criminal jurisdiction also extends to investigations of more serious crimes, which, if tried at all, come before the Court of First Instance in the Province, in which the Justice of the Peace sits. This system is not applicable to the City of Manila, where the work is divided. There two Justices of the Peace are entrusted with civil suits where the amount does not exceed $100, gold, and to dispose of the criminal business two Municipal Courts exist, presided over by American judges whose functions are purely those of criminal judges and who have jurisdiction over all offenses against municipal ordinances of the city, and also over violators of the Penal Code where the penalty does not exceed six months in prison, or a fine of $100, gold, or both. All Justices of the Peace are natives.

Coming down to the courts now in rank, corresponding to the Superior Courts or Circuit Courts as they are variously designated in the United States, the Archipelago, outside of the City of Manila, was divided into fourteen districts and in each district a Court of First Instance was created with one judge assigned to each district. Of the fourteen judges thus assigned six were Filipinos and eight were Americans. In addition a special court was created

for the Island of Negros to dispose of a vast accumulation of business, and this special court is presided over by an American, Judge Norris, formerly of Nebraska.

In the City of Manila it was thought at first that two judges would be sufficient to handle the business each sitting in separate court rooms and the work being divided equally between them. The figures, however, show that between July 1st, 1901, and July 1st, 1902, thirteen hundred and twelve suits were instituted, of which three hundred and sixty-three were criminal and nine hundred and forty-nine were civil. The amount of business being largely in excess of what was expected it became necessary to increase the number of judges in Manila from two to three, which was done in May of the present year, and B. S. Ambler, of Salem, Ohio, was appointed as third judge of First Instance, in Manila, and is now sitting daily with the other two judges.

The Court of First Instance in Manila, as well as in the Provinces, not only has original jurisdiction in all civil cases in which over $100 is involved, but also has original jurisdiction over all crimes wherein the penalty may exceed six months' imprisonment or $100. Furthermore, appeals from courts of Justices of the Peace and

from Municipal Courts in the City of Manila, are heard by the Court of First Instance in the respective Provinces.

The highest court in the Islands, the Supreme Court of the Philippines, comprises a Chief Justice and seven Associate Justices. The Chief Justice and the two Associate Justices are Filipinos, and the remaining four Associate Justices are Americans. This court corresonds to the highest court in a State or Territory, and has a limited original jurisdiction, but the greatest bulk of its work is, of course, in the matter of appeals from the Courts of First Instance.

The Justices of the Peace receive no salaries. Their income is derived from a fixed schedule of fees. The municipal judges in the City of Manila each receive $3,000. The Judges of Courts of First Instance receive salaries ranging from $3,000 to $5,000, according to the amount of work in their respective districts. The larger salary is received only by the three Judges in Manila, and the increase is based largely upon the fact that living expenses in Manila are much more than in the Provinces.

The salaries of the Justices of the Supreme Court are $7,000 each, with an extra $500 allowance for the Chief Justice.

A total of four hundred and eight civil cases

were brought before the Supreme Court, of which three hundred and fifty-five were received from the old abolished Supreme Court, and fifty-three from the new Courts of First Instance by way of appeal. Of these four hundred and eight cases the Supreme Court decided forty-three on the merits, seven appeals were withdrawn, sixty-one cases were pending on January 1st, 1902, for decision, and two hundred and ninety-seven were not at issue by reason of having been defectively transferred from the old Supreme Court. Under the former practice cases could be appealed from interlocutory orders, without having the pleadings completed. This vicious practice has been very wisely done away with by the new Code of Civil Procedure, which allows appeals in civil cases only after judgments which are final.

Turning now to the criminal side of the work of the Supreme Court, we find that the present court inherited from the former Supreme Court three hundred and thirty-nine criminal cases, and received ninety-one by way of appeals from Courts of First Instance, thus making a total of four hundred and thirty. Of these four hundred and thirty cases, the Supreme Court during the first six months of its existence decided two hundred and eighteen, and five

appeals were withdrawn, thus leaving two hundred and seven cases pending for decision.

In addition to the above, there were sixteen applications for writs of *habeas corpus* before the Supreme Court, of which ten were denied, five issued and one withdrawn. There were also three case of certiorari from Courts of First Instance, in one of which the writ was issued, and in two of which the writ was denied. There are also four cases pending involving questions of jurisdiction between the military courts and the ordinary civil courts.

Before the time when the Philippine bill passed Congress, the Supreme Court claimed there was no appeal in any case from their decision to the Supreme Court of the United States, and that the only appeal possible was to the pardoning power of the Commission. This was felt by every American in the Philippines to be unjust, and had any important case arisen there is very little doubt that the constitutional right of such a decision would have had to be passed upon by the Supreme Court of the United States. The Judiciary is entirely and absolutely under the Commission. The appointments are made by the Commission and removals at any time can be made by it.

It is not the desire of the author to in any

way impugn the honor and integrity of any judge in Manila, but at the same time, even the most honest and upright of judges is only human, and where he knows that the desire of the Commission is to have a man convicted, his own inclination would be more than probable to be in accord.

A notable exception to this occurred in the "Freedom" sedition case, when Judge Arthur F. Odlin severely reprimanded Attorney-General Lebbeus R. Wilfley, who had the presumption to inform Judge Odlin that he knew what the wishes of the Commission were on the subject and that it was his duty to do it. Judge Odlin informed Attorney-General Wilfley that individuals had rights as well as governments, and that he was there to protect those rights, and that so far as his court was concerned, he was going to do justice to individuals as well as to the Commission.

When a high authority like the Attorney-General seemed to take it for granted in open court that the judges all knew it was their duty to do as the Commission wished, a more potent argument for trial by jury, in American cases at all events, could not be adduced. As a high ranking military officer said to the author after this, "Well, Bellairs, they may talk about mili-

tarism and military courts, but if I was the commanding General, and should send word to a court by the Judge Advocate what I desired should be done in the case, what a howl there would be from one end of America to the other. I do not think that the people of Manila have gained very much, by their judicial change, at all events, for although a military commission was composed of a number of army officers, still it came nearer being a trial by jury than anything now in existence."

The "Freedom" sedition case, as soon as Judge Ambler was put on the bench was taken away from Judge Odlin and put in the new court. This may have been and probably was purely accidental, but the proprietor and editor of the "Freedom" looked upon it as equivalent to a conviction for themselves, for they doubted very much whether another judge was on the bench in the Philippines as fearless as was Judge Odlin.

There was not a man in Manila who had a case before the court, when he thought he was in the right, who did not desire to get his case before Judge Odlin, and the bar of Manila, almost to a man, considered that he was the best lawyer on the bench, Supreme Court included.

A question that has often come up, is that regarding the practice of American lawyers in the Philippine courts, several taking the ground that the mere fact of their being qualified to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States should be sufficient reason why they should be permitted to practice before any court in the Philippines. The Supreme Court of the Philippines, the American Justices of whom have themselves not passed the examination and probably could not if they wished, decided that a lawyer must pass the necessary Spanish qualifications, even though the case was a purely American one. The consequence is, that the expenses of law suits in Manila are double, as, if one desires a lawyer that he believes to be the one best able to take care of his interests, and this lawyer happens not to be a member of the Philippine bar, a Filipino lawyer must first be obtained, who then hires the American lawyer as adviser, and that is the way the majority of the important suits in the Philippines are tried.

There is no question that, through all the Provinces, the native Justices and Presidentes carry things with a high hand, and the man with the most money wins his suit, and where

it is a case of a native against an American, or a foreigner, the result is never in doubt, the native winning it every time. Complaints of such cases are frequent throughout the Provinces and even in Manila.

CHAPTER VIII.

The Army in the Philippines.—Its Reward Public Ingratitude.—General Wheaton Attacked.—Senator Rawlins' Attack on General Chaffee.—Chaffee's Diplomacy.—Colonel Lee's Opinion of Chaffee.—General Bell's Humane Concentration Plans.—General Smith, a Conquering Hero, Accomplished with Little Bloodshed in Six Months What Spain Never Succeeded in Doing.—Peaceable Natives Favor Army.

THE work done by the United States Army in the Philippines, both by volunteers and regulars, has been one of ceaseless toil and unwearying devotion to duty. Lives have been cheerfully given up for America's honor, and out of chaos and blackness has appeared the dawn of a new era in Philippine history.

The reward for this has been national ingratitude, partly expressed in the press of the country, but more so in the halls of Congress. The Senator from Utah, Mr. Rawlins, said: "My God, Senators, will any one rise and tell me when

and where among a barbaric people, you have read of such an act of brutality as that? When was anything like that disclosed elsewhere upon the face of the earth?"

This was an allusion to the army in the Philippines. Senator Lodge ably defended the army in Congress, but until he spoke there was nothing but abuse and contempt.

When General Wheaton, a gray haired veteran of the Civil War, Indian campaigns and the Spanish-American War, incidentally remarked that it was a pity such remarks as President Schurman's were published in the Philippines, and it was thought that he had criticised the minority report of the Senate, the abuse showered on the gallant soldier was of the most vituperative character, and one Senator went so far as to allude to him as a "charity boy," believing that he had been at West Point. General Wheaton was not a West Pointer, but had he been, he would have had something to have been proud of, for what graduates of West Point have done in one war alone, has saved the country many times over what West Point has cost since its inception. West Point has given to the United States Army the finest trained body of officers of any army in the world. To be a graduate of West Point is synonymous with be-

ing a gentleman and a man of honor, and to characterize these men as "charity boys" merely stamps the speaker as ignorant and ill-bred.

Senator Rawlins alluded to General Chaffee's having received his education in savagery in China. If there was one man in China noted for his humanity and his soldierly qualities, it was General Chaffee. Many a British officer has the author heard remark: "Why don't they send us a man out to command us like your General?" There is not a known case of cruelty on record of a single soldier of the United States Army, cavalry, infantry, artillery or engineer, in the China campaign. Their exceeding humanity was an oft quoted example among the nations in China.

General Chaffee is far too well known to be injured by such a man as Senator Rawlins. His record, from the time when he first became a private in the Sixth United States Cavalry, in July, 1861, to April, 1902, when he became a Major General, has been one of long devotion to duty, and honor, integrity and ability.

Few people who knew General Chaffee best gave him credit for the diplomatic ability that he displayed during the campaign in China, where he had so frequently to come into close relations in delicate matters with the officers of the

foreign powers. To have succeeded in the Philippines under the continual nagging and suspicion of the Commission, required an amount of tact, diplomacy and patience granted to but few men.

From July, 1901, until July, 1902, General Chaffee had a very much harder problem on his hands than fell to the lot of any of his predecessors, who were commanding generals in the Philippines. They were also supreme in all the powers of government, and could do what they chose, but General Chaffee had a nominal title as Military Governor, which extended over a few of the Provinces, and was supposed to be co-equal with the Civil Governor, the Hon. William H. Taft. This equality was very much resented by the civil authorities, and, there is little doubt, whether intentionally or unintentionally, that business relations were made very unpleasant for General Chaffee and the army generally.

General Chaffee succeeded in that twelve months, as few men could have done, and even succeeded in gaining the esteem of the Commission itself. What foreigners think of General Chaffee, let Colonel Lee, the British Military Attaché with the army in Cuba, express. He said, in writing of El Caney:

CHANGING GUARD IN THE RAINY SEASON.

"The strong post had been carefully reconnoitered by Brigadier-General Chaffee in person, on June 28 and 29, and he had submitted a plan of attack which was afterwards carried out almost to the letter.

"I feel it only just at this point to mention that, however novel the absence of reconnoissance in other directions, nothing could have been more enterprising or systematic than General Chaffee's exploration of his own theater of operations. I had the pleasure of accompanying him on more than one occasion, and derived much profit from a study of his methods.

"Leaving his staff behind, he would push far to the front, and, finally dismounting, slip through the brush with the rapidity and noiselessness of an Indian. My efforts to follow him were like the progress of a band wagon in comparison, but I gradually acquired a fairy-like tread and a stumbling facility in sign language, which enabled me to follow the General without too loudly advertising our presence to the Spaniards. On one occasion we were in such proximity to the Spanish pickets, that we could hear the men talking over their suppers, and until I began to speculate on the probable efficiency of the British passport that was my sole defensive weapon. In this silent,

Indian fashion, General Chaffee explored the entire district, and was the only man in the army, to whom the network of bridle paths around El Caney was in any sense familiar."

In another case, Colonel Lee, says:

"Wishing to see how they were faring, I crawled through the hedge into the field beyond, and incidentally into such a hot corner, that I readily complied with General Chaffee's abrupt injunction, 'Get down on your stomach, sir.' Indeed, I was distinctly grateful for his advice, but I could not fail to notice that he was regardless of it himself. Wherever the fire was thickest he strolled about unconcernedly, a half-smoked cigar between his teeth and an expression of exceeding grimness on his face. The situation was a trying one for the nerves of the oldest soldier, and some of the younger hands fell back from the firing line and crept towards the road. In a moment the General pounced upon them, inquiring their destination in low, unhoneyed accents, and then taking them persuasively by the elbow, led them back to the extreme front, and having deposited them in the firing line, stood over them while he distributed a few last words of pungent and sulphurous advice. Throughout the day he set the most inspiring example to his men, and that he escaped

unhurt was a miracle. One bullet clipped a breast button off his coat, another passed under his shoulder strap, but neither touched him, and there must be some truth in the old adage that 'fortune favors the brave.'"

General Bell has been bitterly attacked on account of the reconcentrative policy established by him to end the war in Batangas, and was compared to Weyler, to the Duke of Alba, and to various others, whose record in history is somewhat unsavory, and on what grounds? Merely because he carried out as humane a policy as could possibly be imagined and succeeded in pacifying Batangas.

The concentration policy of General Weyler in Cuba was right and justifiable, had arrangements been made for the feeding and care of those in the concentrated zone, but no arrangements of such a nature were made, and the result was intense suffering and in many cases death from starvation. The policy carried out by General Bell was very different, and the reconcentrado camps were models of health and sanitation, every man, woman and child being well fed and cared for, so much so, that when Batangas was pacified, it was with difficulty that the people could be made to return to their homes.

The case of General Jacob H. Smith is one that seems to be particularly hard. He was sent to Samar to quell the rebellion there. The natives of Samar have, all through Spanish times, been adverse to foreigners. General Smith arrived there immediately after the massacre at Balangiga, and saw the atrocious manner in which the dead had been mutilated. He made some remarks to Major Waller in the heat of passion, which he probably never really intended. In fact, Major Waller testified that he did not suppose that General Smith intended that he should kill persons who were found and had committed no offenses. There is no doubt but that General Smith did say, "kill and burn; make Samar a howling wilderness;" and when Waller asked him what age limit, he replied, "Anything over ten years of age." Major Waller testified that he construed this to mean anybody over that age, found fighting the Americans with arms in his hands, and it is a well-known fact, that the boys of from ten to fifteen were among the most useful soldiers that the Filipinos had, not only as spies upon the Americans, but also, they were as able to handle a bolo as their fathers and elder brothers.

The idea of a ten-year-old boy, with a bolo, fighting a man, was laughed to scorn

by the Senate, but the evidence given in the Smith trial and in the Waller trial, proved that the statement was nevertheless correct, and it must be remembered that development comes much quicker to the youth of a tropical land, than it does to those born and bred in a colder clime. General Smith was personally active through the short and effective campaign that followed, and in less than six months, at comparatively small cost of Filipino life, had accomplished what Spain, in all her history in the Philippines, with some of her most renowned Generals actively in the field, had failed to do: Lucban had been captured and Samar had been pacified; all arrangements had been made for the formal surrender of the insurgent forces to General Smith.

Naturally every one looked to see this hero, this conquering General, receive the reward and promotion that was due him, but instead even the reward of receiving the surrender of those whom he had conquered was denied him, and he was ordered to Manila, to give evidence in the Waller court martial, after which he was ordered to be court martialed himself.

That the words that he had uttered were indiscreet, there is no question, but they were uttered under circumstances and at a time when they would be excusable even for a saint. Such

was the opinion of the court that tried him, but its members had to do their duty, which they did with a great deal of regret, and he was sentenced to be reprimanded.

It is not the author's intention to criticise the additional punishment that was placed upon General Smith, by the President of the Uuited States. It may have been an expression of the will of the people, but, if so, the people were woefully misinformed as to the character of General Smith and what he had done.

Portions of the public press were bitter in their condemnation of General Smith, and they even attributed to him a name that never was his. He was called "hell roaring" Smith, which was a name given to another General of that name, who died several years ago. To make it more emphatic, several papers altered it to "hell roaring Jake."

A great deal has been made of a few cases where the water cure was administered, generally with success, so far as obtaining the information desired was concerned. Major Glenn, when on trial in Samar before a court of which General Fred Grant was President, had there two witnesses who had formerly been police officers in New York, who were to testify that the water cure was no more cruel than the "third de-

gree" used by the police of New York, at the time when the present President of the United States and General Fred Grant himself, were Police Commissioners, and that it was done with their knowledge and acquiescence. This evidence was not admitted as the Court decided they would not hear anything outside of the Philippine Islands. Major Glenn was convicted and sentenced to a month's suspension from duty and a fine of fifty dollars.

Very naturally, among members of a large army, there have from time to time unquestionably been occasional acts of inhumanity, but it is doubtful if ever a campaign of such a nature was conducted with so much kindness and humanity.

President Roosevelt, in a recent speech, said:

"The men who after three years of painful, harassing and incredibly laborious warfare in the tropical jungles against a treacherous and savage foe, have finally brought peace and order and civil government in the Philippines, are your sons, your successors. The temptation to retaliate for the fearful cruelties of a savage foe is very great, and now and then it has been yielded to. There have been a few, and only a few, such instances in the Philip-

pines, and punishment has been meted out with unflinching justice to the offenders."

The Commission has invariably tried to show that the army in the Philippines was unpopular, but it is a fact that there are several hundred petitions from the natives in various parts of the Archipelago, that urge and implore General Chaffee to return the military to numbers of places to protect them against the ladrones and the native authorities who are in league with the ladrones.

CHAPTER IX.

Major Gardener's Report Asked for by the Senate.—The Report Itself.—Thorough Investigation Ordered.—Evidence Proved Report a Complete Misstatement of Facts.—Gardener Hoodwinked by Natives from Beginning to End.

ONE of the most interesting incidents in recent Philippine history, was the report of Major Cornelius Gardener, acting as Civil Governor of the Province of Tayabas, which it has since been claimed, he considered a perfectly confidential report, only for the eyes of Governor Taft and the Secretary of War. Somehow word of this report reached the Senate, and it was called for in Congress. The following is the report as sent by Major Gardener to Governor Taft:

PROVINCE OF TAYABAS, P. I.,
December 16, 1901.

The Civil Governor of the Philippine Islands,
Manila.

SIR:

As Governor, I have the honor to make the following report as to the political and other conditions in this Province, and a short review of its history since American occupation.

I came to Tayabas Province with my regiment, the 30th U.S.V., on February 4th, 1900, and immediately occupied, under orders from General Schwan, its principal towns.

The insurgent troops then occupying the Province, consisted of nine companies of one hundred and six men each, about two-thirds of them armed with rifles. Besides the insurgent troops proper, all the male inhabitants of suitable ages, were organized into militia or reserves under the cabegas or lieutenants of barrios. These were armed with bolos and a few with rifles.

The insurgent troops proper did not act as a single body, but were scattered throughout the Province, acting in single companies or battalions. The militia or reserves occupied the barrios (villages) in small squads and wore no uniform.

A vigorous campaign was at once organized against insurgents in arms, with the troops acting under positive orders to shoot no unarmed natives and to burn no houses except barracks.

Looting was prohibited under the strictest penalties; company and other commanders were or-

dered to pay for everything taken for necessity or bought from natives.

When the American troops first occupied the Province, the towns, by order of the insurgent commander, were entirely depopulated, and all the people lived in the woods and scattered villages, called barrios.

A proclamation was circulated in Spanish and Tagalo by the commanding officer of the American troops, setting forth the intention of the American people towards the people in these Islands, and promising protection of the lives and property of all peacefully disposed persons.

The troops were ordered to make friends with the people wherever possible, and little by little the towns were repopulated. Many native priests assisted greatly in rehabilitating the towns and schools were at once started, in which detailed American soldiers taught the English language.

The larger towns only were at first garrisoned, it being impracticable for want of sufficient troops to garrison all of the twenty-three pueblos or towns.

A field column composed at different times of from sixty to one hundred and twenty men was organized, the soldiers being selected from the different garrisons and commanded by able officers. This column was kept in the field for six months, moving from point to point in the Province, doing most of its marching and attacking by night.

The garrisons kept the country in the immediate vicinity clear of armed insurgents. Nearly

all the Spanish prisoners from the Provinces of Cavite, Laguna and Batangas had been scattered throughout this Province, and farmed out for safe keeping in lots of three and four to every cabega or barrio.

The Province is densely wooded and very mountainous, and to liberate these prisoners, was a very difficult matter, because upon the approach of American troops, the prisoners would be rushed up and hidden in the mountains. By November of 1900, over nine hundred had been liberated or had escaped to our lines, and by December 30th none remained captive.

In a number of severe engagements, the insurgent troops were defeated and their organization entirely broken up. Most of the arms were either captured or delivered up, and by January 30th, 1901, by reason of constant patrolling, there was no organized insurgent body in the Province.

The attitude of the people of the towns at that time, was all that could be desired, but the people of the barrios or villages were still timid and uncertain of American intentions; the more so, because these had been longer under the influence of the insurgent leaders and had been formerly most cruelly treated by the Spaniards.

The troops that succeeded the volunteers did not for three months keep up the scouting and patrolling system, and a new force of some two hundred insurgents was organized on the border line of the Province, armed with guns that had been hidden or brought in from Laguna Province. This force was, however, in May,

1901, induced to surrender and that ended the insurrection in Tayabas.

The treatment of the peaceful natives by the incoming troops was, however, much different from what it had been at first. The Provincial Government was organized, on March 12th, 1901. By July, of that year, all of the twenty-three pueblos had been organized into municipal governments, with the single exception of the pueblo of Dolores, which pueblo had been burned by order of General Hall and there was no town in which to organize a government, every building having been burned in the town proper, except part of the church. Five pueblos had been organized prior to March 1st, 1901, under G.O. 40.

The revenues in all the pueblos have been collected regularly since organization, and on November 1st of this year schools were in operation in every organized pueblo, and English was being taught by American teachers in every pueblo except three.

A complete and accurate census of the Province has been taken, showing an increase of 15,000 since the census of 1891, a copy of which is herewith enclosed.

A careful vaccination of the entire population has been made, so that now no case of smallpox is reported. Twenty-five miles of roads have been macadamized and repaired. Several bridges have been built and repaired.

A Court of First Instance has been established, justices of the peace and auxiliary justices have been appointed in every pueblo, all

of which courts are presided over by natives, to the great satisfaction of every one, because there has as yet occurred no instance of miscarriage of justice.

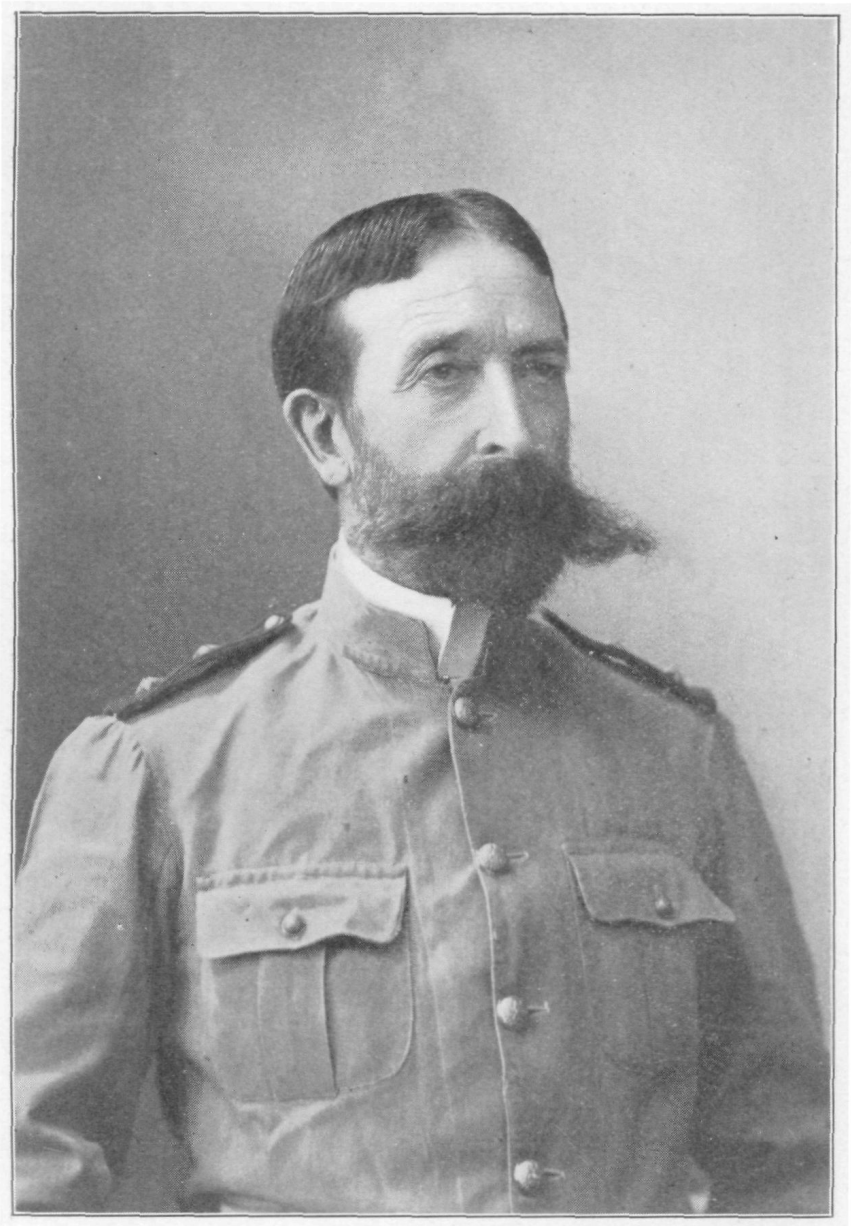
Three Americans, the Governor, the Provincial Treasurer and Supervisor are the only Americans holding office in the Province.

I have been long of the opinion that our principal efforts in the matter of education should be directed towards establishing schools in the barrios, where the masses of the people live. In the towns proper, the people are fairly well educated and informed, but in the barrios there prevails the densest ignorance and not over five percent of the people can read and write.

The people of the barrios, while very observant of their religious duties, and a moral, hard-working population, are very ignorant and superstitious and easily imposed upon, for personal gains, by priests religiously and insurgent sympathizers politically, and, I have therefore, in every way encouraged the establishment of barrios schools, where children could be taught elementary knowledge, by native teachers in the Tagalo language.

At present there are of such over a hundred in operation in this Province, the teachers being paid by the pueblos.

The adjacent Province of Batangas on the west and Laguna on the north, being during all this time still more or less in a state of insurrection, this Province, in the month of October last, was invaded by a small force of insurgents from one of these Provinces, which force occupied and roamed at will in the three most westerly



MAJOR-GENERAL LOYD WHEATON, U. S. A.

pueblos, Tiaon, Candelaria and Dolores, and did some forced recruiting in the barrios of these pueblos, also collecting from the people of the barrios by force, contributions of money and rice.

Owing to this invasion, the whole Province is now again practically under military rule, and is being treated as an insurgent Province, with civil procedure practically, and writ of *habeas corpus* actually suspended.

Tulisans, or highway robbers, had always in Spanish times been a disturbing element in Tayabas, and, because of the mountainous nature of the Province, had never been entirely suppressed.

A band of these, composed of the criminal element of the Province, and armed with about sixty rifles, but under color of being patriots, have in the last two months been levying contributions in some of the southerly mountainous pueblos of the Province and attacking towns. After a two-years' experience in this Province, I am convinced that the Tulisan element can only be successfully operated against by constabulary or native troops, assisted by the native police of the towns, and that whatever *insurgents,* as such, there still remain in the Province, had best now be operated against by natives and not by U. S. soldiers, and for this reason: In the first place a force of three hundred men or more composed of natives of this Province can easily be recruited here, which, if fairly well treated and regularly paid and properly uniformed, could be depended upon to be loyal to its officers and the United States. Since I have been Governor, I have traveled all over this Province with no

other escort than natives. Secondly, as Civil Governor, I feel it my duty to say that it is my firm conviction that the U. S. troops should at the earliest opportunity be concentrated in one or two garrisons if it is thought desirable that the good sentiment and loyalty which formerly existed to the U. S. Government among the people of this Province should be conserved and encouraged.

Being in close touch with the people, having visited all the pueblos one or more times, having lived with them in their homes, I know that such a sentiment once existed. Of late, by reason of the conduct of the troops, such as the extensive burning of barrios in trying to lay waste to the country so that the insurgents cannot occupy it, the torturing of the natives by so-called water cure and other methods, in order to obtain information, the harsh treatment of natives generally, and the failure of inexperienced lately appointed lieutenants commanding posts to distinguish between those who are friendly and those unfriendly, and treating every native as if he were, whether or no, an insurrecto at heart, this favorable sentiment above referred to, is being fast destroyed and a deep hatred towards us engendered. If these things need to be done, they had best be done by native troops, so that the people of the United States will not be credited therewith.

Almost without exception, soldiers and also many officers, refer to the natives in their presence as "niggers" and natives are beginning to understand what the word "nigger" means.

The course now being pursued in this Province and in the Provinces of Batangas, Laguna and Samar, is in my opinio sowing the seeds for a perpetual revolution, or, at least, preparing the people of these Provinces to rise up against us in revolution hereafter, whenever a good opportunity offers. Under present conditions the political situation in this Province is slowly retrograding, and the American sentiment is decreasing and we are daily making permanent enemies.

In the course above referred to, troops make no distinction often between the property of those persons who are insurgents and insurgent sympathizers, and the property of those who have heretofore risked their lives by being loyal to the United States and giving us information against their countrymen in arms. Often every house in a barrio is burned.

In my opinion, the small number of irreconcilable insurgents still in arms, although admittedly difficult to catch, does not justify the means employed, especially when taking into consideration the sufferings that must be undergone by the innocent and the effect upon the relations with these people hereafter.

The work of the Philippine Commission and the laws that have been enacted by it, are everywhere favorably commented upon by the natives. The efforts being made for the general education of the people are appreciated by all. The provincial government and the municipal governments established, are slowly bringing order out

of chaos and anarchy, and there begins to be visible everywhere in this Province progress and prosperity. True loyalty and contentment can only come under a benign civil government.

The attitude of the army, thereby meaning most of its officers and soldiers, is, however, decidedly hostile to the provincial and municipal government in this Province, and to civil government in these Islands in general. In Manila especially it is intensely so, even among the higher officers. The work of the Commission in the establishment of provincial governments, is ridiculed, even in the presence of the natives. It is openly stated that the army should remain in charge for the next twenty years. Outrages committed by officers or soldiers against natives in an organized municipality or Province, when reported by the presidente or governor, to the military authorities, are often not punished. This in my opinion, is unfortunate, because loyal natives begin to fear that local self government promised them, will not last long and that any slight disturbance in a Province may at any time be made the pretext to again place it under military rule, and this is just the thing the insurgents at heart, most desire.

It has been stated that a Filipino or any Oriental does not appreciate just or kindly treatment, and that he considers it an evidence of weakness and that severe and harsh measures are the only ones that are permanently effective with Filipinos. I have found that just and kind treatment, uniform and continued, is the only way by which those people can be made per-

manently our friends and satisfied with United States sovereignty.

Having been stationed six years on the Rio Grande, I am well acquainted with the natives of the State of Tamaulipas, Mexico, and while stationed in the Province of Santa Clara, Cuba. I visited every town in that Province, and was able to observe the intelligence and education there. I believe that the people of Tayabas Province are in every way superior in education, intelligence and civilization to the people of Tamaulipas or Santa Clara.

As an officer of the army, I regret that my duty as Civil Governor of this Province impels me to state the attitude of the majority of my fellow officers towards civil government in the Islands and its effect upon the people, but I feel that the interests of the Government involved and the future of this people, for whose welfare we are responsible, are of such vast importance that I ought to report things as I see and know them, in order that my civil superiors may be able to order intelligently what the situation demands.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
CORNELIUS GARDENER,
Major, 13th Infantry, U.S.A.

When this report became public an investigation was immediately ordered and a court, of which General Wint was the presiding officer, sat for some months investigating the matter. Some of the evidence taken was startling in the ex-

treme, as showing how absolutely and utterly Major Gardener was fooled by the people as to the conditions of his own Province. Insurgent generals testified that they marched in and out of Tayabas with large bodies of their troops, during the time covered by the report, and General Cailles testified that on one occasion he entered a town and, in the public square executed a number of men for treason to the Philippine Republic. General Malvar testified that Tayabas, during all the troubles in Batangas that only recently have ended, was used by him as a base of supplies, and that the insurrecto agents were the presidentes appointed by Major Gardener himself.

The investigation, if it elucidated nothing else, should certainly force the present governors of Provinces, those that are Americans, to endeavor to discover the state of their Provinces by some other means than that attempted by Major Gardener. During the investigation, Major Gardener apparently proved nothing of what he had alleged, and, it is generally believed alleged in good faith. He is recognized as an enthusiast on the subject of the Filipino. In his opinion the Filipino is more intelligent than the Mexican, the Cuban or the natives of any of the South American republics. He considers them the most loyal, trustworthy, honest and reliable of men,

and he would invariably take the word of a Filipino before that of any white man.

The investigation developed the information that during his entire term as Governor up to the time when the report was presented to Governor Taft, the whole Province, with the possible exception of one town, was organized by the insurrectos, and in the majority of cases the American municipal and insurrecto agents were the same persons, and where this was not the case, they worked in perfect harmony with one another.

Both in 1900 and 1901, the only places not under insurrecto control were the towns garrisoned by American troops.

No one, in 1900 and 1901, ever traveled without an armed escort, including Major Gardener himself. It was a state of guerilla warfare in the Province until the end of General Bell's operations.

Every effort was made to get at the complete truth of Major Gardener's wholesale charges, and the court was moved from Tayabas to Batangas, and from Batangas to Manila, so that witnesses could be obtained. He did not give the names of witnesses to General Chaffee or to the Board, for the reason that he did not have any to give, to prove his charges, and when he went down to

Tayabas at the commencement of the inquiry, he had to grope around for help.

Major Gardener has admitted that he was very much mistaken in the conditions existing in his Province, and has tried to excuse his report on the ground of haste. It is the almost unanimous opinion of every official, both civil and military, that the statements contained in the report were either false or very much colored.

CHAPTER X.

Facts Concerning the Real Condition in the Provinces by a Former Civil Treasurer of Nueva Ecija.

THERE have been occasions when the authorities of the civil government have fallen out among themselves. Most cases, the public, as a rule, hear little about. In the case of Amzi B. Kelly, Treasurer of the Province of Nueva Ecija, a most interesting tale was unfolded to the public, interesting as showing the real opinion of those at work in the Provinces under the civil government, and while their salaries are dependent upon it, they are not only loyal and faithful servants of the Government, but make glowing reports which they know will please the Commission, but which in many instances, the majority of people not belonging in Government employ, know to be either false or misrepresented. Mr. Kelly is evidently an honest man, if he is somewhat indiscreet. He discov-

ered what he considered to be a deliberate fraud on the part of the native Governor, and publicly charged him with it, reporting it to the Commission.

The Governor of the Province being an influential man, the Commission did not desire openly to take any action. They thought it better under the circumstances to remove Mr. Kelly to some other sphere of duty, but Mr. Kelly strenuously objected to being transferred and demanded a full investigation in public. Thereupon the Commission removed him from office. Mr. Kelly went to Manila and wrote out his views on the subject for the public press, and very interesting they proved to be, a thorough exposure of things connected with the civil government, by one of its employees. Of course, allowances must be made for the fact that Mr. Kelly was bitterly indignant at the treatment he received, and his views are probably somewhat biased, but there is such a stamp of truth in all of it, that, making due allowance for excessive indignation, Kelly's article should be accepted entire. It was published in the Manila "American," a week or so after his dismissal from office, that paper taking considerable risk of being charged with sedition and treason. The following is a copy of the article:

Amzi B. Kelly, ex-Treasurer of the Province of Nueva Ecija, believes that the Government is making a mistake in its methods of governing the Islands. In an open letter, he points out where he believes the Government's policy is weak, and gives some good advice to the Civil Commission. He brings to the attention of the public the grave charges which he is prepared to prove against Governor Santos of Nueva Ecija, who was retained while the charges were impending. The letter, together with affidavits in support of the charges against Santos, follows:

OFFICE OF AMZI B. KELLY,
Attorney at Law.

AN OPEN LETTER

To President Theodore Roosevelt, Members of the House of Representatives, and the American Public; also the Acting Civil Governor, Honorable Luke E. Wright and the Members of the United States Philippine Commission, who on May 16th, 1902, dismissed me as Treasurer of the Province of Nueva Ecija, for the reason that I had made charges affecting the character and integrity of Epifanio de los Santos, Provincial

Governor of Nueva Ecija, and that I then and there branded him as an infamous rascal, and unworthy to longer continue as Provincial Governor and stood ready and eager to prove my assertions.

The object of this letter, is to right a wrong, vindicate the honor of my country for the benefit of the people of this whole Archipelago, especially the ignorant and the poor, and I intend to fearlessly, frankly and honestly explain through the press, through letter, and if necessary, in the lecture hall and upon the stump, the true conditions, as they exist in the Provinces in the Philippine Islands, the terrible condition of the poor people and the unwise policy and acts of the present United States Philippine Commissioners, and their apparent total disregard of the rights, liberties and good of the masses of the people, to turn full upon their heads the weight of their bad judgment; and to show up in all its ridiculousness their weak policy. And further to show to all the world that when I stated that de los Santos, Provincial Governor of Nueva Ecija, was a rascal and corrupt official, and that his retention in office and my dismissal was a fatal blow at good government, a bad example for the people of this whole Archipelago and a disgrace to the name of Amer-

ica, that I spoke the truth, and nothing but the truth, so help me God. And, I now add to that statement, that such unwise acts by the members of the Commission may be the beginning of their end. Not of the end of a strong minded Commission, but the end of the present apparently weak uninformed members of the Philippine Commission of this day. I unhesitatingly concede to Luke E. Wright, Bernard Moses, Henry C. Ide and Dean C. Worcester, honor and integrity. But they have not left the impression that they are men of good judgment and strong mind, needed at this critical day and time to govern these Islands.

From out your palace windows you view these Islands. Those who meet your gaze—clad in white collars, white clothes and patent leather shoes—sail swiftly by in carromattas, calesins and victorias. In your office and in the legislative hall you meet only the bowing and scraping, college-bred hombres, those who have done more than all else to drench this land with blood, and to-day still stand masters of the situation.

Come with me into the Provinces. Visit the barrios and the cocoanut groves, the rice fields and the fishing ponds,—there you will find the masses and majority of the people in this land. There you will find the hombres behind the guns.

Those with whom you deal are the men behind these hombres,—have a talk with these old bullies,—they know naught of Spanish, less of English; honest, ignorant, timid, poor, barefooted and ignobly clad. For three hundred years they have been dominated over by this *sace' rico* element; have obeyed without a murmur their every command, perjured their souls in hell at their behest, sacrificed their daughters upon the unclean altar of lust. Why? They knew that to refuse meant prison, torture and death, and the same condition exists to-day, and that too, under the banner of fredom. Listen and I'll prove it. Not with words from my own lips, but with quotations from the sworn statements of seven of these poor, ignorant people, and which you could have learned by an investigation of ten minutes, or taken the word of an honest American.

I hold in my possession the sworn affidavits of six poor men and one illiterate woman, whose names are: Candelaria de los Angeles, Norverto Cajucom, Pablo Mauricio, Mariano Castro, Esteban Hilario, Isaac Cauman and Cecilio Hurgues, residents of Cabanatuan, to the effect that this man, whom you call the Hon. Epifanio de los Santos, and whose character and integrity you dismissed me for assailing, while Provincial Treasurer of this Province, forced them to come

PLACE NEAR SAN MATEO WHERE GENERAL LAWTON WAS KILLED.

into San Isidro, and in his residence sign a forged and false will. They will tell you, too, under oath, that he wrote on a slip of paper for each of them what he knew to be an infamous lie, and told them, if they did not swear it was the truth, before the Judge of First Instance, that he would place them in jail. They will tell you also that during this last month of May, while I was in Manila, working for the betterment of these people, and his dismissal, that he, as Governor of this Province, was instructing them and attempting by intimidation to again get them to perjure their souls in hell, by swearing that there was but one will, and that was the false one which he made, or had made.

That ignorant old woman will tell you under oath that she paid him 800 pesos for "paper, ink and trouble," that she gave him in his hands 600 pesos, and gave to Ramon Tombo, his hireling, 200 pesos; she will further tell you that he told her and these old hombres that this forged document was nothing but a copy, and that there was no harm in what they were doing. She will also tell you that she employed a Filipino lawyer in Manila to defend her, and that he came to this Province supposedly in her interest and that he instructed her to swear that there was but one will—while he held in his hand two,

the original and the false. She will tell you that at ten o'clock, one night, under guard, she went to the residence of Amzi B. Kelly, and in the presence of his wife and Mr. Wilson, told him in broken Spanish that she had "much suspicion" for her lawyer, and, placing her two fingers together, timidly showed us how he and Santos stood.

These old hombres will tell you that they too had employed this same attorney—an ex-schoolmate of Santos—but when he instructed them to swear there was but one will, when they knew that they had signed two as witnesses, and that they, too, had "much suspicion," and denounced in open court, trembling with fear, they told the Judge of First Instance that they wanted an American attorney to defend them.

Did you say "Hurry along," gentlemen? No. Come to my residence, in San Isidro, and I will show you a sacred last will and testament made by old Petra Marian, dated, July 27th, 1900. It is signed by ten people as witnesses. Right by the side of that I will place before your eyes the copy, or false will made by, or by the direction of your beloved Santos, and dated, March 4th, 1901. It is signed by only six people as witnesses, and one of these did not sign the original.

"Hurry along!" No, be patient; that is not all.

I will show you a death certificate signed by the padre of Cabanatuan, and bearing his seal, which states that this poor old woman died July 28th, 1900, and was buried and received all the sacraments, July 29th, 1900. Right by the side of that, I will place another death certificate, signed by this same padre, but without his seal, and doubtless made by Santos or his hirelings, stating that this same old woman died March 7th, 1901, and was buried and received all the sacraments March 8th, 1901. Now what do you think of that? This old woman died, was buried, and received all the sacraments in July, 1900. Then she waited a year and went through the same performance. In addition to that, July, 1900, she made her will, died and was buried, remained in mother earth for a year; then arose, made a copy of this will and dated it, March 4th, 1901. That's what Santos says, and as the papers were gotten from his hands, it must be so, and Santos is an "honorable man" so it appears, says Luke E. Wright and the members of the Commission. After seeing this, there is but one of three conclusions, namely: Nueva Ecija has produced a remarkable old woman or a more remarkable old padre; or a most remarkable old governor, and I'm inclined that the latter conclusion will hit the nail square on the head. Now

is not this a nasty mess? Haven't you discernment enough to see that in your bunglesome and weak endeavor to keep peace, you have been the cause of subordinating peace?

And what you have read is not all of his rascality, but God knows, it is enough at present. Did some one say, "Why don't you swear out a warrant for his arrest?" No!!! As representative of the civil government, I did that in this Province, and had put on trial, before this Filipino judge as guilty a man as ever faced the bar of Justice. He was turned foot loose. No, I do not wish to have him put in jail. It might interfere with his term as governor. I wish him to reign in all his rottenness so the little children of this Province can point their innocent little fingers at him, and exclaim: "Behold there is our governor, the ward of the Federal party, the pet of the Commission and the blot of infamy upon the cheek of Columbia."

This is the same class of hombre and his infamous associates, who for three centuries have intimidated, abused, oppressed and enslaved the masses of these people; the ones who in the insurrection against the Americans, placed arms into the hands of these ignorant hombres and by sheer force of intimidation and threats of torture compelled them to fight and die like rats

in the trenches before my countrymen. I say to you to-day, that if insurrection, revolt and rebellion against the American Government is ever to cease, it will be when every living one of these poor men and women are instructed and shown positively that they, too, though ignorant and barefooted, are creatures of Almighty God, and that they are not compelled to bow to the behest of this high element and slavishly obey their every command. When we show to them upon every occasion, by example and by our actions that whenever the humblest of all that mighty host informs the officials or any citizen of the American Government, that a Filipino or American clothed with the garb of official capacity, this man of wealth, power and influence, is a rascal, corrupt or oppressive, that then and there stands at their backs for their protection and defense, eighty-five million Americans, every foot of that sunny soil, every dollar, silver, gold and paper in that American treasury, every soldier and every gun that we can muster, every pound of ammunition that is in our arsenals, and every boat of our mighty navy is at their service, demanding and compelling an investigation, and if what they say be true of this man of power, no matter what his position or wealth, he will then and there be tried, convicted, and if

necessary hanged—then, and not until then, can you safely sheath the sword and wield the pen.

What great lesson have these poor people been given in this regard by the actions of the Philippine Commission in the Nueva Ecija scandal? There I stood, an American, my honor and integrity unquestioned, my record unchallenged, thinking of the honor of my country and the betterment of those people above all else, conscientiously and with all the power that God gave me, denouncing as an infamous rascal the governor of this Province, begging and pleading that an investigation be made, and if what I said be true, that he be dismissed and no longer allowed to stand as the highest official in this Province; a damnable blot and an infamous example to the youth, children and ignorant poor of this land, and what was the result?

"He may be, Mr. Kelly, all that you say he is, but we wish you to transfer. Harmony cannot longer exist in that junta with you and he in it."

"But, my dear governor, you must remove the inharmonious key. *Well, but, Mr. Kelly, we don't wish any ladrones to take their guns and go to the mountains in that Province; we will investigate him later.*"

Did ever grown men clothed with the power of the governorship of a country suggest and later carry in execution such an injudicious act? Rather than make an investigation of ten minutes, they allow a rascal to remain in the position as governor and dismiss an honest treasurer. In reply to that, I frankly tell you, "Of course, you did not know it." And that is one of the strongest reasons why I say that your administration of affairs demonstrates the weakness of this government, —it is your business to know it; you approve the appointment, election of these governors and treasurers, and the Filipino and American people hold you personally responsible for their conduct and their character. They may excuse you, as they have often had to do before, for putting a rascal in an official position when you did not know it. But when they read over my letter, later my telegram, then my words before you, on May 16th, and then investigate the records of your palace and find therein, in addition to my honest statements, sworn affidavits as to the rascality of this man, which had been on file at least two months, they will never excuse you for such a blunder.

The words that you said to me in regard to the Province of Nueva Ecija, may yet be hurled back

in your face by eighty million freemen: "Your services, gentlemen, as far as the government of the Philippine Islands is concerned, are at an end." "The day of your destiny is o'er and the star of your fate hath declined."

By your actions you are judged. You dare not deny that your policy keeps in office corrupt officials, for by the grace of God, you have done the deed. Nay, more! You have not only placed in official positions in the Philippine Islands men who are notoriously corrupt, but you have actually dismissed an honest official in order to retain in power and position such a one, and why have you done this?

In order to carry out a weak policy you foolishly listened to the whisperings of the party federal. They tell you, "Gentlemen, this man whom Mr. Kelly has denounced, is an influential man in the Province of Nueva Ecija, and his dismissal just at this time may cause his followers to take their guns and go to the mountains."

And what do you do? You tremble in your boots. You know in your hearts the man is corrupt, but for fear that you hear again the crack of the Krag-Jorgensen and the Mauser, you timidly ask the honest man to transfer, and later foolishly dismiss him and retain in office a corrupt and infamous official. And why? Because

you are pigmies and not giants, because you are absolutely ignorant of affairs as they exist in the Provinces.

What would the strenuous Roosevelt have said and done (he who purified the New York police force) to these influential federalists? We all know that he would have reached out that strong iron hand, grabbed the gentleman by the back of the neck, slammed him up against the wall, and in words of fire, told him "Quedao, hombre! If you are here to assist in the government of this country, and to make suggestions for the betterment of your people, I'm with you. But if you're here to attempt to foolishly influence me, retain in office a rascal and back up your damnable suggestion by the statement that if I do not do it, there is liable to be another war, I'll tell you frankly, as a representative of the American people, that we prefer war to dishonor, and that the official of the American Government, not in America, but in Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippine Islands, stands flat-footed and uncompromisingly for honest and upright servants. And whenever you and your followers wish to revolt against this policy, and take to the mountains, the bars are down and the gates are open, and I'll put an army of Americans in that Filipino

field, and in less than three months they will wipe you and all your busy tribe of mischief makers off the face of the earth."

That is the kind of talk we want as members of the Philippine Commission. We've got 'em in America, and we demand 'em in the Philippines. The people of this country are weak; the government shall and must be strong. This smoothing over and excusing of rascality is nonsense and un-American. You cannot stop this rotten Filipino bull by grabbing him by the tail; you've got to take him by the horns. This winking and blinking at corruption has got to cease and the time for action is now. This dilly-dally policy is a disgrace to our country and an infamous example, and if we cannot to-day peaceably fire out every one of these corrupt officials, from police to governor, I, for one favor their dismissal, even though the very imps of hell rise in revolt. Why wait for two or five years hence? The issue has got to come; our swords are sharp, our arsenals filled with ammunition; our guns cleaned, our colors yet uncased, our men used to hiking, their eyes and hands are better trained to-day than they will be then.

Down with corrupt officials.

Up with honest men.

Out with the weak commissioners.

In with strong-minded men.

Your argument and preaching without practice amounts to naught. You "spare the rod, you spoil the child." You must shape your rules of government and put into vogue the policy which effects and makes better the majority of the people of a country. You cannot make your laws and your rules of government to be in conformity with the high standard and intelligence of the few; you must set into force and put into execution that rule which will be best understood and appreciated by the masses of the people. In every school room under the American flag, the master therein has under him one or two high-minded, intelligent little fellows, but the majority of his chaps are mischievous and bad. He makes the rules and hangs over the desk the rod not for the betterment of those good boys, but for the punishment of the bad ones. Your policy, gentlemen, is only understood by the few. The masses of these people cannot comprehend your ideas when you put into a position a corrupt man and excuse his rascality. They know it's wrong and they think that it is pull, power, wealth and influence that retains such a one in official capacity—and in the light of my American training, I am inclined to the same view. I lay it down as a proposition that

every time you place in jail one bad hombre, you keep out ten; that every time you tan the hide of one mischievous kid, you save the elbow grease that would have later been required in the training of the hide of twenty more. You do not comprehend the magnitude of the situation. You have no conception of the habits, customs and natures of the masses of these people. You are unquestionably the most gloriously hood-winked body of intelligent men with whom I have ever come in contact. Outside of your immediate associates and those who depend upon you for their bread and meat, and those whose interests it is to influence, there is not one American, either soldier or civilian, who does not heartily condemn your policy and laugh at your ignorance of the situation. I have yet to meet one intelligent army officer or American, who has been in this country for any length of time, who does not laugh at your laws, ridicule your actions and pity your weak endeavors.

Is this retention and smoothing over of public officials your only display of bad judgment? It certainly is not. You have foolishly passed your "sedition law." It serves only as a protection for the corrupt officials of this Philippine country. Even the strongest of us fears to turn on the light, and yet this is a land of dungeons,

darkness and underhand work. The masses of the people are practically slaves, timidly afraid to say aught against their masters, even without this law. It should be the reverse. Criticism of public officials should be encouraged, for of all the lands under God's great heavens, there is none where the mighty light of reason, right and argument needs more to be turned on, where it is so necessary to separate the good from the bad, publicly condemn the wrong and strongly defend the right, bolster up and encourage the good, fire out and hang the bad.

All sedition laws from the beginning of time will never keep those people from revolt and rebellion; you cannot keep a human being from fighting for his rights, by making laws which only bridle his tongue in public and make his words more eloquent in secret. Your oppression adds fuel to the fire of liberty, begets pity in the hearts of his countrymen and "pity is akin to love," and what won't a man do for love of his fellowman?

You must repeal your sedition law and say in words of fervid honesty in every dialect throughout this Archipelago: "The American Government fears not your criticisms. Turn all your batteries upon us, and we will show you by our manly, honest, upright and straightfor-

ward administration of affairs here, that it is the government of and for the people, the strongest defender of the weak, the breaker of the chains of slavery, the friend of the poor and the educator of the masses."

I maintain that out of the thirteen million people in the Philippine Islands, there are eight million of them worse slaves to-day, more abused and oppressed than were the negroes of the sunny South, and especially lay it down, that the man or men, government or power that breaks this domineering influence, that tears asunder those chains of slavery for all this mighty host, that they and their children will love, honor and respect that man, men or government, and that their hands will never be raised in revolt against those who gave them their freedom and their inherited rights as children of Almighty God. Go into the sunny South to-day, and you will hear the big-mouthed negro loudly exclaim that "Them Yankees don't know nothin' 'bout us niggers; that the Southern folk is our best friends;" but go into Sambo's house, and if on his wall you behold a picture, 'twill be that of old Abe Lincoln; and follow all the Sambos on a presidential election day and you'll see they cast a solid Republican vote. Why is this? Because imprinted in his black heart is the name

and noble deeds of Lincoln, and in his memory is engraven forever the name of the party and men that gave him his freedom.

If ever America is to govern this land in peace and harmony, it will be when she, not by the enactment of sedition laws, but by some grand and noble method, touches the human chord of the masses of these people and actually does an act for which Almighty God will bless the American nation, and the angels in heaven will sing, "Peace on earth; good will to all Americans." No people will ever revolt against government, when the laws of that government are benevolently and justly administered. I say to you to place over these people kind and benevolent governors, conscientious and just judges; firm and honest fiscals; it will then be in vain for the mischief makers to again raise these people against the American government. They might as well attempt to convince a loving child that the homage and attachment which he renders to a fond parent, is but a debasing servitude.

Let us view your unwise act of only a few days ago, which is proof positive that you know absolutely nothing or do not care to know of the conditions in the Provinces, and less of the characters of the men into whose hands you place power.

Take Act No. 413, where you put the governors of the Provinces in possession of the keys of the provincial jails and give them full control and management of the prisoners. As one who has served as Provincial Treasurer in the Provinces and knows the situation as it exists, I tell you that in nine Provinces out of ten where there are Filipino governors, under your policy, you might just as well bind hand and foot the poor people of those Provinces and place at their throat, with an open knife, a raving maniac. By this act alone you have torn down the Declaration of Independence, crushed in the hand the Goddess of Liberty, and you have placed in the hands of these unscrupulous men, the most fearful weapon which will be used by the majority of them to abuse, oppress and intimidate the people, advance the interests of friends and punish enemies, as has been done in this Province, and is being done to-day. Mark the prediction! Unless this government is promptly made stronger in less than a year, the power that those men will have gained on account of that act will stand them in good stead, and they will again cause an insurrection in this country.

Ask any officer or soldier who has served in this country for two weeks during the insurrection, and he will tell you that the majority of

these barefooted hombres were forced into the trenches and on the battle field and there killed; and yet they knew not and cared less whether the governing power in Manila was Spain or Portugal, England or America. Seldom indeed has there been found in the trenches one of these shod hombres; but he was then like he is to-day—what the power behind the throne made him. I have had no less than twenty Filipinos tell me, since the passage of this law, that it was the worst thing that could have been done for the poor people of those Islands; and further, from the lips of intelligent army officers, soldiers, civilians and intelligent Filipinos, I have been told time and time again that the Americans are not in control of this government, but are being influenced and are ministering affairs according to the dictates of the party federal.

Another thing in regard to your provincial governors that strikes me as more comical than serious, is that the Governor is the highest and most honored man in the Province. Yet in the same act, being sheriff, he is also the hangman. That has always struck me as ridiculous, and so it did Ricardo Paras, Governor of Marinduque. The arresting of criminals and taking part in the petty feuds and quarrels of the gente should be beneath the Governor of a Province. Impar-

tially and dignifiedly he should reign over his people. You place him in a very awkward position by making him the executor of the orders of the court. The business of arresting, care and management of criminals and prisoners should be placed in the hands of the police or constabulary. A Governor should under no condition be compelled to take part in such affairs. It is beneath his dignity.

Take the public schools of this country, of which we so loudly boast. The system of these schools is faulty and radically wrong.

You have brought to this country, at great expense, hundreds of most excellent men and women, whose noblest ambition, while on their way out here, had been raised to the highest pitch, and who to-day are disheartened and discouraged, and are set down in some pueblo with a tyrannical, impudent and lazy presidente who gives no assistance whatever to the teacher, and who in his official capacity is a detriment to the progress of these schools. First and foremost, the management of these schools, the appointment of the teachers and the salaries thereof should be absolutely free and independent from the presidentes and ignorant conjales. I'll venture the assertion that seven Filipino teachers out of ten in this Archipelago are presumably drawing, say twenty-

HON. A. W. FERGUSSON.
Executive Secretary of the Philippine Commission.

five pesos, when in fact they receive only fifteen or eighteen pesos, the remainder going into the jeans of the presidente or some of the conjales. "Well, we did not know or we don't know that that condition exists." Of course you do not. I dare you to make an investigation or ask the teachers. It does exist and to a shameful degree.

It was done in the Province of Marinduque under me and it is done to-day in the Province of Nueva Ecija, and what is true of these Provinces is doubtless true of the rest. These American teachers are too intelligent and too necessary, this day and time, during this unorganized condition of affairs, to be set down in a bamboo shack teaching a kid A, B, C. There are about one-tenth of the children in this Archipelago receiving the benefits of these schools, and they are the sons and daughters of the rich and prominent people, whose parents are amply able to send them to Manila. In San Isidro there are about three hundred children going to school, when there should be at least two thousand. The same condition exists in Cabanatuan of this Province. In fact, it exists in every barrio and pueblo in this Archipelago. The majority of the sons and daughters of the ignorant poor only view "the little red school house" from the outside, and I will venture the assertion that there are 75 per-

cent of the people who do not even know that they are entitled to send their children to school, and in many instances, doubtless, are instructed by some of these presidentes and influential hombres that the public schools are not for them.

What will relieve this condition of affairs? What will place in the San Isidro schools two thousand children instead of three hundred? Simply this: Instead of making your intelligent American teachers subordinate to presidentes, divide your Provinces into districts, place at the head of that district an intelligent American teacher, give him the power to appoint every teacher and to set their salaries. Frame your laws so that the council will have to pay them or turn the money over to the chief of the district, and let him be a paymaster. Then enact a law making him somewhat the father and protector of all the children within that district, between certain ages, rich and poor alike.

Frame your law so that he will have authority to go into the homes of these people and kindly but plainly tell them that it is the law of this land that every male and female child between certain ages is required to attend that school which is nearest their domicile. I am not wedded to the policy of compulsory education, but I am em-

phatically in favor of education, and it strikes me that if Governors of Provinces can force grown men to swear lies against their will, and presidentes have the power and use it, to make ignorant men come in from the barrios in crowds of twenty or thirty to build their homes without pay, that a noble and kind-hearted American teacher would not be overstepping the bounds of propriety if he forced ignorant children to do an act which can only result beneficially to themselves, their parents and their country. Make your American teacher the general and instructor of the Filipino teachers. Your system in vogue to-day, as far as benefit to the masses of the children is concerned and the labor of your American teachers, is wasted on the desert air. You have an American foolishly teaching one child his A, B, C, while he should be in truth superintending the instruction of two thousand in these letters.

"Well," you will say, "but we have not enough American teachers to teach this number of children English." I'm well aware of that fact, and am not one of those who foolishly think that if a child cannot be taught the English language he should be taught nothing. I lay it down as a proposition that if you start in to-day and teach two thousand children the Spanish language for

a period of two years, that at the expiration of that time you will have done more good for these people and this country, and the masses of them will have a wider general knowledge of this world's history and be more capable of assisting in this government than they will be at the expiration of five years under this present system.

I am sure that if the Father in Heaven were to bless my home with a child I would a thousand times prefer that little one to read the Book of God and the Declaration of Independence in the Chinese or Spanish language than not to read them at all. If we are short on English teachers, we must not foolishly stop or slow up the wheels of education. These teachers should be teaching an army of children instead of a battalion. When confronted by two evils, we must accept the lesser.

The children of this country must be taught the knowledge of God, the grandeur of a government and the beauties of liberty. If unable to teach him the Word of God, I would train his little lips to whisper his prayers to Dios; if unable to pronounce Liberty, I would teach him "libertad." We must not lose sight of the fact that the main question at issue in this particular is education, knowledge and information. If we cannot give them these by the English

route, then let us by all means impart it to them by the Spanish or Tagalog. In feeding the starving multitude you do not necessarily have to place their food in a silver spoon in order to fill their empty stomachs. Let them put it in with their hands or sticks, but get it in. "Do not prize the vehicle above its precious freight!"

It is far better for this land that ten thousand children know and appreciate the word "honestidad" than that only one thousand know and pronounce the word "honesty." Your school system, gentlemen, is only reaching the favored few. "Well, but that is not our intention." I willingly admit that, but you are doing the deed. Why? Want of knowledge of the true conditions of affairs, and unwillingness to take the word of your honest, true and tried American lieutenants.

While upon the subject, let me pass a few remarks on the foolish bar that has been placed in the case of every American lawyer; no matter what his credentials or abilities are, he must first spend three or four months studying the three codes, and then attempt to pass a fixed or prejudiced board before he is able to argue a point upon the same codes before a judge who himslf has not been required to go up against it and who could not in less time pass the examination.

This I consider not only unjust, but it staves

out for a while men who just at this time are very badly needed in the building up of this country. There are many excellent young barristers in America who would, if this bar was down, which it will be, come to the Philippines, scatter themselves about in the different Provinces and larger pueblos, and there they would stand as guardian angels to the ignorant, poor and oppressed of this country, and as doubtless most of them would soon learn the Tagalog language, they would soon be the most powerful defenders of this government. While making their living, they would in truth be eye-openers to all of these people. They are the moulders of governments—I do not mean shysters and carpet-baggers, but honest, upright young men who would come to this land to live and die, and stand ready and willing to sacrifice their lives, property and sacred honor for this, the home of their adoption. It is dollars to doughnuts that if each Province had two such men in it, in less than six months 90 percent of legal abuses and corruption would disappear; the poor would soon learn that America is a government of and for the people; their presence, independence and manly courage would put the fear of God into the hearts of every Filipino judge in this Archipelago. And under their watchful eye your beloved fiscals

would "sige derecho" or get off the earth. They would also be a strong incentive to every provincial and municipal official to "hands off" and "go right." By all means these empire builders should be let in free of duty, and without another examination. It is not so much a knowledge of the law of this land that we need, as it is obedience to it, and honest and courageous men.

You need only refer to the beginning of this and you can get an idea of what a poor client can expect when confronting a rich one. Let them in, but, let me caution you before you do this, that you had better retire or change your policy. For if this land is ever blessed with about one or two thousand honest, intelligent barristers, in the language of to-day, "they won't do a thing to you." They will line their guns of argument and reason upon your present policy and force you to either change it, or quit the land.

Now let us take a peep into the purity of purities, the land of Filipino judges and fiscals. Now, somewhere in his book on evidence, Mr. Greenleaf informs us that there are some facts so generally and universally known, that the court is forced to take cognizance of them, and I believe that the corruption of a large part of this outfit will not have to be proven, or at least,

that they are easily influenced. And let me say once for all, that I am not one of those prejudiced, narrow-minded Americans who come in contact with a thieving muchacho and a rascally Governor and then wildly exclaim: "All Filipinos are naturally corrupt, dishonest, and bad." It's their nature and you can't change it. "It's *costumbre.*" I do not believe that all Filipinos are thieves, bad or corrupt. My belief in my fellowman and supreme confidence in Almighty God, demand that I brand that statement as false and unfounded. The all-wise Providence did not place upon this earth thirteen million man beings, natural liars, thieves and scoundrels, and then take Moses on Mount Zion, and upon the table of stone, with his divine fingers, inscribe thereon the ten commandments. He did not make these human souls naturally so that they were unable to follow and comprehend his divine teachings. That is an infamous lie upon the Deity.

That there are too many Filipinos who seem to know little of the divine commandments and apparently care less, I willingly admit, and I am inclined to the opinion that the recent action of the Sages of the Commission is not calculated to cause those in high position to take cognizance thereof,—it is not necessary for the

public service. As long as you are a member of the federal party in good standing, you are sure of your job, or, as Santos remarked, braggadocio, when he learned of my dismissal, "Had there been ten treasurers fighting me, they would have all gone out." Or in other words, it requires eleven honest treasurers to oust one dishonest Governor. Show me a people, white or black, red or yellow, who have for long years been enslaved, mistreated, abused, and practically kicked and cuffed around, and no confidence placed in them, and I will show you a people with the same characteristics as those in this Archipelago.

First and foremost, you must let the Filipino know that we have confidence in his intelligence, ability and honesty. Give him every position that it is possible for him to fill, in this, his home by right divine, then treat him just as you do the Americans. Don't crown him a king and then only accord him respect due to a slave. Don't make him a Governor of his people and then excuse his damned rascality on the flimsy pretext that he a weakling, or that for three hundred years his ancestors have been engaged in the same kind of business.

The individual, be he Filipino, American or

Chino, knows beyond the peradventure of a doubt, right from wrong.

Here, gentlemen, is where you plainly show that you are not masters of the situation, that you know naught of human nature. The best study of Man is Mankind. It is this foolish policy of placing intelligent Filipinos in positions of power and trust, admitting that they have sufficient wisdom to preside in questions of life and death, and then deliberately turn round and with one fell swoop tear down your Solomon built by your own hands, and excuse him for doing an act that even his muchacho knows is wrong. And that, gentlemen, is the reason why the natives say, "Los Commissioners mucho —— fools; no sabe Filipinos," and them's my sentiments, too.

You are dead wrong; you are woefully inconsistent; your judgment is bad, your policy childish, and you are being laughed at every day by the people you excuse. Let me give you a little sound advice in regard to handling these native judges, governors and fiscals, and you had better take it and put it into execution. If you do not, sooner or later, your present policy will simply force other men to fire bodily every Filipino Governor, Judge and Fiscal in this Island and supplant them by Amer-

icans, which, frankly, I do not wish to see. This is the Filipino's land and I, for one, wish to see him given preference over all comers, if he is equally honest and capable. Establish a certain standard of morals and official conduct; tell your native judges, governors and fiscals: "In clothing you with authority and position, the American Government places in you unlimited confidence. Quidao, hombre. If you step one foot to right or left, and follow any path save the straight and narrow, off goes your head.

"This business of oppressing your enemies and favoring your friends will not work for one minute; this stuff about your three hundred years of false training is all tommy-rot. If you've got brains enough to be a judge, a governor or a fiscal, you have brains enough to be honest and to distinguish right from wrong. If you haven't, you had better bestride a carabao and take to the rice paddies."

Not only give them good solid advice like that, but put men on their trail; watch 'em like hawks and the first time they go wrong, fire 'em bodily, and if they are criminally guilty, try them and put them in Bilibid. Do that and I will stake my life on it that at the end of 1903, you will have more Filipino judges, than

by the present policy, at the expiration of that time.

The American administration, whether Republican or Democratic, Populist or Prohibitionist, is not going to allow or stand for corrupt public officials anywhere, especially in this land, where we are told the hand of God placed us. You must separate the good from the bad. The Almighty set you the example when he railroaded Satan and all his imps to hell, and it strikes me that what was deemed necessary in heaven for the proper government of angels, might cut some ice if put into force among our little brown friends. I emphatically maintain that it is far better for this country and an example for the youth that we have one honest, upright judge, than forty rotten and corrupt ones.

You show plainly your lack of wisdom, both going and coming, in this proposition. Let me ask you, in all candor, will you kindly inform me what business you have putting into such important positions, such brainless idiots, men who are just and wise enough to sit as judges and sentence their fellowmen to death, yet don't know right from wrong? Great God!! Was there ever such a bunglesome piece of work done by bearded men,—men who are far enough advanced to reign as Governors over thousands

of people, but must be excused when they do an act that ought to place them in jail. In all candor, were I a member of your Commission and had assisted in such a foolish policy, no man would have to ask for my retirement. I would pack my trunk, strike my tent and like the proverbial Arab, quietly but quickly steal away.

You have not advanced in knowledge and made good use of your time. Like the favorites in a race, you have made a beautiful start; the grandstand applauded you madly; you have been on the track now a year, and all eyes are turned upon you, looking for the result, and I can assure you that no one has hoped for your success any more than the writer. It is of little importance who sets the pace in a race; it is the horse that comes under the wire first that wins. You are far from it. God knows and I know that you have done your best, but you have erred and erred grievously. You have been followers instead of leaders. In your endeavors to pay attention to the customs of this land, you have been led astray; you must pay heed to the well-known good customs of a country, but not to the bad ones. The teachings of Almighty God in the ten commandments, were given to all men. Judge these

people under these divine commandments, and when they violate any or even one of them, when you fail to punish them severely, you accept a fall into a bad custom which can only result detrimentally to the people of the country.

Now let us take a passing shot at the Policia Municipal; and in discussing this, I will not say that you are ignorant or uninformed, for I am absolutely positive that even you know of the rottenness, wholesale corruption and general no-accountedness of the municipal police, not of one pueblo, but of every one in this Archipelago. Ride up to the house of any presidente. A policeman will hold your horse; go inside, one will take your hat and cane; order zwei beers and a pretzel and another will bring it; take dinner with the presidente, one will wait upon the table; look into the kitchen and you will see one or two therein cooking your meals. Every month many thousands of dollars are paid out foolishly for police who are nothing more than servants and muchachos for the presidentes. Every day thousands of people are mistreated, thrown in jail, brow-beaten by these ignorant lepers upon the civil payroll. Of all the frauds, rascally fakirs and infamous scoundrels upon the face of this earth, these paid slaves of the

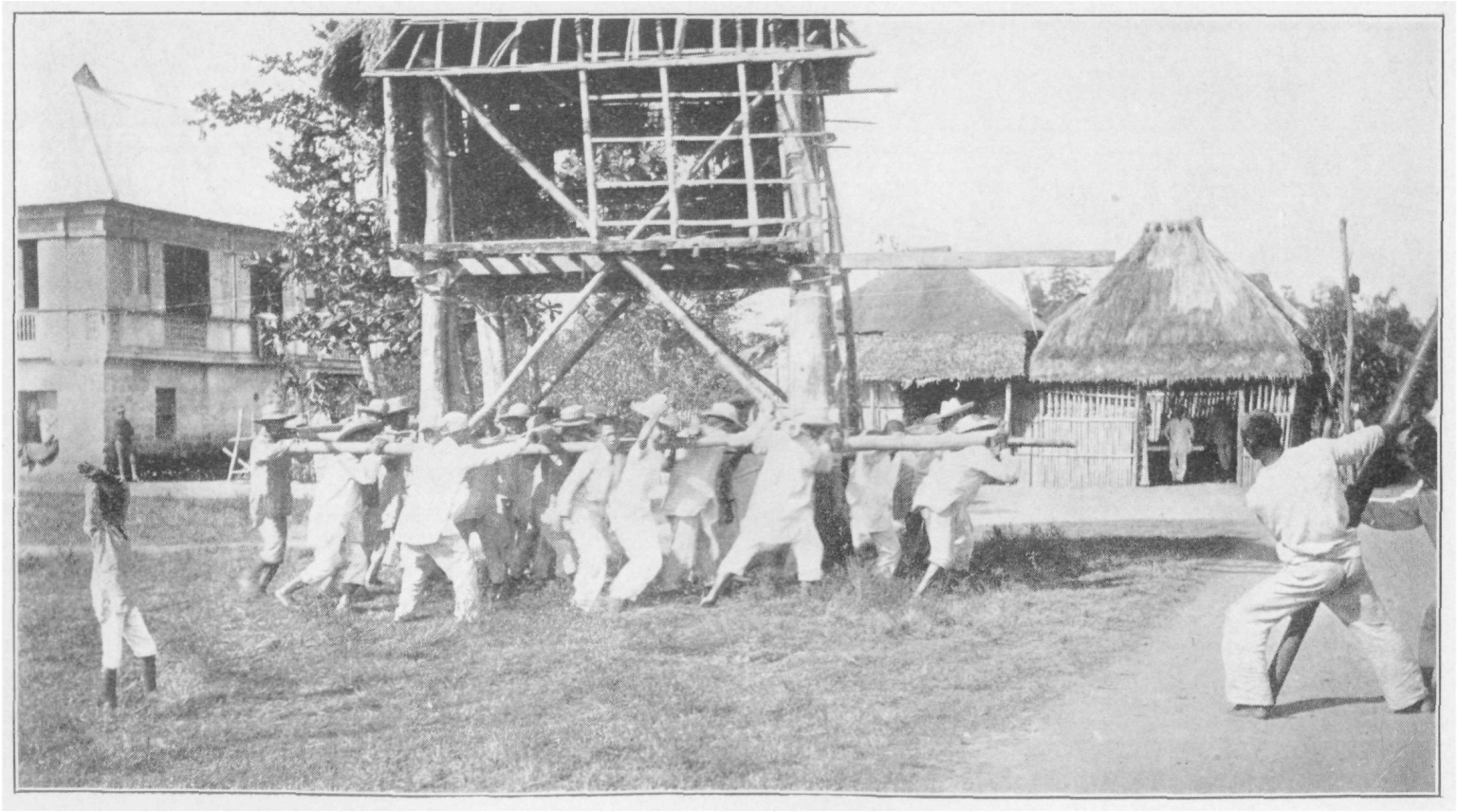
presidentes are the worst. Eighty-five percent of them receive only half of their pay, the rest goes into the personal funds of some municipal official.

They are lazy, impudent, no-account, and disgusting to behold. As far as the work that they are paid to perform is concerned, they might just as well be made of wood. Such men or things as these you leave in power, yet you know that one of the most important questions that confronts the American authorities in this country is: How will this land ever rid itself of ladrones? Can it be done? You bet your life that it will be. You can never have peace and order in this land as long as no one respects your police department. You must pay more attention to the quality of the men and less to the quantity. There are in a pueblo twenty policemen, most of whom can neither read nor write, originate or put into execution an idea. Fire your twenty ignoramuses and put in their places one intelligent city marshal and four assistants, pay them forty pesos per month; put upon them a dignified uniform and appoint only decent young men to these positions.

Do this in each pueblo in a Province; then appoint a provincial marshal or sheriff of the Province; put all these other mar-

shals under him and separate them from these corrupt presidentes; this Chief of Marshals for two years should be an upright American. This arrangement would not only be cheaper, but it would be ten thousand times more beneficial to the public service. Intelligent men can in one year's time run out and hound down every ladrone in the land. You can never rid this country of this bad element as long as the members thereof have more brains and sense than the men who are supposed to catch them. You cannot catch the mule-eared rabbit with an ordinary cur, you must supplant him with the fleet greyhound. I defy any congressman, senator, man, woman or child in America to come to this land and make a ten minutes' investigation of this uninformed and armed body of infamous rats, and then be able to truthfully say that America is the land of the free and the home of the brave.

Mark you, I am no enemy of these people. As I write, there hangs over my head a photo of some of the New World's illustrious men; in that collection is the noble Washington, the illustrious Franklin, the dauntless Webster, and the martyred McKinley. The largest in that mighty host is that of the Filipino patriot, José Rizal. My remarks are aimed not at men like him;



MOVING A "SHACK" OR NATIVE HUT.

I can stand upon the same platform with any honest, upright member of the federal party. I can take by the hand any native in this land who stands out boldly and fearlessly for honest and upright public officials and the liberty of the masses, his people, but I have nothing but contempt for any one who smooths over the actions of a scoundrel, though he be clothed with the title of United States Philippine Commissioner.

To sum up this situation and bring this to a conclusion: All Americans in these Islands have had a great question to solve. The Philippine Commission has failed; it has not solved the problem. The Provinces, on account of the millions of inhabitants, the enormous number of human souls that is in them, are the heart and core of this government. The Commission's policy has not touched them in the least. The masses of these people are worse off to-day than under any government in the past. The question is up to every American in this country, be he civilian, employee or private citizen.

We cannot change the condition of affairs that exists to-day unless we go right square to the source of the evil. When the affairs of a Government are not properly administered, and honest, upright, and conscientious servants of the

public cannot get their just dues, the people who are at the head, and have charge of the management of that government, are to blame for that condition.

There is not to-day in all this land a school-teacher, an honest employee, who dares to open his mouth against his superiors, no matter how corrupt they may be.

Americans in the Philippine Islands, are you men or mice? Have you manhood to defend your rights? Have you courage to write the true condition of affairs to your friends, relations, newspapers and representatives? If you have, and are in favor of honest officials, against dishonest officials, right against wrong, if you favor the American Government of these Islands, instead of the present government of the federal party, sit down this very night and write and tell your countrymen the truth the way you see it. The hand that will dismiss one honest man to retain a dishonest one, will dismiss another. Be very careful in your letters. Do not be prejudiced; say naught against the little Filipino; the masses and majority of them are not to blame for the condition of affairs that exists to-day. They are as much opposed to corrupt officials as you are, for the hand that will oppress a strong-minded Amer-

ican will crush the very life out of a poor Filipino. Line your argument, reason and facts against the policy of the Commission. These are the ones who have appointed these corrupt officials, and they are the ones who to-day retain them in power and position.

My countrymen, Theodore Roosevelt, and members of the two Houses of Representatives: I do not ask you to defend me or help me in any way. I simply request, as an American citizen, for the honor of America and the poor people of this country, that you make an investigation, and I pledge my sacred honor that you will be ashamed of your civil government and its officials in these Islands.

It's shameful; it's pitiful; it's disgusting.

AMZI B. KELLY,
An American Citizen,
Dismissed Treasurer, of Nueva Ecija.

Attached to Mr. Kelly's statement were affidavits from a number of Filipinos supporting his charges, which were made with such specific detail, that they certainly merited some reply. At any rate, the statement is interesting as indicating the views of an official who had had ample opportunity of observing the working of the Commission's system of administration.

CHAPTER XI.

The Labor Problem.—Filipinos Ingenious in Machinery, Skilful Workers in Cigar and Cigarette Factories.—Absolutely Unfitted for Hard Manual Labor.—Break Down Quickly under Strain.—Importation of Chinese Would Benefit All Classes.—Contract Labor Law Prevents Importation of Japanese or Indians.—Labor Unions in America Do not Understand the Situation.—Strikes Caused by Isabella de los Reyes.

THE Labor problem in the Philippines is a serious one. The Filipino people have had an opportunity to earn wages that they never dreamed of in Spanish times, and to have them paid regularly, and the result has been that they do not come up to the expectations that were held on their behalf. In certain branches, such as in the cigar and cigarette factories, they are skilful workers. They are ingenious and make fairly good machinists. There are very few in the cities who could do outdoor work, while

in the Provinces, they are accustomed to look upon it, unless working for themselves, as degrading. Even those who work for themselves do not show nearly as good results as are obtained at plantations worked by imported labor.

The Filipino is not a hardy or robust man, nor is he energetic. A very few hours alongside a Chinaman in a rice field, expected to do the same amount of work, completely exhausts him, and there is little doubt that the unfortunate exclusion of Chinamen from the Philippines is recognized by nearly all Americans who have lived there, as a blow to the business interests of the Archipelago. The natives themselves begin to realize the same thing. The Filipino loves to lord it over his fellows, and he does it with the Chinamen to his heart's delight, but at present, the coolie element of China is lacking. The result is, that the Chinese there, are now fast rising to what is considered in their native villages as wealth, and there are few Chinese in the Philippines earning less than $30 per month, if they have been any time in the Philippines and speak English, while large numbers drift into business and accumulate fortunes. The Chinese residents even have their own Chamber of Commerce.

Continued experience has conclusively demon-

strated that the Filipino is not willing to perform hard physical labor, such as with the pick and shovel, if he can in any way avoid it, and there are instances where he has starved, rather than undergo the exertion which such a class of labor demands. A case in point, is the Benguet road, which may be taken as a fair and just illustration. The men who went to work on this undertaking were out of employment and literally starving. They were paid good wages, given transportation, very good food and quarters. They were not pushed or driven at their work, in fact, the fickleness of Filipinos being realized, they were treated most liberally and with every possible consideration, with what result? At the end of a week, ninety percent of the men returned to Manila. They did not like the work. Meanwhile the Benguet road is still dragging along its weary length, hundreds of thousands of dollars spent, and its finish an indefinite matter.

Senator Lodge in the Senate stated that the Filipino worked in the rice field under a sun which is even too much for a Chinaman, though where he could have got his information, people in the Philippines would very much like to know. The Filipino does labor there for two or at most three months in a year, and then needs recupera-

tion, which he takes for the following nine or ten months, as he earns enough from his labor in the fields, to supply his wants for a year. One of the greatest complaints since the American occupation, is that the Filipino, when he has saved money that he thinks will keep him without doing anything for a month, will throw up his position, and take his chances of getting another. This, of course, does not apply to the educated class, clerks, bookkeepers, and so forth, who generally have a vein of ambition and a desire to rise.

The only conclusion, therefore, that one can come to, is that the Filipino laborer works for such time as dire need compels him, and no longer. He has been tried now for some time, and has been found wanting. If Chinese labor is imported, it is the coolie class who come, and whose importation is desired, and it stands to reason, that all such kinds of work as the Filipino likes and will gladly accept, will be greatly increased. Office forces will need to be doubled and trebled. The number of skilled factory hands will need to be doubled and trebled. All classes of skilled labor will be in demand. The result will be a general advance for the betterment of the more desirable element of the Filipino population.

In regard to the provincial Filipinos, somewhat similar results will be obtained. Work always creates work. Given a Chinese doing the heavy toil, lighter places would soon be found for the less drudging, but more apt and versatile native. He makes a good "boss" for the Chinese, and his services would be more in demand than now, when he has a monopoly of all such labor. But even if he wished to labor in the field he would not be denied such. The Chinese would by no means exclude him. In Manila, they are seen laboring side by side.

It can thus be seen that the importation of Chinese coolies would not harm, but would benefit the Filipino. Moreover, they could be taken there under contract. Merchants or capitalists in the Philippines, would be only too willing to put up the necessary bonds to insure their return, and a strict accountability under the law. As matters now stand, development is not only hindered but prevented. Prospective capital has repeatedly gone, seen and been conquered, going home in unmitigated and unqualified disgust, and the outlook promises only aggravation of such conditions. In the face of such adverse circumstances, certain concerns will doubtless go ahead, and for a time, by a *tour de*

force, secure laborers. The result will be a still greater dearth in the labor market.

With such conditions confronting, the situation assumes a most serious aspect. If capital is discouraged now, while all eyes are directed there, the Philippines will receive a set-back from which it will take years to recover.

The chief agencies at work in bringing about such an unpromising state of affairs, are the views of the Administration, the attitude of the Filipinos, and the labor unions in the United States. As to the two former, their conceptions of what the importation of Chinese means, is erroneous; as to the latter, argument seems hardly necessary. In so far as the labor unions can have objection to Chinese labor in the Philippines, they could be easily enlightened. The Philippines have already been treated as a legislative exception; in the matter of the Exclusion Law, like treatment could be applied. The labor question in the States affords no precedent or parallel for the labor question in the Philippines. They are not in the same class. The Philippines also offer no opportunities for the American laborer. These facts being recognized and the Golden Gate being shut against the Philippine Chinese, the problem is solved so far as the labor unions are concerned.

To the labor question in the Philippines one answer can be given. They need and should have Chinese. On the one hand they have stagnation and poverty; on the other, industry, development and prosperity.

The great business concerns in the Philippines are at a standstill to all intents and purposes for lack of labor, and the experience of a large employer is that it takes three Filipinos to do the same amount of labor that one American does in a day. This applies particularly to carpenters and skilled labor of such nature. Mr. E. C. McCullough, who has the largest printing house in the Philippines, pays Filipinos, as folders $10 Mexican per week, three of whom do less than one girl getting from seven to ten dollars, U. S. currency, would do here. This applies to typesetters, pressmen, and everything throughout McCullough's premises, showing that Filipino labor is not cheap labor, but costs more for the same amount done, than it would in the United States.

There has been talk of bringing in large bodies of workmen from Japan, but there are two elements that interfere with this plan; firstly, the Japanese Emigration Law prohibits the emigration of their coolies, excepting under special contracts approved by the Government, and which

have to be carried out to the letter by the employer, such as medical attention, food, holidays, and numerous other details; secondly, even were this to be overcome, which could doubtless be done, there would be trouble in the Manila custom house, about labor imported under contract. Consequently that for the present seems not to be feasible.

As an instance of the difficulty of procuring labor, may be mentioned the importation of a thousand jin-rickshaws, and the attempt to get men to pull them. A company was founded, the capital subscribed, and the rickshaws imported, but no labor could be obtained. Three Chinese started out with their rickshaws, but the company found it impossible to make arrangements with any large body of men; in fact, they were not there. The majority of the Chinese left were making far too much in other directions for them to take to the hard manual labor of rickshaw pulling. On the other hand, the Filipinos were not only unable, but unwilling, and the consequence is, that the rickshaws are lying in Manila useless, badly as they are needed in the streets for transportation.

With the power now in the hands of the Commission, it is easy for them to do something, such as passing some law which would simplify

the labor problem, but apparently they do not have the desire to do it. When they wish, they pass laws that override the Constitution of the United States itself, but where it is anything that would benefit capital, and thereby the other interests of the Philippines, they remain quiescent and say they have no power to do anything.

Another feature that has caused a considerable amount of annoyance to business in Manila, has been strikes, which have been caused by a man named Isabella de los Reyes, who has a powerful influence among the uneducated Filipino workmen, and has caused them to go out of places where they had worked at good wages, and demand an enormous increase. At one time, there was a considerable strike in the printing business, which did not, however, affect the newspapers, but was directed more against the men who ran printing establishments in the city.

Two hundred of McCullough's men went out one Monday morning, demanding an increase of twenty percent all around. Mr. McCullough saw the leaders of his own men, and they agreed with him that their wages were liberal, and some even admitted that they knew that if he could not get other laborers, or if he had to accede to the demand, it meant an immense rise of the

already high prices of printing in the Philippines, or else that the business would have to suspend indefinitely, but they had joined an organization of which Isabella de los Reyes was the head, and he had told them they must do as he said. In a week's time, those who had no money left, returned and went to work, and the rest of them gradually came back, so that in less than three weeks they were at work again. As an instance of the causelessness of the strike, it may be stated that men in McCullough's, who, three years ago were receiving the old Spanish wages of three or four dollars a week, were getting from twenty-five to thirty dollars. Printing is abnormally high in the Philippines. The reason for this is the cost of labor and the necessity of having one hundred and fifty Filipinos to do what fifty men could do in the United States.

Isabella de los Reyes also organized a strike among the dockmen and lightermen, many of whom were earning from one to two dollars a day, U. S. currency, with the result of a great interference with shipping and the final defeat of the men, who demanded the same as they would be paid in the United States for the same class of work, which would have meant ruin to the shipping, as it would take three men to do the work one does in America.

CHAPTER XII.

The Currency Question.—Governmental Salaries Nominally Gold, Paid in Mexican Silver.—Ide Refuses to Make Fluctuating Ratio on the Importation of Mexican Silver in Order to Keep the Ratio Two for One.—Prices Increased Enormously.—An Iowa Teacher's Letter to Secretary Shaw.—A Well Known Banker's View of the Situation.—A Merchant's Views.

THE enormous decline in the value of silver in the past year has been an immense hardship to all classes in the Philippines. The Commission refused to aid or assist the merchants and even their own employees in any way with regard to the matter, preferring to leave it in the hands of Congress, and Congress did nothing.

One of the principal faults was the contracting of governmental salaries throughout the Archipelago, in American gold, unless it was the intention to pay in American gold. The fact that the Commission took this course without

having the gold to carry it through, has been the cause of more trouble and annoyance than anything else since the American *régime* commenced. The military authorities had made a compulsory ratio of two dollars Mexican for one American, and as the fluctuation in silver at the time was very slight, that parity was maintained until the first of January, 1902, when the Commission decided that it was necessary, owing to the fall of silver, to change the ratio, and it was made two and one-tenth for the next three months.

Almost as though their action had caused it, silver immediately fell ten or twelve points, with the result of again causing hardship to all those receiving their gold salaries on a Mexican basis.

The acting Governor and Commissioner Ide, under whose special department it was, were urged and implored by the bankers, merchants and others, not to interfere with the currency, unless they made a final alteration to some different coinage. It was pointed out to Commissioner Ide, that the putting of a tax on the importation of Mexican dollars, fluctuating from day to day with the market price of silver and the difference between that and the ratio of two for one, would be temporarily a better solution of the question, and that he would not thereby

overthrow all confidence in the stability of the currency, but he decided against this apparently only logical solution of the question, and the ratio was made. From the first day, trouble began. Prices went up with leaps and bounds. Nearly everybody who kept a store immediately went on a gold basis, some even charging American dollars where they had formerly charged Mexican. Mexicans were accepted only at the bank rate, and the government ratio was ignored, except where the government paid out salaries to its employees.

Meetings have been held by the various Chambers of Commerce, separately and jointly, and every effort has been made to urge, first, on the Commission and then on Congress, the absolute necessity that something should be done to alleviate the situation, which, owing to the complicated governmental system of paying in Mexican silver the salaries contracted for in gold, has put everybody into a complete muddle.

The teachers have felt the effect of this method of payment severely, and many and loud have been the complaints, both in private and through the public press. One teacher who came from Iowa, wrote a letter on the subject to the Hon. Leslie M. Shaw, Secretary of the Treasury, setting before him the grievances of the teachers, in

regard to the currency. The following are extracts from the letter:

"We have waited and hoped for relief until hope is gone. Allison's last speech makes every Iowan in these Islands blush with shame. We who were so proud of our State and our country, are ashamed that such utter folly came from one of ours.

"Every one in these Islands, even ex-populists, unless connected with gambling concerns known here as banks, earnestly desires an honest, redeemable American dollar.

"This is how the Mexican money system works here at present.

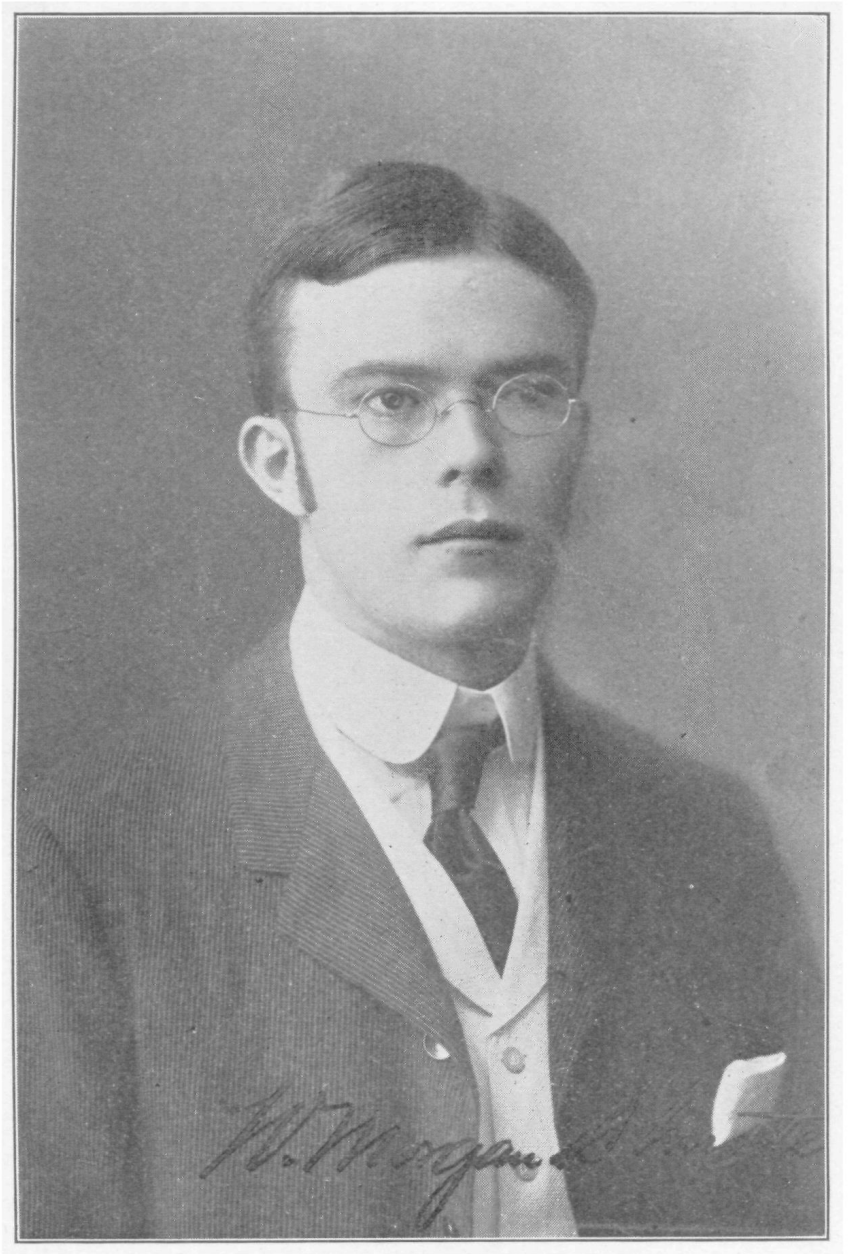
"*First,* for the army: Soldiers are paid in gold. To spend this they must change it to Mexican below the legal rate and lose, yet their loss is far less than ours.

"*Second,* for the civilian: If he is a disbursing officer, and pays himself in gold or Mexican, he can make money honestly by using one or the other as suits his convenience. Were he dishonest, it is an excellent field, for the change in rate would make it easily possible for a man of very ordinary mind, successfully to cover dishonest operations. You have only to think a moment to see how this is possible. Of course, I

would not imply that this is ever done, though many think so, just as many think that large sums are paid by Manila banks to keep out the gold standard. It is almost libel here, even to think of such things, so we try not to do so. But the bank gains, and all others, including the government, lose. These gambling concerns could afford to pay well, which is as much as is at present known.

"*Third,* for civilians not disbursing officers: We receive what is called a voucher. It states that we have received our exact salary in United States currency. We sign the lie or starve, well knowing that we will get in exchange a check for local currency. At present, we get this at 2.27. Those who have loved ones dependent upon them at home, immediately pay at the bank as high as 2.40 or 2.50 on the very day they take payment at 2.27. Teachers stationed in the Provinces can get no chance to change Mexican money for months, while its value melts away like ice in the tropical sun.

"Were we people of leisure, we might spend the month *en route* to Manila for money, or still better, we might follow the army paymaster, and rob our poor soldier boys, even as the Chino does, or give them justice and come out even, while really aiding them. But teachers are gen-



W. MORGAN SHUSTER.
Chief Collector of Customs of the Philippines.

erally at isolated places, and are forbidden to leave their station, even if, by chance, they should happen to know when the troops are paid. In the Provinces, too, we often get our vouchers long months after service was rendered, and when the check comes, finally, it is at the old rate. For instance, through no fault of mine, vouchers for November, December, January and February night-school work, reached me only a few days ago. During the first two months, the rate was 'two to one.' The second two months it was '2.10 to one.' My checks will be made at these rates. When I change this back to money, if I may be so fortunate, it will not even be at the current rate, 2.27, but at 2.45 or more.

"Those who have dependent loved ones and wish to keep up life insurance policies, must pay this bank rate, for the government, represented by the post-office, will not accept from us this Mexican abomination in which we are paid, and in which, if Senator Allison has his way, we are always to be paid. Offer to resign, you dare not, for a neat circular, sent out early by this Mexican government, threatens you with a damage suit, and you come home under a cloud, at your own risk and at your own expense. Even this is impossible, for few, if any, teachers here have enough saved to take them home.

"Superintendent Atkinson, in addition to the manifold cares of administration, has this annoyance also; and, in common with the division superintendents, an added loss from spending money for necessary traveling expenses, and receiving it back months later in this depreciated currency of an alien government.

"A division superintendent here, working at a salary far below what either his influence here, or his labor merits, has told me that he has over four hundred pesos now tied up in traveling and other necessary expenses of official character. Much of it was sent at two to one. He would gladly sell his expense account at 2.50 to one, thus losing one dollar in every five. Is it right? Would the President approve if he knew? Even populists here, would gladly accept the Nebraskan's 'cross of gold' instead of the 'thorns' which are rather abundant in this situation.

"Teachers here do not complain under the many hardships of the service, of anything else save this discreditable action on the part of our government. Neither do they complain of this loss, which amounts to thousands monthly in the aggregate, if this money benefited either the poor Filipino or the national government. On the contrary, both are also robbed.

"Can you not find a solution to this problem that will give justice to all?"

When the first Commission was in the Philippines, Colonel Denby saw the local bankers on the subject, and the following is a copy of a letter sent to him by the manager of one of the leading banks in Manila at the Colonel's request: The copy was given to the author by the banker himself.

"Dating from the year 1877, when the Spanish Government found that the gold currency in these Islands was rapidly leaving, owing to the depreciation of silver, and the large influx of Mexican dollars, the currency here has been in anything but a satisfactory condition.

"In 1878, the Government, in order to check the heavy export of gold currency from the Philippines, passed a law prohibiting the import of Mexican dollars, but allowed the dollars then in the country to circulate as legal tender.

"Had it been possible to carry out strictly this law, the currency of the Islands might still have remained on a gold basis, but with the depreciation of the white metal, and the consequent increase in premium offering in gold, smuggling was carried on to such an enormous extent, be-

ing openly winked at and aided by the Spanish customs and other officials, that in the year 1885, when the writer arrived in Manila, the gold currency was a thing of the past, and Mexican dollars ruled all through the Islands, the native accepting the silver dollar as of the same purchasing value as the old gold dollar.

"Under this condition of affairs, the value of the dollar here for trade purposes, for some years, fluctuated with the price of silver as in other silver countries, with the one exception, that the Mexican dollar being prohibited by law from entry, whenever there was a scarcity of currency, owing to heavy crops or from other causes, the value of the Mexican dollar rose by a natural process, to a point which would tempt smugglers to bring in coin, allowing them ample margin for a substantial profit on the operation, after paying the heavy bribes which were necessary to square the various officials whose aid was required to smuggle dollars in. Consequently, exchange on China, whence the dollars were brought over, fluctuated as much as ten to fifteen percent, when coin was required, dropping quickly to par when the demand was satisfied.

"Between the years 1888 and 1897, several schemes were proposed by the Madrid Government, for calling in Mexican dollars, and replac-

ing the same by Spanish currency, in order to restore the parity of exchange between Madrid and Manila, hardly from philanthropic motives, but rather to assist the influential Catalan manufacturers who exported largely to the Philippines, protected by the heavy duties imposed on foreign manufactured goods, from which they were free. This action was taken for another reason, to still the bitter complaints of the large army of military, naval and civil officials, who, being paid from the colonial treasury, were yearly suffering from the combined fall in the price of the silver dollar. Although various feasible schemes were discussed, the home government found itself hampered at every pass by lack of funds and poor credit, essentials necessary to have enabled it to work such an important financial operation as the calling in of several million dollars.

"In fact, so acute were the financial difficulties, that even with this continued pressure being brought on different ministries to place the currency here on a Spanish basis, they did not hesitate to recoin several millions of Mexican dollars into a local half dollar and twenty cent piece of low touch and light weight, on which operation there was a clean profit of ten percent to the treasury. It was proposed to utilize this profit

in paying a preferential exchange on sums remitted home by government officials, but the amount was finally amalgamated in the general budget.

"This reckless policy was continued up to the year 1897, when, to make matters worse, there was sent from Madrid to meet the heavy war expenses, six million dollars, of a specially coined silver dollar marked 'Filipinas' of the same touch and weight as the Spanish silver dollar, some eight percent under the value of the Mexican. It was greatly feared, at the time, that these depreciated coins added to the large amount of half dollars and twenty cent pieces already in circulation, would depreciate the currency of the country to a further extent. That such a catastrophe has been avoided, is due only to the wonderful capacity the country has for absorbing coin among the many producing Provinces in the Archipelago, where the natives are very apt to hoard their earnings by burying them.

"On the arrival of the American army, and the establishment of the United States Government here, the very serious question of the currency was brought up in a peremptory manner by the introduction of large sums of United States gold brought in with the troops. It was necessary without delay, to make some stable basis for ex-

change, as the natives, used so long to value their products on a silver dollar, refused roundly to accept the gold dollar for two silver dollars, and the commercial world was unwilling to exchange the gold for silver at current value, unless there was some guarantee that they would be allowed free entry of this latter coin to meet the increased demand.

"The United States authorities, on the petition of the banks and leading business firms, very properly gave the necessary permission, thus averting a grave monetary crisis, fixing a steady course of exchange which has ruled ever since, only varied by the fluctuations in the value of the Mexican dollars in London and San Francisco. There have been considerable imports of Mexican dollars during the past six months, to meet the heavy local demand caused by the residence of such a large number of troops in the Islands, and already not only have the banks none of the Spanish dollars, half dollars and twenty cent pieces referred to previously, which have gone into circulation, but there is now a shortage of subsidiary coinage.

"This introduction of clean, Mexican dollars, as the currency of the Islands, has been welcomed heartily by all sections of the mercantile community, and is, in the opinion of the leading finan-

cial people here, the only currency suited to the Islands for the present. Any introduction of a gold coinage, if considered advisable, should be made very gradually, and in the most practical manner after years of careful study, as any sudden disturbance of the monetary system might ruin for years the fine and increasing export trade of the Islands.

"In the first place, natives in the Provinces getting, as they do, their requirements almost exclusively from local production while receiving to-day, say ten dollars silver (average price) for their picul of hemp, pay in wages and for their own wants in this coin. Were a gold currency established, it is to be presumed, that they would receive five dollars gold for this same quantity of hemp, (barely cost of production in silver coin) but they would still have to continue paying labor and expenses on the basis of the silver currency, or at any rate for some years to come, until such time as a greatly increased use of imported goods would bring compensation by the native getting value for his gold dollar.

"As far as local commodities go, it is unlikely that values would be affected by a change of currency, until, by the opening of railways and the employment of improved labor-saving machinery,

NATIVE CARPENTERS AT WORK.

the country, adjusting itself to the influence of civilization, would find in imported goods some fairer purchasing power for its gold dollar and, moreover, by the better quality of its exports, obtain higher prices to meet the enhanced cost in production, which a gold currency naturally would bring with it. Education also would bring with it fresh wants in the satisfaction of which the native would get a fairer value for the gold dollar paid him, but I maintain that until this period arrives, producers will be unable to pay their way, if they sell on the basis of a gold dollar, and were such a *régime* forced on the country, unprepared as it is to meet it, a grave and precipitate agricultural crisis would have to be faced.

"Again, with exchange here on a par or nearly so with other silver-using eastern countries, we have always open a profitable market for the produce of these Islands and general inter-trade, especially with Japan and China, which absorb to-day the larger part of our sugar crops. Any interference with the currency would seriously handicap trade with these markets, to which there will always be a natural flow of the products of the Philippines owing to proximity and other natural conditions, as long as no heavy differences in exchange have to be calculated for in prices.

"Finally, when studying the question of a United States gold currency, there must be faced the vital question of the disposal of the large stocks of silver now in the Islands, and the heavy loss to be borne by some one in replacing these by United States gold coin, besides many other grave possibilities which have as yet made even the great financiers, who have under their care the ultimate conversion of the British-India rupee currency to a gold basis, hesitate before making any sudden and sweeping change in the monetary system of that great dependency.

"I attach an opinion on currency by a leading exporter here, which may interest you, being given in his own words:

" 'With exchange at four percent, the present value of Iloilo sugar would be forty-five dollars United States gold per ton as against ninety dollars Mexican to-day. This sugar, it is estimated, costs to produce thirty-two dollars, the same in gold or silver currency. It would take years of discontent to lower wages to a gold basis, or as is more likely, by an influx of capital, materially improve the outrun of the estates, which would be an impossible task, when treating with small proprietors who are rarely free from debt, and would only lead to change of ownership.

"'As regards hemp, it must not be forgotten that Manila's greatest competitor is sisal, a product of Mexico, a country on a silver basis. The lowest price that sisal can be produced at, is about two and a half cents per pound. Were three and a half cents per pound to be paid for Manila hemp, as it was in the beginning of 1898, the result would be, if payment was made on a gold basis in the Philippines, ruin, whereas, on a silver basis, the natives are fairly prosperous.

"'It is quite impossible to teach natives the appreciable difference between gold and silver. As a general rule, even the highly educated man has no ambition to leave his own country, and reckons his fortune by the currency of the Islands, nor does he look when receiving product of the sale of his sugar or hemp, whether payment is in gold or silver, naturally taking as his standard, the time when he received the highest price in dollars for his produce. It would mean discomfort amongst all classes were there a sudden drop of fifty percent in prices on a change in currency, which would be deemed a calamity, whereas the gradual fall in the price of the silver dollar in recent years, and the consequent increase in dollar value of produce has been reckoned in the Islands as an era of prosperity, the natives passing here the sugar crisis of 1894 and 1895,

without any serious inconvenience, where in Java, trade was ruined for nearly two years. The same was the case in 1896 and 1897, when hemp touched in gold the lowest price ever known.

"'What the country requires is a silver currency with more subsidiary coinage (silver and copper), also an issue of notes to a moderate amount, preferably government paper, redeemable in Mexican dollars and local silver coin.'"

The American merchants now are unanimously in favor of immediately going on a United States currency basis, thereby settling all difficulties, buying up the Mexican, and making it illegal tender after a stated time. Even bankers and other merchants have altered their opinion since the time when the bank manager gave his views on the subject to Colonel Denby, in 1899. If nothing has already been done by the Commission to alleviate matters beyond the coinage of silver dollars, which, added to the Mexican now in use, will make the situation worse than it was before, Congress should attend to this question, and relieve not only the merchants in the Philippines, but practically everybody in the Archipelago. This unquestionably is the crying need of the hour in the Philippines.

CHAPTER XIII.

Religion in the Philippines.—Work of the Y. M. C. A.—Episcopal Bishop Appointed.—Methodist, Presbyterian, and Christian Science Churches.—Fondness of the Filipinos for Display and Pomp.—The Filipinos Fond of Religion.—Fiestas.—The Friar Question.—Unnecessary Alarm.—Good and Bad Among Them.—In the Main a Body of Christian Workers Who Have Been Responsible for Bringing to Christianity the Filipinos as a Race.

THE Protestant religion was practically nonexistent in the Archipelago when it first came under the domination of the United States. Since that time considerable effort has been made by Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists and Christian Scientists.

The work done by the Y. M. C. A. has been indefatigable, partly in connection with the army and also with the civilians, and there is no doubt, that they have accomplished a considerable amount of good. One of the leaders of that organization accompanied the American troops who

went to China, in the campaign of 1900, and looked after their welfare in a religious way, to the best of his ability, in which he was assisted by the ladies of the various missions.

The Episcopalians have built a large wooden structure as a temporary church. Previously they held services in a large room in the Cuartel de Espana, which was formerly the artillery barracks, but has lately been used as the barracks of an infantry regiment. The appointment of Bishop Brent, and the obtaining of sufficient funds to build a cathedral give encouragement, and it is believed that the Episcopal Church will do considerable mission work among the Filipinos.

The Methodists and Presbyterians also have wooden buildings where they conduct services, and the Christian Scientists hold their services in the building formerly used by the Episcopalians, in the Cuartel de Espana, so that taking it all in all, Manila is well supplied with facilities for religious services outside of the religion of the Filipinos, who are devoted to the Church of Rome.

The Filipino race may in a certain sense be called religious, and they love and admire the display and ceremony which accompany their religious observances. The Spaniard recognized this

fact, as well as the Filipino's love of idleness, and took every opportunity to make public holidays, religion being largely used for the purpose. Numerous Saints' days, in which religious processions largely figured, were made public holidays.

This question of public holidays was one that came up before the Commission very shortly after the reins of government were turned over by the military to the civil authorities, and the number was reduced to a very few, but the law is practically inoperative, for the large business houses and banks still close on their own account, whenever they see fit, which, as a rule, is when the natives expect one of their customary holidays. A great deal of indignation also was expressed by Americans, that Memorial Day was not appointed a holiday by the Commission, but the American Club, on the occasion, turned out in force and did what it could to obliterate the bad impression caused by the action of the Commission, who alluded to it sneeringly as "acute Americanism." The Manila "American," on the Fourth of July, referring to the matter in an editorial, said:

"It is no discredit to be assaulted with the epithet of 'acute American,' but God knows, there are enough men over here who would be benefited by an inoculation of any kind of American-

ism. It is with sorrow that such a confession must be made, and the fact that it is true beyond controversy, makes it all the worse. These were content to ignore, belittle and degrade Memorial Day. Let us hope that they may draw some inspiration from the demonstrations, decorations and addresses of to-day."

The banks and various business houses find it necessary to give as many holidays as possible, on account of the climate. It is nothing uncommon during the progress of a race meeting, for the banks to close four or five days in succession at one o'clock, so as to give their employees a chance for recreation. This, indeed, is customary throughout the Orient, and Manila is no exception. The Filipinos will not lightly relinquish the holidays to which they have been accustomed, and even if they have to lose their positions in the Government employ, they will keep their religious holidays as of yore.

A question that has been of serious portent to the Commission, has been that of the friars, which still remains to be settled. The friars have not been popular with the Filipinos as a whole, and it is claimed that they have been the cause of most of the insurrections that have occurred, notably those of 1872 and 1896. The enmity to the friars may be broadly stated to have been the

result of two conditions, economic and religious, or rather church policy. The first was brought about by the accumulation of vast estates by the religious orders, together with the ten days' enforced labor in each year; the other, by the seizure and holding of benefices to the almost utter exclusion of the native secular priests. Upon these estates, the friars were autocrats, and their tenants but little better than peons. More than that—we have the word of the historians for it—the papers were so drawn that a leaseholder had no security of tenure whatever. So long as he was a good son of the Church, paid his tithes, and lived in subjection to his religious superiors, he was reasonably safe. But woe to him who made a show of independence.

According to the canon law, a friar may not hold a benefice so long as there is a secular priest suitable and available. The representatives of the orders at the Vatican had little difficulty in convincing the Church authorities, that the native priests were neither, and after that their path was smooth. Placed in charge of the parishes, and with bishops and archbishops favoring them, it was easy for them to prevent, or, at least to minimize the ordination of natives.

This feeling of opposition to the friars is very

ancient. In reading the history of former Filipino insurrections and local outbreaks, one is struck by the similarity between them in the respect that the persons of the friars and the churches over which they held pastorates, were always the first to suffer. Those who read the newspapers during the progress of the rebellion of 1896, will remember that the cause of the Spaniards was always described as the Friars' War, and if one talks to any old '96 rebel, he will hear tales of revenge worked on friars told with gusto. In a town in a neighboring Province, a man who in the early days slew an unpopular friar, was lately elected Presidente. He was not only in the war with the United States, but was actually a guide against the Filipinos, simply because he had lost sympathy with their cause, as it was no longer directed against the friar.

It is hoped that Governor Taft's visit to Rome will have lasting results, and that a satisfactory conclusion will be arrived at for the sale of the lands owned by the friars.

Leaving out all industrial and economic factors, therefore, it can be seen readily enough that the removal of the friar question will have a most pacifying effect on Filipino politics. It it doubtful, however, if many natives will take

advantage of the opportunity to purchase homes, if the plan be decided upon to sell them to present tenants; or if purchased, to work out patiently and successfully the deferred payments. The Filipino is capable of strenuous efforts for brief periods, but like the natives of most countries lying between the tropics, where it is easy to obtain the few simple products from which come his food, clothing and shelter, he is apt to spend much time in idleness, or worse, when he has secured sufficient for his immediate wants.

If the purchased land be opened to homestead settlement it would probably be quickly seized and fairly well cultivated. But whatever course be adopted, nothing but good, either politically or industrially, can come of the acquisition of the lands of the friars, which will be ultimately followed by their exodus from the Archipelago, and the substitution for them of priests educated more in accordance with the tendencies of American Catholicism.

There has been a great deal of unnecessary alarm over the attitude of the friars towards the Americans. The friars may make mistakes in their methods, but they are essentially a body of religious men who have become accustomed to having a large amount of power, not only religious but secular. It is natural, therefore,

that they do not at once willingly acquiesce in the sudden loss of all their authority, and there are few bodies of men who could have done so as completely and apparently as amiably as have the friars. There have been all sorts of malicious stories told with regard to the friars, in some cases unfortunately true, but in many instances absolutely false or grossly misrepresented. In the main, the friars may be classified as a body of Christian workers, who have been mainly responsible for bringing the Filipinos as a race to Christianity.

As to whether the Protestant religion in the Philippines can do much in the way of proselytizing the Filipinos, is a matter of considerable doubt, as they are extremely loyal to the Catholic religion, and look down upon people who worship in any other way as heretics and unbelievers. It is a question which only time will decide.

CHAPTER XIV.

Taft Considers Chief Success of the Commission the Judicial System.—He Thinks Pick of Filipino Lawyers Secured for Bench.—The Governor Excuses the Sedition Law.—Thought Necessary to Control American Editors in Manila.—Taft's Defense of Law Weak.—Power of the Commission and Judges Dangerous to Liberty.—A Military Despotism under Civil Officials.—Filipinos Detest Foreigners.—Artists in Dissimulation.

A RECENT article in a magazine, written by Governor Taft during the time he was at home, contains a great deal of material for thought.

It would seem from his statements that he considers the chief success thus far gained by the Commission of which he is the head, to be the establishment of a judiciary system in the Islands. He maintains that the principle upon which it is based has been a veritable earnest of the capacity of the Government.

It appointed a Supreme Court, to which disputes between Americans and natives could be

carried, American judges holding several of these important positions, while in the Islands, as a whole, the Filipino judges have been so scattered that they constitute one-third of the total number. "The Commission," Governor Taft says, "has certainly secured the pick of Filipino lawyers for the bench." Upon the subject of the sedition laws which have aroused so much feeling, both in the Philippines and in America, as contrary to American institutions, Governor Taft endeavors to throw light. He says it was necessary to pass the bill so as to maintain control over the American editors in Manila, who were given to baiting the natives and thus making the insurrection more formidable. He goes on to say that the editors of certain Manila newspapers have the bitterest feeling towards the Filipinos, and entertain the view that legislation for the benefit of the Filipinos, or the appointment of them to offices is a lack of loyalty to the Americans who have come to settle the Islands. Governor Taft complains that these editors wrote scurrilous articles impeaching and attacking Filipino officials, Filipino judges and the Filipino people, as a basis for attacking the policy of the Commission.

Of the feeling of the Filipinos towards the Americans, Governor Taft declares that so far

as the civil government is concerned, no feelings of hatred exist, but that the feeling of the people towards the army is different, varying with the attitude of the commanding officer at the neighboring post. Where he has been authoritative and surly, the natives do not like the army, but where he has been kind and just, an opposite attitude exists. On this point, General Chaffee has evidence from all over the Philippines of an absolutely contrary state of affairs, and letters were received daily from the Provinces, imploring the re-establishment of the military and the expulsion of the civil authority.

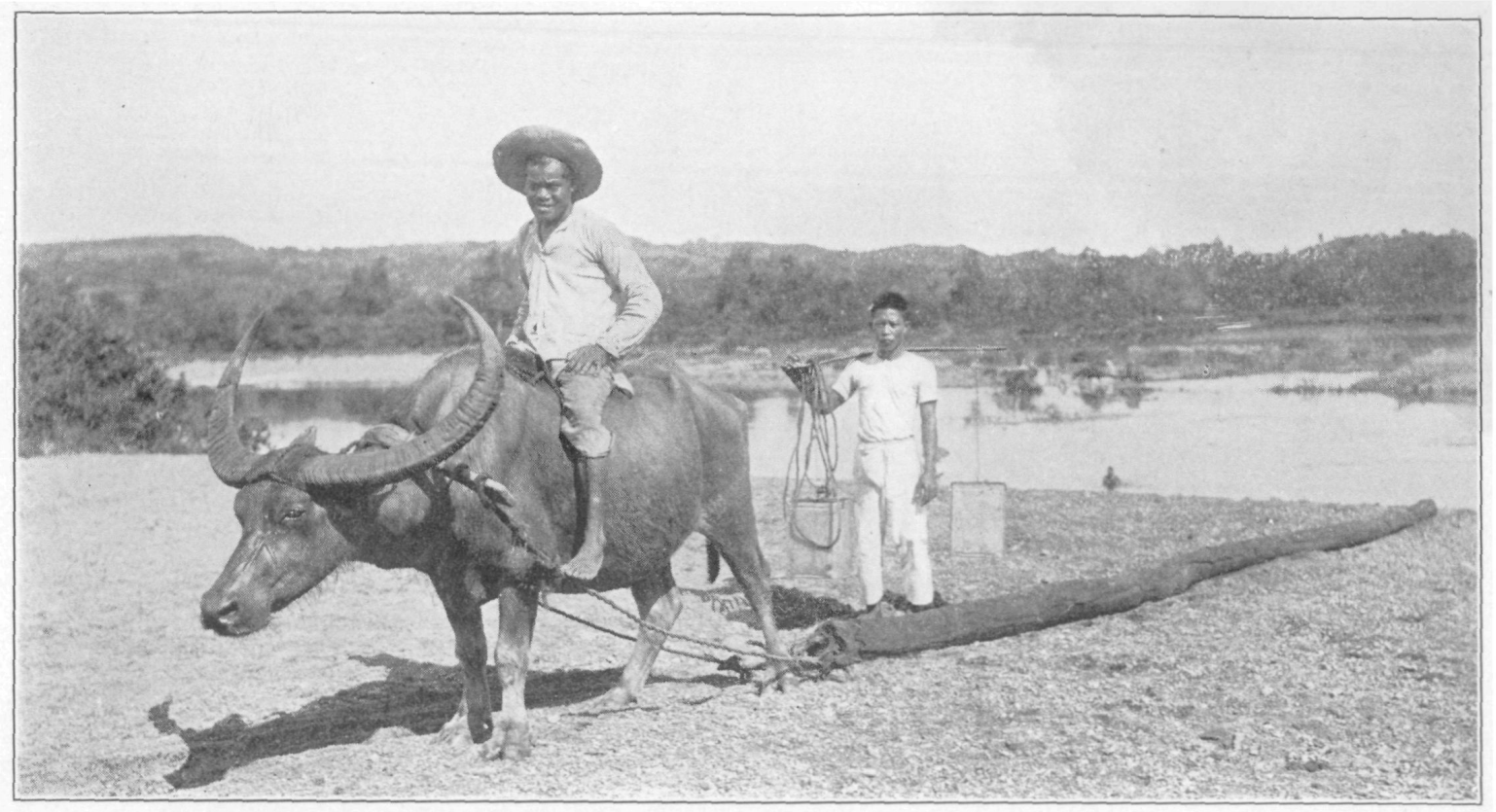
A promise of independence would hinder rather than help the work of reconciliation and peace. Governor Taft turns the tables on President Schurman, who thought that the Filipinos would not be capable of independence within a generation, but now believes they will be trustworthy in six or eight years, basing the change of opinion on the observations of General Chaffee, who himself holds President Schurman's earlier estimate. Governor Taft also brings out with singular clearness the by no means new, but always valid point, that there is a great difference between liberty and independence. A country may be independent, yet subject to despotism, or it may be as dependent as Canada or New Zealand and

still enjoy the largest measure of individual freedom. He asks, in case independence should be granted, by what inherent right America is to let the Christian Filipinos rule over the Moros of Mindanao, and the hill tribesmen, who would regard such authority as extremely obnoxious.

To a certain extent Governor Taft is right when he considers the establishment of a judiciary system as the chief success gained by the Commission, and probably under the circumstances, it is as good a judiciary as could have been obtained. If there had been any way of making the system different, to prevent the judges from being appointed by the Commission itself, and had there been any provision whatever for trial by jury, without which it is impossible for a free press or a free country to exist, the situation would be more satisfactory.

The present system gives to the Commission, through the judges, absolute power over life and death on everybody in the Philippines. The author does not mean to say that this power is at all likely to be used, but the possibility that it could be so used if a Commission should so desire and judges could be obtained subversive enough, is an indictment of the system.

With regard to Governor Taft's excuse for the



THE CARABAO, THE PHILIPPINE BEAST OF BURDEN.

treason and sedition law, for the purpose of holding in his power absolutely and completely the American newspapers of Manila, the defense is weak, for the editors and numerous other residents of Manila are perfectly at home on the situation in the Philippines, much more so than it is possible for Governor Taft or his associates to become, as they know but one side of the situation.

Reports come to the Commission from all over the Archipelago, from every governor, glowing with laudation over the work accomplished by themselves and their associates, irrespective of the fact that, by the same mail, might come a letter to the military authorities, giving a vastly different tale. The most palpable of these, probably, is the report of Governor Grant, of Leyte, which has been alluded to, surpassing as it does in mendacious misrepresentations the celebrated report of Major Gardener, relating to the pacification of Tayabas, while it was known to every American and Filipino in the Province, that it was a veritable hot-bed of insurrection.

The editors of Manila are men of no mean experience, and are thoroughly capable of gauging the situation for themselves. All of them favored the establishment of the civil power, especially in Manila, and gave the Commission

their enthusiastic support until the time came when the Commission became so palpably unworthy of it, that the editors, in the interests of the people themselves, had to tell the truth and expose the unsatisfactory condition of affairs. The "Times," the "Freedom" and the "American," one by one, were forced into line by the march of circumstances. The editors were accused by the Commission of being anarchists, agitators, and what, for some reason or other, the members of the Commission seemed to think the most severe term possible to use about anybody, "acute Americans."

Unquestionably the people have scored the appointment of Filipinos to office whose hands were scarcely dry from the blood of American soldiers, of men who were regarded under the Spanish *régime,* not only as insurrectos, but also as criminals.

The people have complained bitterly and with justice that every law passed was for the Filipinos and antagonistic to the Americans, not only in the Philippines but at home, and they have maintained that an American was worse off in the Philippines than a citizen of any other power, as he was completely at the mercy of capricious circumstances, while on the other hand, citizens of other powers had their consuls to

appeal to in event of injustice. Governor Taft and his associates have been bitterly antagonistic to all newspapers and almost all correspondents since the commencement of the civil *régime*. According to them, not one has ever told the truth, whether they were men of international repute or new reporters. Stephen Bonsall's articles on the Philippines were characterized as false, while, as a matter of fact, considering the brevity of his stay in the Philippines, Mr. Bonsall obtained a marvelous insight into the existing situation, and the accuracy of the majority of his statements is remarkable. Most of the others who have written on Philippine conditions have fallen under the displeasure of the Civil Commission.

Governor Taft's view of the feeling of the Filipinos towards the Americans is, of course, an individual opinion. A Filipino lawyer of Manila, to whom the author spoke regarding the subject, said:

"How can you expect a people just conquered, in whom the love of freedom burns as fiercely as in any other nation, to really love and esteem their conquerors? We had a right to expect better treatment from the nation which claims to be the leader in the cause of liberty. How can you expect us, therefore, to have any real feel-

ings of love for such men? Of course, we are conquered. My people have the art of dissimulating their feelings, and this is what fools the Commission every time they take one of their flying trips through the Provinces, when the bands turn out, the girls dance, banquets are the order of the day, and enthusiastic loyalty is apparent on every side. Why, my dear sir, do you think that such things were not done within every pueblo, in the days of the old Spanish Governor-Generals? The people simply worshipped them when they went around, and the reports to the Governor remind me very much of similar reports sent by the Spanish. If my people could be kept from insurrection for, say, a generation, and at the same time given a system of government that has some fundamental principles of freedom in it, such as trial by jury and the right to vote for all offices, only the Governor himself being appointed from America, then it is possible that the Filipino race might become reconciled to their present condition as subjects of the United States."

The Filipino, whatever he may seem to be on the surface, certainly does not love foreigners. He manages to control his feelings and to assume an air of loyalty when he thinks it judicious so to do.

There are many views with regard to the Philippines, all of which certainly cannot be right, and the author is endeavoring in this book to give the views of the majority of the people he has come in contact with in the Philippines, rather than his own opinion, which he will express in a later chapter.

CHAPTER XV.

Business Outlook in the Philippines.—Increase in Number of Banks.—Difficulties Under Which Business Labors.—Only Two American Firms Before American Occupation.—Numbers of Firms Successful.—A Merchant to Represent the Mercantile Interests of the Philippines When Congress Meets.—Business Men Desire Representation on the Commission.—Price of Meat and Other Foods.—Transportation.

THE growth of American business in the Philippines since 1898, has not been anything approaching what was expected of it, and the greater part of the business that has gone there, has been either in connection with the army and navy or to supply Americans. On the real trade of the country as it existed in Spanish times, American business has made very little impression.

Capital has held aloof from the Philippines, largely owing to the uncertainty as to the future, and awaits some decided action of Congress.

The minor capitalists have been practically blocked out by the action of the Civil Commission.

The banking business of the Philippines up to September, 1901, was in the hands of two English and one Spanish bank—the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, The Chartered Bank of India, China and Australia, and the Bank of Spain. In September, 1901, the American Bank commenced operations, Major Charles P. Newberry being president, and Major H. B. Mulford, cashier. Both of these gentlemen had been officers of volunteer regiments, and had returned to the Philippines to take part in what is called "the uplifting of the Filipinos." The bank has done a conservative business and is doing fairly well. Since that time, three other American banks have started, the Guaranty Trust Company, of New York, The International Banking Company and the North American and Philippines Loan and Trust Company.

Prior to the occupation, the only two American business firms doing business in the Philippines, were the Standard Oil Company and Messrs. Henry W. Peabody and Company, the latter having been engaged in the hemp and other business. Despite the fact that capital has not poured into the country in any large quantities,

excepting that shipped in by the Government, a number of persons have gone into all sorts of businesses in the Philippines, a considerable number of them being volunteer officers and soldiers.

The apparent antagonism of the Commission to everything in the Philippines connected with American business, compelled these men to organize an American Chamber of Commerce for the protection of their own interests, believing that it could be done better as a body than by individual representation to the Commission. Since that time, if American business has had nothing done on its behalf, it has received slightly more consideration from the Commission. It is estimated that, independent of the army, there are forty thousand Americans in the Philippines, fifteen thousand of whom live in Manila, so that it will be seen that from this number alone, independent of all Filipinos and foreigners, there was room for a number of small businesses, especially taking into consideration the fact that there were seventy thousand soldiers at one time, volunteers and regulars.

Two or three firms in the general supply business have done a large amount of business, notably the American Commercial Company, The Pacific and Oriental Trading Company and the North American Trading Company. These

three firms have agencies in every place of size throughout the Archipelago, and are even encroaching on the trade formerly held by Spanish, English and German houses.

Besides the two firms already mentioned as being in existence when the American occupation took place and the three just mentioned, the principal business houses established have been the Philippine Lumber and Development Company, The Philippine Transportation and Construction Company, Castle Brothers, Wolf and Son, E. C. McCullough, Cameron and McLoughlin, and Macondray and Company. All these firms are doing a successful business in the Philippines, very successful in fact, considering the way in which they are handicapped.

Efforts to establish a brewery failed, as the San Miguel Brewery has a concession which still has a number of years to run. The beer they make is of a poor quality and the consequence is that imported beer is mostly drunk. There has been some talk on the part of American capitalists of establishing a brewery in Hong Kong, and shipping the beer over in bulk to Manila, which is only two days' journey away, but nothing has come of the proposition thus far. There were several efforts made to obtain rapid tran-

sit in a street car line, but they still run with the diminutive Filipino ponies.

The hotels have all become Americanized and are under American control and management, the Oriente, which was the old Spanish hotel, being the principal one. It is full the greater part of the time, and does a big business. The same may be said of the English hotel, on the Escolta, and the Luneta Grand hotel, both of which are under American management.

The newspapers have already been alluded to in a previous chapter. All of those printed in English are now owned by Americans, the dailies being the "Times," "American," "Freedom" and "Bulletin," and the weeklies, the "Critic," and the "Volcano." All of them, judging by their advertising columns, seem to be doing well.

The public holidays appointed by the Commission, are New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, the Fourth of July, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day and Rizal Day. Other public holidays generally kept besides those appointed by the Commission, are: February 2nd, Purification; Good Friday; May 8th, Ascension; May 29th, Corpus Christi; Decoration Day; August 15th, Assumption; Labor Day; November 1st, All Saints' Day; November 30th, Saint Andrew's.

For the benefit of the Filipino himself, every

effort should be made by the Commission to urge capitalists to commence operations in the Philippines. The Filipinos who have money prefer living on their incomes, rather than investing in any business that will give employment to the natives, and yet there are great business opportunities in the Philippines. The soil is fertile, and experiments by agriculturists prove that almost every form of agriculture may be undertaken with the most gratifying results. More than seven-tenths of the soil of the Philippine Islands has never been under cultivation. The greater part of it could produce hemp, sugar, indigo, corn, tobacco, coffee, cotton, bananas, oranges, cocoanuts, mangoes, pineapples, mangostines, tomatoes, etc. Some of the most valuable wood in the world is obtained in the Philippines and there are large quantities of it. The most valuable varieties are probably the rubber tree, ebony, sandal, camphor and teak. Sulphur has been found in Leyte, gold and copper in Luzon, petroleum and coal in Iloilo and Cebu.

There are five theatres in Manila, two of which are attended by Americans and foreigners, and the other three by Spaniards and Filipinos. The National Opera House and the Zorrilla Grand are the two American and European, while the Teatro Libertad, Teatro Filipino and Teatro Paz

are attended by the Spaniards and Filipinos. The traveling shows that occasionally put into Manila, have not been of a very high order, excepting in very rare cases, the Philippines being rather out of the way of the regular theatrical line of travel. The best thus far have been some companies returning from Australia to the United States.

There are four Chambers of Commerce in Manila, the American, English, Spanish and Chinese, and occasionally they meet together and act for the general benefit and welfare of the business interests in the Philippines. It is probable that some business man will be appointed at the next session of Congress by the combined Chambers, to represent their interests in Washington, as it is feared that all the business interests in the Philippines were completely sacrificed at the last session, through the political ambitions of a certain gentleman who went to Washington pledged to act in behalf of these interests, instead of which his every action seemed to be antagonistic thereto. A man who has been prominently mentioned is Mr. W. L. Brown, the manager of the American Commercial Company, one of the most popular business men in the Philippines, who has been there since the early days of the occupation. He has worked

up an immense business and is better known as Mayor Brown. His liberality and hospitality are known to everybody in Manila, and there is little doubt that he would be a good representative of the business men of Manila in Washington, and would look after their interests well. Another gentleman who has been prominent, is Captain F. E. Green, the President of the Philippines Lumber and Development Company, who is a former officer of a volunteer regiment, and is also the President of the American Chamber of Commerce, as well as connected with other business interests in the Philippines, so that it is doubtful if he could get away for a long enough time to attend a whole session of Congress. Mr. H. T. Hilbert, the manager of the Pacific and Oriental Trading Company, has also been mentioned in connection with the representation. Any of these three men or several others that have not been mentioned, no doubt, could be of great use in Washington, giving information, of which Congress seems absolutely ignorant. Its members certainly were not enlightened by anything that was told them by anybody who appeared before the Committee at the last session of Congress.

The merchants of Manila believe that business should be represented on the Commission, which

at present contains only lawyers and educationalists, and an effort will be made to get the President to appoint either somebody in business in the Philippines, or else some man of unquestionable business ability in the United States, to represent the business interests on the Commission.

The means of transportation in the Philippines, particularly in Manila, are varied, the caribao cart being the most prominent in the transportation of goods not connected with the Government. The caribao is an animal the size of a big ox, with long horns. It requires a tremendous amount of water, which is absorbed through the pores of the skin, the caribao sleeping in the water at night. He goes at a very slow rate of speed, but lack of water will make him crazy and start him "running amuck," and when a caribao runs amuck, it is a good time to get out of the way, for there is going to be a considerable amount of damage done before he is shot or brought under control.

There is probably no place of its size in the world, where so many people own their private conveyances, with one or more ponies. Most of the residents own two. The carriages are of various types and descriptions, generally lightly made, so that they can easily be pulled

by the diminutive Filipino ponies. The two principal pony rigs are the carometta and the calesin, which are also the two types most used for hire on the streets. There are many hundreds of them, but yet one often walks the whole of the distance he may be going without being able to obtain one. An old Spanish custom, which, for a considerable time, was kept up by the Americans, was that the carriages used by the Government officials which were the property of the Government, were painted yellow. These carriages had the right of way and could go over bridges where toll was levied without paying, but they have now become things of the past. There are about eight or ten automobiles in use, one being the property of Commissioner Worcester, who is an enthusiastic automobilist. Several hundred bicycles also form a portion of the transportation facilities of the Philippines, but the good old army mule still holds its own, and is seen in twos and fours, dragging heavy loads from daylight to dark.

CHAPTER XVI.

Social Life in the Philippines.—The Clubs of Manila.—Captain Ramsey's Success With the Army and Navy Club.—Taft President of University.—Immense Growth of American Club in One Year.—To Build Magnificent Quarters.—Private Entertaining on a Large Scale.—Chaffee Most Popular Man in the Philippines.—"The Brains of the Commission."—Dinner Organizations.—Naval Entertaining.—Women in the Tropics.—Launch Parties.

THE best part of the day in the Philippines is that devoted to social life, which, as in all tropical countries, is generally made enjoyable, and it is a pleasure to get off the street and out of the office into some of the clubs, with a cooling lemonade or other means of refreshment, and to get under the punkah or into the radius of the electric fan. There are several clubs in Manila, to suit all classes and all purses, and life within their walls is made pleasant for the members.

First in point of age comes the Manila Club,

that is, of English speaking clubs, as there is a Spanish club, which is of older date. The Manila Club is best known in Manila as the English Club, the majority of the members being of that nationality, although there are a number of Germans and other foreigners, and, since the American occupation, several Americans. It has a fine house in Ermita, one of the suburbs of Manila, and in addition, for the benefit of the members, has a tiffin club downtown, where members can drop in and see the papers and take their lunch. The club also has a library, which is a first-class one, and is kept at the tiffin club. All business closes in Manila between twelve and two, and after lunch one may see rows of members sitting under the punkahs with their legs extended on the long easy-chairs, indulging in the tropical forty winks known as the siesta. Old residents of the tropics will all tell one that the man who takes his siesta regularly every day, will stand tropical life twice as long as the man who does not.

One of the first clubs established after the American *régime* was the Army and Navy Club, which has moved twice before entering its present commodious quarters. This club has been, especially within the past fourteen or fif-

teen months, the centre of social life of Manila, and the fortnightly ladies' dinners have saved many a hostess from annoyance and worry as to how she could best entertain, as the majority of the members who are married do their entertaining at the club on those nights, when from seventy to one hundred and fifty people are entertained at dinner, and twice that number probably arrive afterwards to attend the military concert that is generally provided. The club has never been a failure, but its present successful existence, is due mainly to the untiring energy of Captain F. De W. Ramsey, who has a knack of organization and a wonderful ability in carrying out his ideas, in addition to which he is popular, pleasant to deal with, warm-hearted and open-handed. Captain Ramsey has made the Army and Navy Club one of the most successful and prosperous organizations in the Philippines, and it is to be hoped that his successor, whoever he may be, will carry on the club on the lines laid down by Captain Ramsey, who is unfortunately obliged to leave, his official duties requiring him to go to the United States with General Chaffee, one of whose aides he is, General Chaffee having become acquainted with his value when in China, where he was an officer of the Ninth U. S. In-

fantry. The president of the club is generally the commanding officer of the division.

The next club to appear on the horizon of Manila's social life was the University Club, which has about a hundred and twenty members. The idea of its formation was that there should be a distinctively civil club under American management, as distinct from the Army and Navy, several preferring to have a club of their own instead of joining the already established Manila Club. Accordingly, a few gentlemen got together and established the University Club, Governor Taft being the President, Commissioner Wright and Doctor Atkinson the Vice-Presidents. The club has moved from its first location to larger quarters facing the Luneta, on the Ermita side. This enables members to listen to the evening music of the military band that plays there, and twice a week the members are allowed to bring ladies to afternoon tea, where they enjoy sitting in the long front room, and looking on at the life outside. In the winter, when the band does not play in the club house, a musical tea, which is always well attended, is held on alternate Mondays.

A little over a year ago, there came into existence a club that has since proved to be an immense success. It was felt that Americans in

the Philippines should band themselves together for some definite purpose, and the result was the formation of the American Club, which has had a marvelously successful career, its present membership being in the neighborhood of a thousand. The object of the club has been kept to the front, and social qualifications cut no figure in election to membership. All that is necessary is that a man be an American, that he be a man of good character and average intelligence.

This democratic feeling is shown in everything connected with the club, and the members are loyal to the institution. The President is Major Liddell, who is one of the city magistrates of Manila. On all American holidays the club gives receptions with some sort of appropriate exercises, which are attended by the civil and military governors and prominent speakers. Eventually the club unquestionably will become the focus of all American politics in the Philippines, and its membership, probably within the next few months, will be in the neighborhood of two thousand. The members contemplate building a club house facing the sea, with a swimming pool, gymnasium, library, and all other modern conveniences, at a cost of something like a million dollars, the funds for which they are now endeavoring to obtain. There are numerous other clubs

in Manila, such as the French Club, the German Club, the Caledonian Club and the Press Club, as well as athletic clubs and associations. Of course baseball has established itself in the Philippines in the last four years, and is there to stay, there being several clubs of that nature, so that a league has been formed. If the games do not come up to the standard of one of the American league games, at all events the enjoyment of those attending them is just as keen and probably more so.

Of course, there is a great deal of entertaining in Manila by those who can afford it, and it is the one phase of life where the civil and military authorities have always got on well together. Governor and Mrs. Taft do much entertaining, as do Acting Governor and Mrs. Wright, the latter of whom is a noted hostess and just the lady for the position she has to occupy as the leader of social life in Manila. General and Mrs. Chaffee also have entertained largely, and their reputation as host and hostess had preceded them from Cuba, where the General was Chief of Staff to the Governor-General, before he went to China.

To mention the social life of Manila or even to write a book on the Philippines would be incomplete without mentioning the name of the

Honorable A. W. Fergusson, the Executive Secretary of the Commission, who is better known in Manila as "the brains of the Commission." Mr. and Mrs. Fergusson have a beautiful house, and they entertain lavishly, giving dinners, dances, fancy dress balls and children's parties, and Mrs. Fergusson is never so much at home as when making others happy. Mr. Fergusson himself is a man of considerable ability, speaking Spanish with a fluency not excelled by any Spanish-speaking resident of Manila, and his appointment as a member of the Commission instead of its executive secretary would have been commendable. In fact, the hope is generally expressed that he will obtain the first vacancy. He was formerly in the Bureau of South American Republics in Washington.

Dinner organizations have been established in Manila, the most prominent one being that of the Monks of the Red Robe, which was originally established in Cuba, but a branch of which came into existence in China and then followed on to the Philippines. The dinners of the monks have invariably been pleasant social affairs, the number being limited absolutely to forty. No governor, bishop or general is eligible to hold office in the organization, though they all become members, and they are taught at the dinner table

that there are occasions when the first is last and the last is first. Probably the most successful of all such organizations has been the Beefsteak Club, which is limited to twenty, all of whom either have to sing a song, tell a story, or do something for the benefit of the rest when dinner is concluded. The menu of the Beefsteak Club is not elaborate and consists invariably of the same dishes. Solids—beefsteak, vegetables, potatoes, apple pie and cheese, welsh rarebit. Liquids—ale, stout, porter, beer, whisky and soda.

There are no French dishes or French wines, but, at the same time, the members always enjoyed themselves at these gatherings. Colonel Woodruff, a noted orator in the Philippines, was Chief Trencherman, Captain Ramsey, Carver, and the author, Junior Trencherman. On nights such as this, men relaxed themselves from the ordinary primness and went in as boys do, for a good time and plenty of enjoyment without overstepping the bounds of propriety. General Chaffee, on such occasions, was always at his best, and one could be certain of getting a good story from the "old man." It is a fact without contradiction, that General Chaffee is the most popular American ever in the Philippines. His personality, while grim on the exterior, is kindly and happy, and

those who begin his acquaintance by disliking him become his warmest admirers.

A very large number of American ladies whose husbands or fathers are connected with the army and navy, or with the civil rule, are at present in the Philippines, and their number will increase considerably during the winter, many going out to join their husbands for that season. Naturally, to them is largely due the attractions of social life in Manila. A white woman remaining in the Philippines for more than two years, suffers a great loss of vitality, to recover which will require many years, although she may not realize it at the time. European doctors who have lived in the Philippines for a number of years, all tell the same tale, that, if possible, no woman should stay there over a year without taking six months in a colder clime, and no man over three years, though the European business houses make five years their term of service, before giving any lengthy leave of absence.

The navy is a considerable figure in the social life of Manila, and the entertainments held on the various flagships when they are in Cavite, are enjoyable occasions, all the big ships that have been there having apparently vied with one another to do all that they could in a social way to make life in the tropics pleasant. Admirals

Remey, Rodgers and Wilde and the officers under their command, one and all, have added considerably to the gayety of Manila during the time that they have been there. The big commercial steamships that come into Manila frequently give balls and receptions on board and these have always been popular. This was an old custom in Spanish times, and is still kept up, many of the skippers laying in supplies especially for these occasions before they leave the home port *en route* for Manila.

Another favorite form of entertainment in Manila is the launch party, where the guests go either in launches or in boats towed by launches, up the river to some place where a dance has been arranged, after which they return in the launches to Manila, where the carriages are waiting to drive them to their respective homes.

In the American and European life of Manila, the Filipino is a small quantity, and there is scarcely any social communication between the two races. Of course, the Governor and the Commissioners and high officials of the Government, both civil and military, attend dinners, musicals, and similar affairs, at the houses of the most prominent Filipinos connected with the

Government, and there all social communication may be said to cease, with the exception of a ball or something of that nature given by the Partido Federal or some other prominent organization.

CHAPTER XVII.

Who Are the Filipinos?—Like the Natives of Java.—Have Some of the Facial Characteristics of the Japanese.—Not Cowards in Action.—Treacherous.—Wanting in Gratitude.— Untrustworthy. — Ignorant.— Vicious.— Immoral.— Lazy.—Ingenious but Tricky.—Partido Federal Really Dominates Race.—Alexandrino, Appointed by Commission with Blood of Americans Wet on His Hands.—Katipunan Society.—Possible Solution of the Illness of Taft and Funston.

WHO and what are the Filipinos, what are their characteristics, which of the many different descriptions that have been given of them is accurate, will be moot points in the minds of many people who will believe nothing of the subject until they have had opportunity to judge for themselves.

Probably the best description that can be obtained, would be from members of the American Club, many of whom have been soldiers, but are now in civil life, and who have seen the Fil-

ipinos in their every phase. The original race itself is of Malay origin and more like the natives of Java than of any other country. In some other respects, in appearance rather than in character, they are like the Japanese, though that race is a much more hardy one, as is natural in their splendid climate.

A great many persons say that the Filipinos are cowardly, but according to the testimony of the soldiers, they are not. Men who have seen service say that when they have met the Filipinos in a body, face to face, the latter have fought bravely and well, and many Filipinos have shown such individual courage on the field of battle that, had they been Americans and acted similarly, they would doubtless have earned the Congressional medal of honor. In this sense, the author is impressed from all the testimony he has received, with the fact that the Filipino is anything but a coward, but at the same time, he is cowardly in that he prefers stabbing a man in the back or shooting him from behind, when possible, rather than fighting him face to face. All history has shown that the Malays are treacherous, cruel and brutal, and the Filipino is no exception to this rule. The Commission says, and it has been alluded to by Congress, that the Filipino is refined, cultivated and honorable, but govern-

mental authorities in the United States, including the President, allude to the inhuman manner in which warfare has been conducted in the Philippines against the Americans, and it was given as an excuse for occasional outrages by American soldiers, that the fighting of the Filipinos was barbarous and that of semi-civilized savages.

It is difficult to reconcile the two descriptions. The Filipinos as a race on occasions are refined and cultivated, and also as a race, on other occasions they are savages, or, if it be preferred, semi-civilized savages, and in the latter definition one will probably get the vote of a large majority of the Americans who have been or are now in the Philippines.

Treachery and dissimulation are as characteristic of the Filipino's nature, as black hair and eyes are of their physical appearance.

The highly intelligent, educated, high-class, so-called Filipino, who has but a very small proportion of the Filipino blood in his make-up, and is at least seven-tenths Spanish, is Spanish in his characteristics, in his ways of thought and in his action. A Spaniard, for instance, marries a mestizo or half caste, and by her has a daughter, who marries another Spaniard. The children of this marriage are educated in Spain, Paris, Berlin, London, or some other European

capital, and there are many hundreds of such men in the Philippines, and though, in one sense they certainly are Filipinos, in that they have been born in the Philippines, they are not to be compared with the pure-blood Filipinos any more than is the white man of the United States to be compared with the blanketed red Indian.

Those whom the Commission has appointed to the majority of the highest offices, are these educated Filipinos, and on them the Commission bases its judgment of the race. These men are refined and cultivated, well educated and gentlemanly in behavior, but they form a very small proportion to the millions occupying the Philippines, and the majority of full-blooded Filipinos scarcely recognize them as being Filipinos.

Another element largely mixed with the Filipinos is that of the Chinese. Probably one-twentieth of the population has some Chinese blood in its veins, and the mixture is not a pleasant spectacle, it seemingly having combined the vices of both races without any of the corresponding virtues, and some of the most brutal atrocities perpetrated on American soldiers or Americanistas have been by these Chinese mestizos.

"Our little brown brother," the Filipino pure and simple, whom we all are so anxious to uplift to his proper plane upon earth and relieve

E. F. O'BRIEN.

Editor of "Freedom." Convicted of treason and sedition.

from the burden cast upon him by heredity and a few hundred years of Spanish dominion, is without doubt unreliable, untrustworthy, ignorant, vicious, immoral and lazy. In many ways he is patient and ingenious over small things, and he will work for weeks making a single straw hat, which, when it is turned out, is almost the equal of the finest Panama that is made; but he is tricky, and, as a race, more dishonest than any known race on the face of the earth.

The Hindoo has a reputation for dishonesty and sharp practice in the general dealings of life, but the Hindoo is to the Filipino in this respect as is white to black. The Filipino race, with the exception of the Moros, may be said to be controlled by a comparatively small number of persons—a sort of unofficial Parliament, which has always existed under some name or other, and occasionally under no name at all. At present it is called the Partido Federal, which was founded, if not at the request, certainly at the suggestion of the military authorities who at that time were governing the Philippines. The object was to get together the most prominent men in the Philippines, and either by giving them government positions or in some way obtaining for them what they desired, to make friends of them

and thereby finish the guerilla warfare that was then existing.

The idea resulted in perfect success. One after another, as the big men surrendered or came in the Partido Federal took the credit for it, and probably justly so. The members of the Partido Federal belong to the educated class before alluded to, or to the wealthy among the pure blooded Filipinos, who are also educated. They knew perfectly well that further fighting was futile; they preferred, as much as possible, to get the credit for bringing in those still out in the field, and they undoubtedly used their best efforts to that end; but to this day the military authorities, through their secret service, keep as close supervision as possible over the doings of the various members of the Partido Federal.

The Civil Commission received the Partido Federal with open arms, and to a large extent that body controls the native appointments throughout the Archipelago. There is very little doubt that the party is in thorough harmony with the organization, which apparently has no name, but is controlled by the members of the Partido Federal, that collects from every Filipino working in Manila able to afford it, a dollar, Mexican, a month. It is said on reliable author-

ity that over a hundred and fifty thousand dollars a month are thus obtained. What the purpose is is not given out, but it has connection with the accomplishment of Filipino freedom, at least so the author has been informed. On asking a member of the Partido Federal, the author was told that his information was to a certain extent correct, but that it meant the obtaining of their freedom by constitutional means.

The military authorities do not credit this view, but believe, with considerable reason, that it is the intention eventually, say in the course of two or three years, when Filipino customs collectors are in every port and all officials are Filipinos, to import large quantities of arms and ammunition of the latest type and pattern. Another very suspicious circumstance is the exceeding interest which the Partido Federal takes in the constabulary, an organization of natives, more than half the officers of which are Americans.

The Civil Commission has been accused of appointing to office bad men, Filipinos of doubtful reputation and with criminal records. One case only need be cited—that of General Alexandrino, on whose hands the blood of Americans and Americanistas was still wet when he received his appointment. His reputation for brutality and savage acts committed on defenseless American

prisoners exceeds that of all the rest of the Filipino generals put together. Numbers of men have been executed by the military commission for breaches of all laws of civilization in their treatment of prisoners of war, their only defense being that they were acting under the personal orders and frequently in the presence of General Alexandrino himself, and yet this savage, brutal scoundrel is hand and glove with the Commission and received one of the highest appointments in their gift. He is a member of the Partido Federal.

Señor Buencamino, a member of the Federal Party, an educated Filipino, and a member of the Civil Service Commission, on his way to the United States some months ago, in an interview with a Honolulu newspaper, said:

"I approve fully the policy of General Chaffee and General Smith in the Philippines. The people of the United States do not understand the situation in the Islands, and the treatment of the Filipinos may seem cruel to them, but it is the only way in which they can ever be conquered."

Señor Buencamino has mainly Spanish blood in his veins, and in the course of his career has been "everything by turns and nothing long." He has been Spanish official, Filipino official, one

of the Secretaries of Government to Aguinaldo, a member of the present government, and if some other government was to come into power in the Philippines he would be found ready and waiting loyally for an office under any flag. Buencamino used to consider Aguinaldo one of the greatest men in the world. He declared, not long ago, before the Senate Committee, that the Filipinos looked towards Congress to give them a liberal and just government under American sovereignty (which implies that the government as constituted by the Commission is neither just nor liberal), and that even as it was at present they had more liberty than they had under Aguinaldo, which, considering his close relations to Aguinaldo at the time that individual was in power, is, to say the least, a little ungrateful.

The Filipino on the witness stand is generally not very intelligent, and the following dialogue between the Judge Advocate and a witness in the Glenn court martial on the water cure is an instance in point:

Q. What quantity of water did you take?
A. Four bottles or more.
Q. Did you keep this water in your stomach?
A. Yes, sir, I kept it.
Q. Did you throw out any water?
A. Yes, sir, I vomited a little.

So that if the Judge Advocate had asked the witness, "Did you feel as if you were dying?" the witness would have answered, "I felt as if I was dying."

Q. And did you die?

A. Yes, sir, I did.

An organization controlled to a great extent by the full-blooded Filipinos is the Katipunan Society, which has numerous branches throughout the Archipelago. At present it is frowned upon by the Partido Federal, as its purposes are not at all to the liking of the latter. It represents what may be called the irreconcilable class.

Members of the Katipunan are bound to give their lives, if necessary, to make their country free, and to kill all foreigners, and they sign the oaths of the organization in blood from their own bodies. They also have a peculiar custom which is prevalent in Java, Borneo and other parts of the Malay Archipelago. This is the torturing and killing of officials whom they do not like or who are dangerous to their interests, and in such a way that neither the victim nor his relatives are aware that anything unusual is the matter. They chop up very fine the inner bark of the bamboo, so fine that when scattered it is almost imperceptible to the naked eye. Then they approach the servants of the house or manage to get one of

their number into the house as a servant, whose duty it is to place this powder in the cup or plate of the individual in such a manner that the rest of the family will not suffer from eating the same dishes or drinking from the same coffee pot, so that no suspicion of poison would attach.

At first it has little effect, but in a few days considerable pain appears in the bowels and intestines, and it is asserted that the illness that overtook Governor Taft and General Funston was due to this ancient system of the Katipunan Society. This much is certain, that they both suffered considerably, and that the ordinary operations seemed to have no effect save to relieve the pain temporarily, and they had to be reoperated upon in the United States when free from the continuance of the cause of the disease.

The Partido Federal desires to establish and gain the confidence of the Americans, as the best means of getting control of the Archipelago; consequently the methods of the Katipunan Society at present do not appeal to them.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Constabulary and Scouts.—Native Forces and the Work They Are Doing.—Active Against Ladrones.—Credit Due Captain H. T. Allen.—Possible Amalgamation of Constabulary and Scouts into Native Army.—Commission Would Nominate Allen for Brigadier.—Will Native Forces Be Loyal in the Next Insurrection?—Probabilities Against It.—Unpleasant Forebodings of the Future.

THE experiment with native troops is being conducted upon two different lines, one being the scouts under the command of officers who are Americans, with two or three exceptions, and the other being the constabulary, commanded by Americans and natives in about equal proportions.

The scouts are drilled and disciplined as soldiers, and are mainly recruited from members of the lower class who had broken somewhat from the iron rule of the "principals" and who many times served the American forces long prior to the organization of the Philippine scouts. Be-

sides, several companies are composed of Macabebes, that class of soldiers by profession, from a small district in Pampanga Province, and many other companies have large proportions of veterans of the Spanish guardia civil and other forces.

On the other hand, the constabulary is raised in the same district in which it serves. It was recruited mostly after the surrender and disbandment of the insurgent forces, and is largely composed, as to the rank and file, of the former Filipino soldiers. Many of the native inspectors are also of the same class and were former insurgent officers.

These men are obedient to the "principal" class, and the question is, if orders for an insurrection should be passed secretly around when the American garrison of the Philippine Islands gets down to fifteen thousand men, the figure which it has nearly reached, what would happen? The scouts would fight for the United States without doubt, unless the rising was great and universal, in which case they also would probably go over. A large number of the constabulary would go over, if their native officers led them. The situation would depend therefore largely upon the attitude of the native officers.

The few scout officers would be loyal, but the spirit of the higher classes towards the native

forces is very different as to the two. It may be said to be hostile to the scouts, who are looked upon as in the service of the Americans; friendly or lukewarm to the constabulary, which is regarded as a "national" force.

The feeling of the men of each class is not very friendly to all appearances. The scouts view themselves as soldiers and the others as police, and the constabulary consider themselves to be soldiers and the others "Americanistas."

When a Province was declared under civil rule by the Commission, those insurgents remaining in the field ceased to be considered insurrectos but were called ladrones, and regarded as such, and it was to capture these ladrones that the constabulary was considered especially fitted. The constabulary has certainly received many surrenders when there was no doubt that nothing would happen excepting release and payment for the guns of those surrendering. It is surprising the number of former Americanistas who suddenly developed into ladrones, if the statements of the constabulary are to be believed, and many have been captured and punished accordingly.

So far as maintaining the authority of the civil government in most of the towns of the Islands is concerned, the constabulary is the hope of

the Philippines for the future, and, more and more, from this time forward, until the next insurrection breaks out, the work of the army will be strictly military duty. It will be less and less police and deputy sheriff work.

The constabulary is a police force, and, in addition to its other duties, has advisory control over the municipal police of the towns. Nevertheless, although its principal function is police work, the constabulary has many of the qualifications of troops. When led by the right officers, there is no doubt of its ability to stand fire. This was proved not long ago in Sorsogon, when a detachment of five was attacked by two or three hundred insurgents. They stood their ground, and fought until their ammunition was gone and three of their number wounded and captured. Then the two remaining made a dash to escape, jumping into the sea and swimming a long distance. The principal natives of the constabulary are in close touch with the Partido Federal, and it is the desire of that party to squelch brigandage, and in every way to pacify the Archipelago, and to run things so smoothly for a time that almost all the American soldiers will be taken away.

The force itself and its work have been extensively exploited in print. The total enroll-

ment at the beginning of July, 1901, was five thousand men, all natives, and nearly every race and tribe in the Islands were reperesented, with the exception of the Negritos, it being the policy to give each different people guards from among their own kind, so far as it was possible, believing that this plan would prevent the engendering of friction and the breeding of hostility.

Their pay varies in the different Provinces according to what is considered living wages in that particular Province. The maximum pay is: first sergeant, 50 pesos, Mexican; sergeant, 40 pesos; corporal, 35 pesos; first-class private, 25 pesos; second class private, 20 pesos. The men ration themselves excepting when in the field. As a rule they buy their native food from the little *tiendas* in the towns where they are stationed. The Oriental has certain peculiarities of taste which makes it difficult for the Anglo-Saxon to cater to him, as yet. The officers procure their provisions largely from the Constabulary Commissary, which is the civil supply store, eked out with such products of the country as are procurable. The inspectors, as the officers are called, number two hundred and twenty-five, about one-fourth of whom are natives, who have demonstrated, at all events, that they have the absolute confidence of their men.

Broken up into small bands under low-ranking inspectors, they may be found scattered throughout the pueblos and barrios of the Archipelago, with the exception of the Sulu Archipelago, about three-fourths of the Island of Mindanao and the Island of Mindoro.

The armament of the constabulary is somewhat varied. About four-fifths of the men are armed with the Springfield carbine, and the remaining fifth with shot guns. As the object of the constabulary is supposed to be peace and not war, it was thought that the shot gun would probably prove the more effective weapon. About one-fourth of the force in each Province is mounted, and forms a useful body when unexpectedly called upon to go to a considerable distance, in response to any sudden call for assistance. It had been the intention to mount a larger portion of the force, which will probably be done later, but the surra and glanders have wrought so much havoc among the native ponies in the Provinces, that it has been almost impossible to procure them for the service at the price allowed by the Commission.

The constabulary has an incipient signal corps, although not organized as such. Wherever the military no longer needed them, the telephone and telegraph lines were turned over to the con-

stabulary, which is intrusted with the care of them. About a thousand miles of line have been turned over to them in this way. They make no attempt to operate the telegraph lines, having no operators, although in time the government school for telegraph operators will supply natives capable of doing this work, but the constabulary keeps the lines in repair, which it is able to do with such skilled labor as can be secured in the Provinces, and it also has men who are able to operate the telephone exchanges, and this system is of service in conducting the work.

In certain portions of the Islands, in the wildest regions, the constabulary carries the mail.

The longest route is one from Bantista, in Pangasinan Province, through Nueva Viscaya Province to Echague, on the head waters of the Cagayan river. The mail is carried on ponies with a guard of a corporal and six men. The constabulary also has a water branch consisting of four boats, the "Rover," which is stationed in Viscayas, the "Ranger," plying about southern Luzon, the "Scout," in the waters of northern Luzon, and the "Pope," in Laguna de Bay. The three former are each one hundred and ten feet long, and the "Pope" measures only sixty. These boats are not only used to carry men between the various posts, but transfer supplies that have to

be distributed by the Insular Government, such as the Purchasing Agent has to forward. There is an inspector on each boat aside from the sailing master, and upon him devolves the duties that an army quartermaster has to perform on a transport. A guard of six men usually goes along with each boat.

The chief civil employees in the Provinces to be supplied from the constabulary commissary besides the constabulary inspectors themselves, are the school teachers. The constabulary supplies the inspectors who have the duties of base quartermasters and base commissaries to perform in the principal port towns, forwarding not only provisions, but other civil supplies.

The constabulary has done good work among the actual ladrones or brigands, not those who were merely called so by the Commission, because they had not surrendered when the Commission decided to call the Province pacified, and they have diminished ladronism in Zambales, Bangasinan, Nueva Ecija and Pampanga, and it has practically been stamped out in Buelacan, Tarlac, Rizal, Albay and in the Camarines. The constabulary also has considerably reduced the number of ladrones in Cavite. After the surrender of the insurrecto forces in Samar, when there was no further field for insurrectos in the

Province of Leyte, the remaining insurrectos surrendered in that Province to the constabulary, and there is little doubt that they received orders to do so from the headquarters of the Partido Federal in Manila. A rather remarkable fact is, that of these five thousand men, all raw recruits within a year, only ten have deserted. Only one case was traceable to disloyalty, dissatisfaction with the service, women and debt being accountable for the others.

The chief of this service, who has welded the body together, and made what, for the present, certainly may be considered a highly efficient organization, and one that he may well feel proud of, is Captain H. T. Allen, of the Sixth Cavalry, who was a Major in the Forty-third Volunteer Infantry. He is a graduate of West Point, and has spent a number of years abroad, having been military attaché at Berlin and St. Petersburg. Captain Allen is a soldier, and selects soldiers as his assistants, and expects them to make soldiers of the enlisted men. Most of the American inspectors are men who have had rank in the volunteer army, or were non-commissioned officers in the regular army. They are a lot of young, well trained, well disciplined men, loyal to the service that they are endeavoring to bring to perfection.

The scouts are a portion of the United States Army, and the officers of the scouts are on the regular army list. No officers of the scouts have at present a higher rank than that of first lieutenant, although there are provisions for making the number of the force five thousand. It has been suggested that when the army has been reduced below the fifteen thousand at present in the Island, the scouts and the constabulary should be amalgamated into a native Philippine army, officered by about one-half Americans and one-half natives. If this should be accomplished, there is very little doubt that the Commission would nominate Captain Allen as Brigadier-General, and for such an appointment in the Philippine army he is admirably qualified.

As to the advisability of having a Philippine army or even the organizations at present in existence, which amounts to the same thing, there is considerable difference of opinion. When the time of trouble comes, as it is certain to do in the opinion of nearly every army man who has lived in the Provinces, and has been behind the scenes, will the scouts and constabulary be loyal, or will they not rather be an organized body ready to start the revolution for independence? Would they not rise and massacre every white officer, and with the organization take the leading

cities in the Provinces, and even Manila itself, before troops could be sent from the United States in sufficient numbers to retake the Archipelago?

Such a success on their part would bring to the front every man in the Philippines capable of bearing arms, for in four or five years they would no longer be a crowd of ignorant bolo men, but soldiers trained in the manual of arms. Before such an insurrection would be undertaken, an immense reserve supply of arms sufficient to arm half a million would be accumulated. Such a revolution would not be quelled as quickly as the last has been, but would cost an immense expenditure of blood and money, in addition to which there would be a massacre of whites throughout the Archipelago, and there is little doubt that for a time, at all events, the Philippines would be in the hands of the Filipinos.

This is no fancy sketch of a vague possibility, but is a grave possibility, in the opinion of several thousands of Americans who have been and are now in the Philippines. Time alone can prove whether it will come to pass or not.

CHAPTER XIX.

The Author's Views.—The Utter Failure in the Matter of Statesmanship.—Governor Taft a Politician, not a Diplomat.—Good Lawyer but Poor Executive.—Credit Deserved for Minor Accomplishments.—Insurrection Not Probable before Five Years.

In the preceding chapter the author has endeavored to give the situation as it is at the present time, as seen by the vast majority of Americans in the Philippines, and as far as possible not to inflict his own views on the public. In this chapter, however, it is the intention of the author to give his own version of what he considers to be the situation there.

The general public of the United States knows but little of anything connected with the Philippines for the past fifteen months, since civil rule went into effect. In the first place, who has been heard from? The army has not been permitted to talk; very few of its members would have done so in any case, as no member of the

army, officer or enlisted man, is permitted to criticise the actions of superior officers. In a few instances, where some one in the army has told the truth publicly with regard to the situation in the Philippines, he has been promptly squelched, which has had the effect of closing the mouths all the more tightly. The average civilian in the Philippines has no particular object in making public the situation, and prefers to sit, after the work of the day is over, in the American Club, the Press Club, or one of the other resorts, and talk of trouble to come and the poor prospect ahead for the Philippines, and pray for a government that knows the wants and the best interests of the people, both Filipinos and Americans.

Practically the only ones who have been heard from are high civil officials, such as Governor Taft and the members of the Commission, through letters sent home. These are the very last men to know and realize the situation in the Philippines. The reports sent to them all trend in a certain direction, and their trips into the interior have convinced them of the truthfulness of the reports. They cannot realize the insincerity of the demonstrations that greet them, the last of which was, according to the oldest inhabitants of the place, the greatest in the history of the Philippines, for that particular location.

In reading the story of the Indian mutiny, one is forced to the conclusion that the Hindus, like the Filipinos, are artists in dissimulation, for the very last people to believe that the rebellion was coming were those in the immediate command of the native troops. Colonels and officers who swore by their men, their loyalty and their devotion, were among the first to be massacred, and it is the same in the Philippines to-day. Members of the Civil Commission and the white governors of Provinces are practically the only ones who do not see the distant storm signals, not that in the opinion of the writer there will be another insurrection within the next five years, although the average man in the Philippines puts it down at a much less time than that.

The Commission has blundered and blundered and blundered. With the best intentions in the world, with honesty and integrity of purpose, it has passed laws which were useless, and put men in office who are disgraces even to the Filipino race. These things must have become patent to the Commission itself, for they have done all they could to suppress any criticism whatsoever of their actions.

A law was passed muzzling the press. Members of the Commission wrote to those they considered influential, abusing all those who had sent

or written anything against the sacred majesty of themselves. Three correspondents who had been in the Philippines, and had written their views on the subject, were characterized as sensational, as liars and as knowing nothing whatever in regard to the existing situation. They all had been in the Philippines for some time, and had studied fairly and intelligently the situation, and their deductions were the same as those of the author.

Stephen Bonsall, who wrote on the situation for the New York "Herald" and the magazines, has probably received the most abuse from the members of the Commission. Sydney Adamson, for "Leslie's Weekly," has also fallen in for a shower, while the "Widow's" exposure of affairs in "Town Topics" has also been the subject of considerable criticism. Had these writers remained longer in the Philippines, and extended their series of letters and articles, the situation as it exists would probably be more familiar to the people of the United States than it is at present.

There are no correspondents for newspapers in the Philippines at present, other than those of The Associated Press and the Laffan Press Association, and it is not the province of these

correspondents to touch on the political situation, but merely to record the day's happenings as they occur. Consequently little of the situation can be learned from their dispatches.

Attacks have been made at certain times against the honesty and the integrity and even the morality of some members of the Commission, but there seems but little to base such charges upon; at all events, nobody has openly stated his opinion in a public court. There is little doubt that their honesty is irreproachable, but honesty and incompetence do not constitute a good government, though probably a better one than would dishonesty and ability.

Governor Taft is unquestionably, to judge from all reports, a good lawyer, but he is not a good executive. The Honorable Luke E. Wright is an estimable gentleman of charming manners and courteous bearing, but he lacks the knowledge of the first principles of government. He would not make a good governor, even of his own State in the Union, and still less does he make one for a place like the Philippines, where such a position demands a more unusual mixture of qualities than most men possess. As for the other American members of the Commission, Dean Worcester, H. C. Ide and Professor Moses, they all seem skilful and intelligent men

in their particular walks of life, but not one of them has the necessary qualities to understand, much less to govern, the wily Filipino, "our little brown brother." The Filipino members of the Commission may be classed as nonentities, ready to vote with the Governor, should such an unusual thing happen as the defection of the white commissioners, but there is very little probability of such a thing happening, as the pay is good and the position an important one, and the members of the Commission are very well aware that the slightest word of the Governor in Washington, that some one of the members was uncongenial to the rest of the Commission, would have due effect.

Governor Taft boasts of his judiciary system. In theory this system is good; in practice it has not proved so. The judiciary is subject absolutely and entirely to the Commission; or, in other words, to the Governor. He appoints them, he dismisses them, and the Governor of the Philippines to-day is an autocrat more powerful in his domain than is the ruler of Russia in the vast dominions of the Czar. Governor Taft to-day is a military despot but lightly veiled with a civil title. He is the Governor in name and in fact, and to him and to him alone can be attributed

the success or failure of the doings of the present Commission.

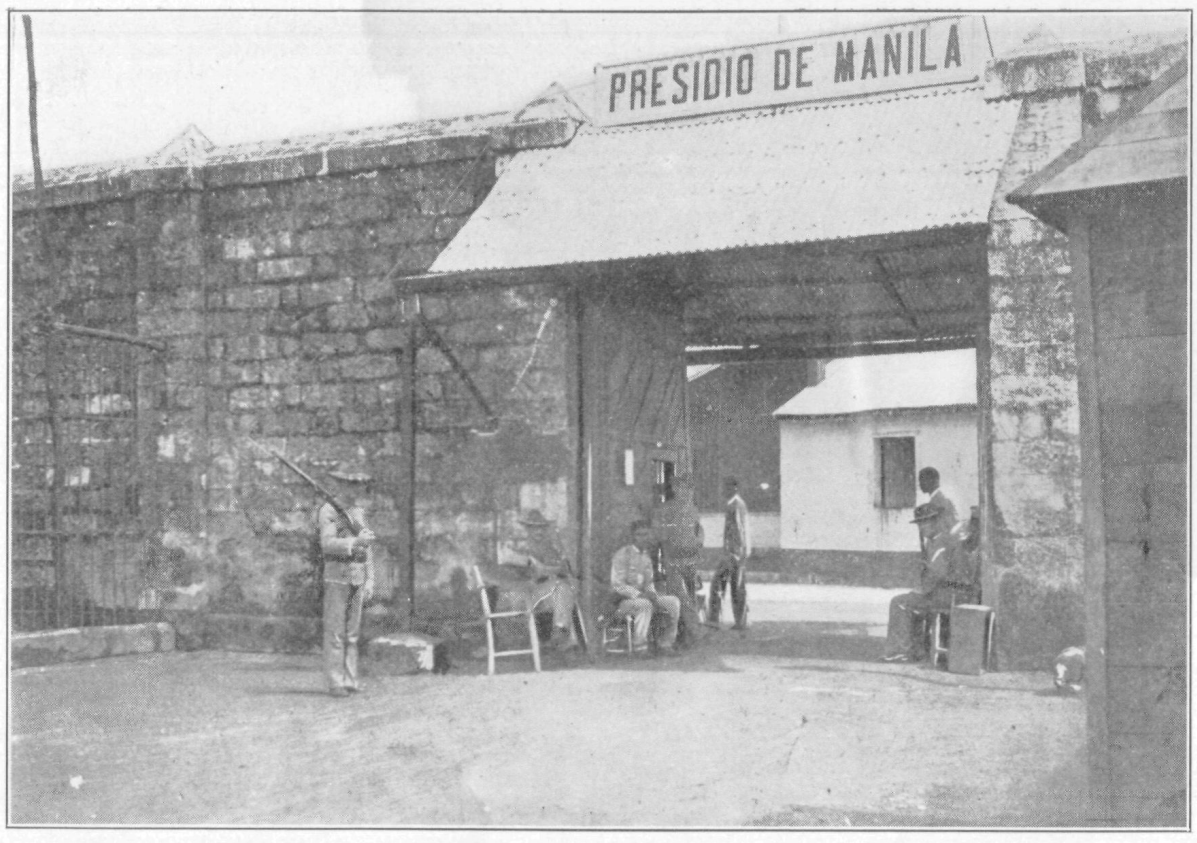
The author believes that for the present in the Philippines, the autocratic form of government is justifiable and desirable, but Governor Taft is not the man for the place. It has always been a mystery to the author why such a successful form of government as was conducted in Cuba, was not duplicated in the Philippines. Surely it is impossible that the reason was that there was no man in the country willing to take the position, the equal in ability of General Wood. Able as that gentleman is, surely his peer could have been found to do a similar work in the Philippine Archipelago. Such a man as Governor of the Philippines, neither civil nor military, but Governor pure and simple, with a Filipino cabinet, on the same lines as the one General Wood had in Cuba, would have been infinitely more satisfactory to the natives and unquestionably more so to the Americans. The difference between Taft and Wood, is that the former is a politician and a "trimmer," while the latter is a diplomat and a statesman, and it is to be hoped that, in American interests, such a man as Leonard Wood will succeed Taft in the Philippines, and such a form of government as was

founded in Cuba, will succeed the present top-heavy organization.

In the branches of public work, such as street cleaning, municipal affairs, etc., there have been vast improvements in the Philippines, and it has been mostly in the higher branches of government, where statesmanship was required, that Governor Taft has shown his lack of executive ability, and his failure as Governor. The municipality of the City of Manila is a model one, and the Governor is fully entitled to his share of the credit, with Messrs. Sleeper and McDonnell.

The Educational Department has, in the opinion of the author, scarcely come up to the expectations that were held in regard to it, but that has probably been not so much the fault of Doctor Atkinson and those under him, as the control of the teachers by native officials, which could hardly be avoided. A considerable number of the teachers scarcely came up to the standard that Doctor Atkinson would have desired, and insisted upon, had he personally examined every applicant for the positions. Still, in the main, the educational system of the Philippines is a success.

The judicial system would be a success if it were laid on a better foundation. If judges were



BILIBID PRISON.

appointed without the power of removal by any one until sixty-five years of age, it would make them more independent and less subversive to the desires of the Commission, or rather the Governor, while, if ever a mistaken appointment was made in the Philippines, it was that of the present Attorney-General, who seems more of a harlequin than a lawyer. He lacks ability and the dignity that the position demands, and he embarrassed his master, the Governor, very much, when he notified Judge Odlin that it was his duty to do a certain thing because it was the wish of the Commission. There seems no just reason why trial by jury should not exist, certainly in the case of white persons, Americans and foreigners, of whom there is a very large number in Manila. It would be an easy matter to draw juries, to hear cases, at all events, where a man's liberty was at stake.

What the army has done in the Philippines is too well known to require the author to say much with regard to it, excepting that all the tales of brutality that have lately been commented upon in the press and in Congress, have been greatly exaggerated, and in many cases are pure falsehoods. In the case of Captain Ryan, of the Fifteenth Cavalry, for example, whose court martial was ordered, the evidence was such on the part of the

prosecution that it was considered by the military authorities in the Philippines good policy to stop the trial after the prosecution had finished, but it was afterwards deemed advisable to allow it to continue, with the result, about which there could have been no question, that the Captain was acquitted. Much has been said with regard to the court martial of General Smith and its result. There is little question that General Smith was indiscreet in his remarks to Major Waller, but they were uttered on the field of massacre at Balangiga, with the dead mutilated out of all recognition lying around. A man may be pardoned for any remarks made under a momentary impulse of passion.

Major Waller understood that General Smith's words were not orders in the exact sense, as he testified on the stand that he did not believe General Smith meant him to kill defenseless men who were not in arms against the United States, nor did he do so. He did not suppose for a moment, that General Smith meant indiscriminately to kill children or women, but rather those boys who fought in the ranks as men, and actually bore arms. There is little question that the campaign in Samar was conducted with firmness and severity, and with the result that intractable Samar is the most pacified of all the Provinces,

and this was accomplished with comparatively small loss of life; but instead of having a statue erected to him on the Luneta, as the pacificator of Samar, and being promoted to Major-Generalship, General Smith finds himself, at about the close of an honorable career, devoted for forty odd years to the interests of his country, in the Civil War, in Indian campaigns, in Cuba and in the Philippines, doing his duty as a soldier should, and as he saw it right to do, living in retirement, as a monumental example of a nation's ingratitude.

The chapter on the currency question gives the opinion held by the author on that subject. It is the one question that those who have an interest in the welfare of the Philippines should bring up in Congress at the earliest possible moment.

What will be the future of the Philippines, is difficult to foretell at present. Should they be sold to the Japanese, or should a form of government be given to them allowing them to make their own capital under the protection of the United States, which would hold Manila and the surrounding country for twenty miles, with a considerable body of troops stationed in Manila? This would seem as good a plan as any. The Filipinos should be allowed to elect their

President. They should not be allowed to keep an armed body of over seven thousand men, which should be enough for all police business, and they should be forced by the United States to act according to the laws of nations in their dealings with foreign governments. If the United States should continue to keep the Archipelago, a very much stronger and more stable form of government than exists to-day should be at once placed in charge.

CHAPTER XX.

A Stranger in Manila Soon Desires to Return Home.—No Sorrow Felt at Leaving.—Choice of Routes.—Author Selects Coldest.—Trip by the Canadian Pacific "Empress of Japan."—Hong Kong.—Shanghai.—Nagasaki.—Kobe.—Yokohama.—Vancouver.—Salmon Canneries.—Lakes in the Clouds.—Magnificent Banff.—Home.

THE first two or three weeks after a man's arrival in the Philippines, he is impressed with the difference from the life to which he has been accustomed in a colder climate, but he does not feel to any great extent the disagreeableness of tropical life in Manila. He is vaguely aware that it is exceedingly warm, not to say hot, that he is perspiring a great deal more than usual, and that at the end of a day he feels exhausted, especially if he has tried much walking. After the first few days, he has probably got into clothes more suited to the climate than those in which he came ashore from the transport or the mercantile

steamer that brought him to port. The probability is, that by this time he experiences the first of the delights that tickles the Northern sojourner in the tropics, and has experienced the full effect of prickly heat, which he adds to by scratching and rubbing, until at night he is somewhat like a boiled lobster.

Within a few weeks, a large number of new arrivals get the usual climatic fever, which, however, does not last any length of time; those who get it become seasoned for a time to the climate. Unless he is of an exceptional temperament, certainly before he has been there three months, the new arrival begins to look forward to the day when he may go home, and by the time he has received his first month's pay, if he is working for the Government and gets it at the rate of 2.12, when, as a matter of fact, the bank rate is 2.40, when he has had to pay his bills for the month in American gold or the bank equivalent, he begins to wish that the time were ripe for him to start home immediately—and a good many do start. If he is one of those that remain, he plunges into what amusements there are, and manages to enjoy life probably as much or more so than he would at home.

Manila is unfortunate in that it has no resorts where cooling breezes and a higher altitude may

be obtained, so that a man can take a run up on Saturday night, and remain there until Monday morning, the only place being the hills of Benguet, to reach which takes some days. Here there is a sanitarium provided for employees of the civil government who have had severe illnesses and need recuperation, but during the past year it has principally been used as a summer resort for the families of the members of the Commission, while their summer cottages are being built on the celebrated road on which so much money has been squandered.

When the fact was made public that members of the Commission were using the government sanitarium as their summer residence, it was officially stated for publication that as there was practically nobody sick enough to be sent to the sanitarium, the place was comparatively empty, and that the Commission had it on the understanding that when patients arrived, room should be found for them. This is doubtless correct and room would have been found for those sent by medical authorities, but there was a great deal of complaint and ill-feeling in the matter among the Government employees in Manila, many of whom thought that they would have been sent, had the place not been occupied for other purposes.

Finally a day comes when the foreigner, if he has escaped the cholera, the plague, dengue fever, dysentery and the other ills that are liable to take him off to a better land in that most unhealthy climate, is able to return to his home, and such a day finally came to the author. Then arises the question as to the best method of return. Some, of course, have to return on transports; others, not so fortunate, have to make a choice of various mercantile lines. The cheapest and the longest is probably, to take a tramp steamer from Manila through the Suez Canal to New York. This takes about seven weeks and costs from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and fifty dollars. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company runs a boat once a month, direct from Manila to San Francisco, touching at Hong Kong, Shanghai and Japan, and about every ten days from Hong Kong, which can be reached in forty-eight hours by local steamers. A Japanese line runs from Hong Kong to San Francisco, and there is the Canadian Pacific Railway's Royal Mail Steamship Line, which runs from Hong Kong to Vancouver, at intervals of about ten days.

The author, after giving the matter some thought, and not having any particular preference for any line, decided that he had had all

the hot weather he wanted for a time, so he chose the coolest route, and took the Canadian Pacific. On the seventh of July, he steamed out of Manila Bay on the "Rosetta Maru," unjustly nicknamed the "Rolling Rosy," a large steamer that is engaged now solely in the trade between Hong Kong and Manila. She was formerly, before being purchased by a Japanese line, the "Rosetta," belonging to the celebrated English P. & O. Line, which runs to India, Australia and China, and other ports in the far East. On the trip to Hong Kong, she belied her nickname, as usual, and the boat came in sight of the peak some forty-two hours out of Manila, making the landing two hours later. The "Rosetta," as a rule, makes the trip in a shorter time than the majority of boats on that line.

After residing for months in Manila, the traveler arriving at Hong Kong notices and appreciates the difference at once. In Manila, every restriction seems to be put in the way of steamers, apparently with the object of discouraging them from coming there, whereas, in Hong Kong, as soon as the doctor has been on board and found out that there is no infectious disease, the passengers are at liberty to go ashore immediately, and the ship to commence unloading. On shore, too, all is different.

It would almost seem as though Hong Kong at present must be undergoing a boom, for large, tall buildings are going up in every direction. The hum of business immediately attracts one, and there seems to be no lack of labor there, everybody apparently being busy, and the majority having a look of pleasant contentment. June, July and August are exceedingly hot months in Hong Kong, hotter even than Manila, but Hong Kong is blessed in one respect in a way that Manila is not, having a high hill on the peak of which a big hotel is built, which gives one a magnificent view, and also the certainty of being cool and comfortable, no matter how hot it may be below in the city and in the harbor. The majority of the rich people of Hong Kong have houses upon the peak, some of them used only in the summer months.

On the sixteenth of July, the author left by the "Empress of Japan," one of the fine mail steamers belonging to the Canadian Pacific, on the long voyage to Vancouver. After a run of some fifty-nine hours, she anchored at Woosong, where a steam tug carried those passengers desiring to spend ten hours in Shanghai, up the river to that port, about twelve miles away.

Shanghai is one of the most interesting cities in China, not so much the native portion of the

city, which is like any other native Chinese place, as the foreign residential and business quarter. Here is a magnificent settlement, consisting of the various concessions under a joint government elected by the whites themselves, a club that ranks with any in the Orient, and the leading hotel, the Astor House, probably the best in China; at all events, it has that reputation with people who have stayed there for any length of time. An American visiting Shanghai should not fail to call upon Mr. Goodenough, the Consul General, who always makes Americans feel at home.

Thirty-six hours from Woosong, early on a Monday morning, the steamer glided into the harbor of Nagasaki, where a couple of hours were occupied by the quarantine officer, examining the health of each individual passenger aboard, when, fortunately, all being well, every one who so desired was allowed to go on shore, and the ship took on the supply of coal necessary to take her to Vancouver.

Before the advent of Admiral Dewey in Manila Bay, there were but few Americans excepting globe trotters who knew anything concerning the town of Nagasaki. To-day it is personally known to thousands, as every transport going from the Philippines stays there to coal.

There is a United States quartermaster permanently stationed there, and it is the coaling station for all of the transports returning home, and many going out. Nagasaki has a lovely bay, and is a most interesting Japanese town. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been spent there for souvenirs and curios alone by Americans within the last four years. Tortoise shell work, in particular, is a favorite branch of industry with the Japanese at that place. The quaint, narrow streets are interesting, and many an American has had his first and only experience in jinricksha riding at that place.

A few hours out from Nagasaki, the steamer enters the celebrated Inland Sea, at certain points so narrow that a biscuit can be thrown to the shore from either side. The whole of the distance through the Inland Sea is interesting, and the scenery varied, until one arrives at Kobe, where a stay of a few hours is made for the purpose of taking on cargo and passengers. Kobe has the reputation of being the most European town in Japan, and having the finest buildings and the largest business houses; but there is very little of interest to an observer only there for a few hours. A twenty-four hours' run brought the steamer to Yokohama, her last stop before reaching Vancouver. Yokohama is a large, fine town,

about half European and half Japanese. There is a large English colony, a number of American residents, and there is even a Harvard Club, of which Mr. Knapp, the editor of the "Japanese Advertiser," is the president, in the city. If the passenger at this point has time and does not care much about looking over the city of Yokohama itself, he will do well to take the train to Tokio, and spend a few hours in the Japanese capital, all of which he will find time to do in the twenty-four hours at his disposal.

At noon on the following day the clanging of bells on board warned all for the shore, and fifteen minutes later the ship was speeding on her long journey, homeward bound, with no possibility of again seeing land until the North American continent was reached. Within twelve hours of leaving Yokohama, there was no more warm weather, and overcoats and fires were the order of the day, a very welcome change to those who had been sweltering under a tropical sun. In the eleven days between the two ports, every effort is made to make life as pleasant as possible for the passengers. There is an excellent library and reading-room, beautifully lighted and warmed, which is supplied with chess, checkers, backgammon, dominoes and cribbage. For those who prefer a more energetic form of amusement,

there are quoits, deck cricket and deck golf, while the smoking-room generally had its quota of passengers playing bridge and occasionally a few indulging in the great American game of poker. The food on board the "Empress of Japan," the author never has seen surpassed, and he has traveled on most of the principal lines, to different parts of the globe.

The trip is so pleasant that, much as one desires to arrive at home, one feels almost a pang of regret on arriving at Vancouver, that such a pleasant voyage has come to an end. At Victoria, four hours distant from Vancouver, there comes on board an agent of the company, who arranges for berths in a sleeper and all other facilities that passengers may desire. The author spent two days in Vancouver, a town of some thirty thousand inhabitants, but which, until May, 1886, was a forest, prior to the Canadian Pacific Railway deciding to make it their Western terminal. A few years ago, a writer on Vancouver in one of the magazines, said:

"Bright Queen of the West, sunset doorway of the Dominion, the vision of what you may be —what you surely will be—sets even the most conservative pulse at thrill. Those mountain peaks shall some day look down upon a great city, whose streets shall be filled with commerce,

whose warehouses shall be stored with wealth, whose harbors shall be thronged with vessels discharging the products of nations. All the gold of the Northlands, the scented treasures of the Orient, the spices of the Tropics, shall pass through your open, lion-guarded gateway; and the time of the fulfillment of the vision is not far removed."

This was only a prophecy. To-day that prophecy has been practically fulfilled. The gold of the Northland goes through there, the scented treasures of the Orient and the spices of the Tropics all pass through its gates. The harbor is one of the grandest, and presents great opportunities to those addicted to the use of the rod and gun. It is impossible for any one to do himself justice if he travels to Vancouver without visiting the great salmon fishing industry, which is practically the world's supply of canned salmon.

Any one making the journey from Vancouver to New York, either *via* Toronto or Montreal, should certainly stop at two places *en route,* and if possible, at more. The Canadian Rockies abound with the most beautiful spots in the world, with a scenery that is overwhelming in its grandeur. Laggan should at all events be one of the spots at which the traveler should

make a break in his journey. He is met at the station by sure-footed ponies and taken to the lakes in the clouds, which are famed all over the world for their beauty. The lakes are hidden from view among the most romantic environments, and their loveliness is impossible to describe. The best place to stop is the hotel at Lake Louise, two and a half miles from the station, where there are good accommodations. From there one can ride to Mirror Lake, higher up in the mountains, and by going up still a little farther, you come to Lake Agnes, looking down on Bow Valley and the surrounding country.

Probably the finest place in the world to stop, where most assuredly no passenger coming East from Vancouver should fail to get off and remain a few days, is Banff. With an altitude of forty-five hundred feet above the level of the sea, and a hotel unrivaled for beauty and position, and a management unequalled on the American continent, it is impossible to mention Banff without enthusiasm, for what nature has left undone, which is very little, human ingenuity has accomplished. The hotel itself is a marvel of grandeur, and the Canadian Pacific certainly has done its best to make good its claim that it is the finest hotel in the world. The manager, Mr. Matthews, is an expert in looking after the

care of guests, and the service and food is unexcelled. It has a warm sulphur swimming bath, and fishing and hunting, both of big and small game, is within easy access, guides and professional hunters being obtainable.

Continuing on the journey, then coming down the Rockies until the prairies are reached one passes a continuous change of scenery, through the wheat fields, corn lands and other produce of the Dominion of Canada. One can travel direct to Montreal on the "Imperial Limited," which is a fast train, making the distance from Vancouver to Montreal in a hundred and ninety-seven hours. A night's run from Montreal to New York completes the long journey.