

Declares Filipinos All Want Independence

Former Illinois Congressman, Back From Philippines, Gives Interesting Views on Island Affairs.

By FORMER CONGRESSMAN CLYDE H. TAVENNER.



Clyde H. Tavenner.

The 10,500,000 inhabitants of the Philippines are practically unanimous in their desire for independence. This is the strongest impression that I have brought back with me after touring the islands from one end to the other, and after having come in contact with all classes of the people. I found, however, that the viewpoint of Americans in the Philippines, and Americans in the United States, on the subject of independence, is not the same.

The attitude of the American government, and the great mass of the people of the United States, is to consider the Philippine question from the selfish viewpoint of what is best for the Filipino people. Ninety-five per cent of the opposition to independence emanates from American investors in the islands who are quite naturally more interested in the size of their dividends than the freedom of an alien people.

The unfortunate feature of the situation is that the opponents of independence, in order to convince the people of the United States that the Filipinos should not be granted their independence, find it necessary to label an entire race. To tell a sensitive Christian people that they shall not have their promised independence because they are not fit for it will in the end prove a mistaken policy. It will only make their demand for independence the stronger.

At the present time, however, the masses of the Filipino people still have absolute confidence in the good faith of America. Their loyalty and gratitude to Uncle Sam has not as yet been impaired by the misrepresentations of the retentionists. Their leaders are intelligent enough to distinguish between those Americans who oppose their aspirations to independence for purely selfish reasons, and the great mass of the American people whom they know desire this government to do by the Filipinos only that which is just and right.

In this connection, it is interesting to review the development of the present friendly relationship between the Filipino and American peoples.

Previous to 1916 the Philippine-American relationship is declared to have been not of the best. But with the passage in that year of the Jones law by practically both the Republican and Democratic majorities of Congress, a better feeling developed. This "better feeling" has now grown into a very strong bond of sympathy and affection.

The happy attitude of the Filipino people toward America is due not principally to the fact that Americans have shown the Filipinos how to make their country a better place to live in; not principally to the fact we have superintended the implanting in the Philippines of one of the finest educational systems in the world; nor to the building of high class roads, bridges and public works—but is due

principally to the fact that in the Jones law America gave the Filipinos her word of honor that as soon as a stable government could be established we would withdraw our sovereignty from the Philippine Islands.

It might, at first thought, seem strange that in their sincere appreciation of all that we have done for them the Filipino people should place most emphasis on the promise to grant them their independence. For it cannot be successfully denied that on the whole the United States has treated the Filipino people better than any nation ever treated a dependent alien people in all the days since the curtain rose on the dawn of civilization. If we do not spoil it, it is a record that we can be proud of.

But it really isn't so strange that the Filipino should love us more for our promise to give them sovereignty over themselves than for our other good works, for which, after all, outside of army and navy expenditures, the Filipinos have been taxed, and properly so, for every cent of the cost. If we but reverse the situation, and place ourselves in the shoes of the Filipinos, which cannot be said to be an unfair way of getting at the other fellow's viewpoint, we shall see that it is not strange.

Suppose that Great Britain or any other power that you can think of referring to your geography or history, should impose its sovereignty upon us against our will and then give us an infinitely better government than we now enjoy? Could any such foreign power ever succeed in convincing us that it had our welfare more at heart than we have ourselves.

But to return to my story, the Filipinos heartily thanked us for the Jones law, considering it a sort of a covenant between the Filipino and American peoples, and immediately applied themselves to the task of setting up the prescribed stable government. And they set it up. It is in the Philippines now. America's own representative in the islands, the governor general, officially reports it is there, and recommends that since the Filipinos have earnestly fulfilled their part of the agreement, America should be as prompt in carrying out its part of the contract.

So that, in a few words, it is not the Filipinos that now are on trial, but the United States.

There is but one answer, America will carry out its agreement. And since we are going to do it, we cannot afford to quibble and split hairs and hesitate until our tardiness robs us of half the glory of our achievement. Let us act with a promptness and willingness really worthy of America.

And when the people of the United States set up the Philippine Republic as the first Christian democracy of the Far East, they will be building a monument to themselves that will stand throughout eternity. On that day the beacon light of hope, humanity and justice will flash around the world. Such an example by America will accomplish more for the weak and struggling peoples of the earth than the four year world war, with all its cost in life and treasure.

Two bottles of Taniae have already changed things for me and have given me such a ravenous appetite that I can hardly get enough to eat. My nerves are so strong that nothing seems to excite me and I sleep like a child at night. I'm feeling just fine and get up in the morning ready for my household. At the rate Taniae is now building me up, I think it will only be a short while till I will be as strong and healthy as I was before I ever got sick, and I'm always glad to say a good word for the medicine.

Taniae is sold in Dakota City by Newswinger Pharmacy, in South Sioux City by McBeath's Pharmacy, in Homer by Brassfield & Jensen, in Hubbard by Duggan & Heffernan.—Advertisement.

Delighted Over Her Improvement

CLINTON, IOWA, WOMAN TELLS OF WONDERFUL CHANGE SINCE TAKING TANIAC.

"The long lane turned for me when I bought my first bottle of Taniae and I've been on the road to health ever since," declared Mrs. C. O. Olsen, of 736 First Avenue, Clinton, Iowa.

"For six years I was very nervous and weak and didn't seem to have any strength or energy at all. My appetite was so poor that I never cared to eat and even the little I did manage to eat didn't seem to give me the proper nourishment. I was so nervous and restless I never got a good night's sleep and felt tired and worn out all the time. In spite of all the medicine I took I kept on getting worse, and was very much worried over my condition.

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LEGAL NOTICES

First Pub. December 2, 1920—3w.

ORDER OF HEARING AND NOTICE OF PROBATE OF WILL.

In the County Court of Dakota County, Nebraska, State of Nebraska, County of Dakota, ss.

To William C. Wallwey, Emilie Blum, Henry A. Wallwey, Fred G. Wallwey, Lwina Schmidt, Louis F. Wallwey, George C. Wallwey, Henrietta Wallwey, and to all persons interested in the estate of William Wallwey, deceased:

On reading the petition of William C. Wallwey and George C. Wallwey praying that the instrument filed in this court on the 27th day of November, 1920, and purporting to be the last will and testament of the said deceased, may be proved and allowed, and recorded as the last will and testament of William Wallwey, deceased; that said instrument be admitted to probate, and the administration of said estate be granted to William C. Wallwey and George C. Wallwey, as executors. It is hereby ordered that you, and all persons interested in said matter, may, and do, appear at the County Court to be held in and for said county, on the 18th day of December, A. D. 1920, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioners should not be granted, and that notice of the pendency of said petition and that the hearing thereof be given to all persons interested in said matter by publishing a copy of this Order in The Dakota County Herald, a weekly newspaper printed in said county, for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing.

Witness my hand, and seal of said court, this 27th day of November, A. D. 1920.

S. W. MCKINLEY, County Judge.

First Pub. December 9, 1920—4w

Probate Notice to Creditors

In the County Court of Dakota County, Nebraska, In the matter of the Estate of John Holbo, deceased, Notice is hereby given, that the creditors of the said deceased will meet the administrator of said estate, before me, County Judge of Dakota County, Nebraska, at the County Court Room in said County, on the 4th day of February, 1921, and on the 5th day of March, 1921, at ten o'clock A. M. each day, for the purpose of presenting their claims for examination, adjustment and allowance. Three months are allowed for creditors to present their claims and one year for the administrator to settle said estate from the 4th day of December, 1920. This notice will be published in The Dakota County Herald for four weeks successively prior to the 4th day of February, 1921.

Witness my hand, and seal of said court, this 4th day of December, A. D. 1920.

S. W. MCKINLEY, County Judge.

AMERICAN RED CROSS TO GIVE RURAL HELP

Program for Public Health and Community Welfare is Now Well Under Way.

Rural communities and towns of less than 8,000 population benefit in a very large part by the public health and community welfare work of the American Red Cross. Almost all of the 3,600 Red Cross chapters have some rural sections in their territory. Therefore the Red Cross Rural Service.

Briefly, the purpose of Rural Service is to assist people to get out of life more health, wealth and happiness. In this purpose public health instruction and general educational progress of both children and adults play a big part.

Recreation is found to be one of the biggest needs in rural life. There is lack of sufficient play-life for the children and social life for the adults. Picnics, pageants, debating clubs, baseball leagues, community singing and other social events which bring the people of surrounding communities together have been organized and carried on under the guidance of Red Cross rural workers to great advantage. In many instances solving recreational problems and getting people together proves to be the awakening of the community to other conditions which may be improved by united action.

As a result of community organization, townships in which there had been neither plans nor interest in community progress have been organized to work together with the united purpose of bringing their community up to the most enlightened standards. Lecture and musical entertainment courses have been started as a result of community meetings, as well as circulating libraries, Red Cross schools of instruction in Home Nursing, Care of the Sick and First Aid. In the larger towns the need for restrooms and public comfort stations is being met. Playgrounds for the children have been established and recreational activities worked out for the year.

In order that there may be concerted effort in carrying on the programs of the various welfare agencies in the rural districts, Red Cross Rural Service helps the organizations already on the ground. The main object of the service is to lend a hand everywhere and take the lead only where necessary.

JUNIOR RED CROSS ACTIVE IN EUROPE

Garden seeds for Polish orphans, milk for anaemic Greek babies, carpenter's tools for Czecho-Slovakian cripples—these are only a few of the gifts that young Americans are sending to the war-crushed children of the Old World.

Through the Junior Red Cross the boys and girls of the United States are giving a fresh start in life to little war orphans scattered all over Europe. They have set up orphan's homes in France, school colonies in Belgium and Montenegro, and day schools in Albania.

They are sending dozens of young Syrians, Montenegrins, and Albanians to American colleges in Constantinople and Beirut, and maintaining more than a hundred orphans of French soldiers at colleges and trade schools. In orphanages and farm schools up and down the peninsula of Italy there are nearly 500 wards of American Juniors.

Last winter a thousand French children from the inadequate shelters of the devastated regions were sent by the Junior Red Cross to spend the cold months in warmer parts of France. At the same time five thousand little Belgians were having a hot lunch every day at Junior Red Cross school canteens.

American school children have already raised something like a million dollars for these enterprises, and they are still hard at work.

In China, through campaigns of education, the Junior Red Cross is helping to combat widely prevalent blindness and cholera.

RED CROSS RELIEF IN CENTRAL EUROPE

But for timely assistance of the American Red Cross during the last year, a large proportion of the 20,000,000 population of the Balkan States might have starved or perished from disease or exposure. Six million dollars worth of food, clothing and medical supplies have been sent to the Balkans—Roumania, Bulgaria, Albania, Montenegro, Serbia, Bosnia and Greece—since the beginning of Red Cross relief operations in Central Europe, while millions of dollars worth of food alone has been sent to the needy in these states.

The money expended by the Red Cross in this stricken portion of Europe has been used to set up hospitals, orphanages, dispensaries, mobile medical units and to help in the general reconstruction of devastated areas. American tractors and other farming implements have been sent to the agricultural regions where aid has been given in plowing the land.

By the last of this year probably all American Red Cross agencies administering relief in Central Europe will have withdrawn. By that time, it is believed, the people will have approached a normal state of living and will be able through their own agencies which the Red Cross has helped set up to provide for themselves.



The "Greatest Mother" concept which was visualized in the famous art poster used by the American Red Cross in its second war fund campaign has had its symbolism adapted to the Red Cross works of the post-war era and will illuminate the main poster to be used in the Fourth Roll Call, November 11-25. This adaptation will bear the title "Still the Greatest Mother in the World." Everyone is familiar with the original "The Greatest Mother in the World," the effectiveness of which has been shown in part by the fact that it has furnished a synonym for Red Cross that has come to almost a household term. More than any other symbol, except the red cross itself, the public has made it the trademark of the American Red Cross.

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The World's Most Beautiful Volcano!

Nevertheless It is a Reservoir of Titanic Destructive Powers.



Mayon Volcano, now quiet, but which in the recent past has taken many lives and destroyed much property. The Philippine islands are one of the most interesting lands in the world for the American tourist to visit.

Mount Mayon, in the province of Albay, Philippine Islands, is declared to be one of the most beautiful volcanoes in the world. No matter from which side the mountain is viewed, the cone is almost perfectly symmetrical. The setting of the volcano has much to do with its exquisite beauty, as it rises to a height of 7,943 feet from an almost level plain. The peak is visible for more than 90 miles, its regular, bare slopes near the top giving rare reflections from the illumination of the sun, while at its base is one of the most productive and picturesque landscapes to be seen anywhere in the world. A magnificent road, 120 miles in length, circles the mountain at its base, passing through the most varying scenery. Mayon has a history as an active volcano. It has destroyed whole towns. The most destructive eruption was in 1814, when 1,200 persons were killed. It last came to life in 1900, sending a river of lava into the sea at a distance of 8 miles from the crater. Since then it has been quiet.

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