

TAFT ON THE PHILIPPINES

A Clear Statement of What Has Been Done There and of What Ought to Be Done.

The Outlook of May 31 contains a remarkable article on "Civil Government in the Philippines," by William H. Taft, the governor of the Philippines. It is unusual for any important official to write so freely about his own business as Governor Taft has done, and there can be no doubt that President Roosevelt expressly authorized him to say what he pleased. It is much such a summary of the situation in the Philippines as Governor Taft might have given to the president's own information. In comparatively brief space it is the most comprehensive and lucid exposition of the civil government of the Philippines, the condition of the natives, the outlook for the future and the duty of the United States, that has yet been put in type. It is a good article for any man to read who feels that he needs a clear idea of what has been done and what ought to be done in the Philippines. The article is so concisely written that it is difficult to make even a long summary of it.

After reviewing what was accomplished in the direction of civil government under military direction during the administrations of General Otis and MacArthur, the introduction of the municipal government, the work undertaken to supply the islands with good roads and harbors, Governor Taft summarized the provisions for general and local government as follows:

**Governmental Organization.** "The municipal law is drawn on the same general plan as the municipal codes of this country, and the government is practically autonomous. The electorate is limited to those who speak and write either Spanish or English, those who pay a tax of fifteen dollars a year, or to those who have filled municipal offices. The provincial government is partially autonomous. The office of governor is elective. The governor is a member of the provincial legislative board. His colleagues on this board are the treasurer and supervisor, who are appointed under the civil service law. The governor and treasurer exercise supervision over the municipal officers of their province. Thus far they have been Americans. The other provincial officers are the prosecuting attorney or fiscal, and the secretary. They have been Filipinos. The secretary is now selected under the civil service law. The commission, which is the legislative body of the central government since the late September, 1901, consists of five members and three Filipino members, appointed by the president.

**The Schools.** "As to the school system, Governor Taft says that it will be at least as good as before it can safely be pronounced either a success or a failure. The American teachers, 1,000 in number, did not arrive in the islands until August of last year. Their principal work was to teach Filipino teachers the modern methods of instruction, though at present they are doing much primary teaching. There are 2,500 Filipino teachers, and the normal and training schools have been organized. As much as the Filipinos have no common language, it is important to teach English in all the schools in order to give them such a language. They learn Spanish readily. The introduction of our language is important in teaching them our institutions. Schools of secondary instruction and probably a university, will have to be established. Some of the natives favor a compulsory education law, but there is no necessity for one so long as the educational facilities are inferior to the demand, as at present.

**The Judiciary.** "American judges are in the majority in the judicial districts, with general civil and criminal jurisdiction. Justices of the peace are appointed in each town. The supreme court, with three justices, sits at Manila, Iloilo and Cebu. It is made up of four Americans and three Filipinos. The "pick" of the Filipino lawyers has been secured for the bench and the judiciary. To suppress lawlessness the insular police has been established. It comprises 5,000 men—more than 100 to each province—under inspections partly American and partly Filipino. So far there have been only three desertions in this force. It is very efficient, and lawlessness is gradually disappearing before it. It costs the Philippine government only \$250 a year a man to keep up this force.

**The Tariff.** "The new tariff taxes luxuries rather than necessities. Food stuffs have to stand a duty of about 15 per cent ad valorem. The average tariff is 25 to 30 per cent. A bureau of forestry has been established, and the post-office is being improved. The agricultural and going vessels for the mails and to afford means of official transportation throughout the archipelago are being provided. The necessity for such means of communication is shown by the fact that it takes longer to go from some parts of the Philippines to Manila than from San Francisco to New York. The health commission and the agricultural bureau are doing a very good work. Governor Taft refers to the great labor of the civil commission in preparing the laws.

**The Civil Code.** "One of the heaviest labors has been the preparation and enactment of a code of civil procedure. The code follows generally the codes of the American states. The Spanish code of procedure was so full of technicalities as practically to deny any right of litigation, and the Filipino bar were unanimous in demand for a change. Judge Ide has drafted the code, and I believe that American lawyers who consult it will testify to the excellence of his work. The old Spanish criminal code was continued by General Otis, with necessary modifications, as well as the criminal code of practice. A new code of practice and of crimes has now been prepared by General Wright, and only awaits enactment when the three lawyers of the commission can meet together again. The commission, under its instructions, has not attempted to change the substantive law of the islands so far as it affects the correlative rights and duties of individuals. It is the civil law, and does not differ very materially from the code Napoleon. It is a good system of law, and there is no reason to change it.

**Treason and Sedition Laws.** "When the tariff bill enacted into law by congress was before the senate, there was severe criticism of the commission for passing what were known as the treason and sedition laws. So far as this criticism related to sections which were taken bodily from the revised statutes of the United States, and had been in those statutes for 100 years, I hardly think it necessary to say anything. A section was taken from the Spanish laws which, in effect, though not in language, was like a section of the United States revised statutes providing for the punishment of conspiracy on the part of two or more persons to deprive another of rights secured to him by the constitution of the United States. Another section of the act was almost a literal copy of a Tennessee statute denouncing sedition. Another section forbade the organization of secret political societies, and another forbade the advocacy of independence pending the war, whether by peaceful or by forcible means. The latter section was by its terms merely a war measure, and to a certain extent suspended free speech."

**Freedom of Discussion.** "The idea of these admittedly severe laws was to prevent the encouragement of men in arms against the authority of the United States. With peace restored there will be no objection to advocating the independence of the islands. Discussion is a weapon of peace, and it is necessary to say one or the other must be used; not both at the same time. The prosecution of Manila 'freedom' for libeling the commission was undertaken because its articles were scurrilous and slanderous and because it had the

vides that American protection shall be extended to Filipinos resident abroad just as it is to American citizens. A limit of 20,000 acres for corporations would be wiser than 5,000.

**As to Independence.** "In answer to the question, Shall we promise independence? Governor Taft points out that 90 per cent of the people are densely ignorant. Nothing but a stable government under American control, in which the natives shall have a voice, can educate them into a knowledge of what self-government is. A promise to give them independence when they are fitted for it would be accepted as a promise to be fulfilled within the present generation. Disappointment would follow failure to give it within that time. It must be remembered that national independence does not necessarily mean individual liberty.

**Errors of the Aptis.** "Governor Taft briefly and ably explains why he believes those who oppose the administration are in error. In doing so he shows what a diversity of opinion there is among the anti-administration people as to the future of the Philippines. Senator Rowles thinks that despotic rule is the only rule the orientals are adapted to. He expects and would welcome a dictator in the Philippines after American occupation ceases. On the other hand Senator Hoar dreams of a Filipino republic, in which all the rights of individual liberty will be maintained. President Schurman also seems to think that the independence of a government and the individual liberty of its subjects or citizens are the same thing, or at least that the one is essential to the other. Individual liberty, even if it is a radical error, depends on the fitness of the people for popular self-government. Individual liberty would not exist at the present time in an independent Philippine nation. The withdrawal of the Americans would be followed by civil war and then by an absolute government. The senate minority, which proposes to hold a constitutional convention within a year, delegates to which are to be selected by all the male adults of the islands who can read and write in Spanish, and the 1,000,000 Moros and 1,000,000 hill tribesmen who have nothing in common with the Filipinos proper. Under the theory of the right to independent government, the Moros and the tribesmen should be independent of the Christian Phi-

lipinos. On the other hand six or eight years of American supervision are necessary to teach the people self-government, as the democratic majority in the house thinks. Six or eight years of correct teaching are no offset for 300 years of misguidance by the Spaniards.

**Separate forms of paternal government** must be applied to the Moros and non-Christian tribes.

**People and the Civil Government.** "There has been a general tendency among the military officers to regard civil government as a failure, and this view has been reflected by their correspondents who have been with the army and have imbibed the opinion of the army messes and the Army and Navy club in Manila, but a better acquaintance with the actual governments shows these criticisms to be unfounded. The civil provincial governments and the municipal governments are going concerns, having no reason to their operation if it is true, but nevertheless furnishing to the people who are subject to their respective jurisdictions a protection to life, liberty, and property, an opportunity to obtain justice before the courts, education for their children in the schools, and the right to pursue their usual vocations. The suggestion that in the so-called pacified provinces insurrection is still seething is wholly unfounded. The receptions given by the educated and ignorant people alike, and the enthusiastic welcome which it received, all convinced the commission that the people were friendly to civil government and earnestly desired its establishment. They have taken great interest in the civil government since, and are anxious to see changes in the deep impression made upon the commission by the good feeling manifested and expressions of gratitude received."

**Legislation for the Philippines.** "As to pending legislation, Governor Taft favors the house bill as compared with the senate bill. He wishes provision made at once for a representative assembly, which the senate bill fails to do. He also opposes the free sale of a Philippine dollar proposed by the senate. He stands with the house in favoring the gold standard. He wants to have two Filipino delegates at Washington. Some sessions speeches might be made in the popular assembly and Aguinaldo or Mabini might be elected to represent the Filipinos at Washington, but, with fine tolerance, Governor Taft says he would not regard it as a dangerous result. He says: "I think it would be found that the popular assembly would include many conservative men who would be in favor of supporting American sovereignty in the islands and making the government it has established firm and state. A provision of this kind would deter at once the suspicions of American good faith, and would largely satisfy the desire for self-government of all but the comparatively few irrecconcilable. A popular assembly would be a great educational school for the better class of Filipinos in actual government. The weakness of the educated Filipino to-day is in their lack of practical knowledge as to how a popular government ought to be run. They always resort to absolutism in practical problems of government. The restrictions upon the suffrage contained in the municipal code, which by reference are made in the bill, would secure a fairly intelligent body of representatives in the popular assembly."

**Tariff Changes.** "Governor Taft argues for a 75 per cent reduction of the American tariff on Philippine products. "While the Filipino people long for its expressions of good will from the Americans, and nothing would be more welcome than this invitation to come into the American markets." The governor favors a bill of rights for the Filipinos, excepting the jury and arms-bearing sections. A jury system is not desirable. Two assessors of facts assist the judges. The house bill wisely pro-

**MISS GENEVIEVE CLEMENS,**  
PRESIDENT OF THE NORTH SIDE YOUNG WOMEN'S TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.



hundreds of thousands of women from beds of helpless weakness to lives of health, strength and usefulness. Miss Genevieve Clemens, No. 427 LaSalle Avenue, Chicago, Ill., had permitted this trouble to run on to a serious stage. She then tried Wine of Cardui and she tells about her happy cure in the following letter:

"From my experience with McEire's Wine of Cardui I am satisfied that it is an honest, reliable medicine which does more than it claims to do. Since my girlhood I have suffered every month at the time of my menstrual periods and always had to remain in bed two or three days at that time. Father spent hundreds of dollars with doctors but I found as I grew older the pains increased. A neighbor who called one day when I was sick advised me to try Wine of Cardui. I sent for a bottle and used it faithfully during the month and to my surprise found that at the next period my pains were very much lessened and in another month I was perfectly well. This is a year ago and during that time I have had neither ache nor pain, thanks to Wine of Cardui."

Here was a bright and intelligent girl becoming a discouraged invalid, the pain getting worse as she grew older. After trying many doctors she took Wine of Cardui and this great medicine gave her the health and energy necessary to take her place as a leader among her girls. She is now the president of the North Side Young Women's Temperance Association and her influence as a leader is felt among a wide circle of associates. If she had not taken Wine of Cardui she would be a sufferer to-day and the world would have lost her works and talents. Her fullness in any sphere is to be lightly spoken of. Though as mothers in the home they rock the cradle and rule the world, women are also active in almost every walk of life. They are prominent factors in literature, music and art—even in politics. They exert a wide influence through the church, the club and numerous useful societies. Kindergartens, orphan asylums and nearly all great charities are dependent upon their careful direction, faithful work and loving care. In every land progress may be measured by the position of women.

But with all these opportunities to exert her sympathy and with all these invitations to useful service, hundreds of thousands of our women are unnecessarily the victims of female weakness which is sapping their life blood and vitality. They are ambitious but the drag of disordered menses is too much for their strength and the terrible drains and pains they suffer make them unequal to the demands of their every day life. We say this troubles and limitations are unnecessary because Wine of Cardui has raised

**The Frisars.** "A careful account is given of the old intimate relations in the islands between the church and state and the resultant problems for the new government which is completely divorced from the church. The principal of these questions is that of the friars and their lands. The friars are Dominicans, Augustinians, Benedictines and Franciscans. They own 400,000 acres of agricultural land and were, except for some native priests, the parish priests of the islands. Being landlords and also agents of the civil government under the Spaniards, they are hated as landlords and oppressors by the people. No religious question is involved. The people are good Catholics, but will have none of the friars' rule. The friars surely mean disorder. Their lands must be bought and the church must send other priests in their place. The best way to settle this difficult and delicate business is to deal with the final authority which is to be found in Rome. That is why the governor is now in Rome. Governor Taft would like to see American priests sent to the Philippines. But it is said that there is no supply of American priests.

**Danger of Democratic Success.** "In conclusion, Governor Taft says that if the democrats are successful at the approaching congressional elections it will be taken as an indication that the United States will change its policy and abandon the islands. The prospect of such a change will paralyze the energy of the conservative element of the Filipino people, who are now assisting in the maintenance of a civil government in the islands. This is an inherent

**G. THEDEN IS OUT**  
The Minnesota Sugar Co. Elects Officers and Directors.

At a meeting of the Minnesota Sugar company in New York city Monday, the following officers and directors were chosen, says a New York special dispatch to THE JOURNAL: F. W. Fink, president and general manager; F. M. Prince, who is vice president of the First National bank of Minneapolis, vice president; P. H. Wendell, public accountant and auditor; Wendell & Green, secretary and treasurer; Ferd Wesel, manufacturer of printing presses, New York and Brooklyn, director; John M. Keller, Brooklyn, florist, director.

Former President Theden is no longer connected with the management in any way. Mr. Fink started in New York that it had been decided to make certain changes in the factory at St. Louis-Park by which the waste water will be so purified that there will be no further complaints on the part of property owners or others along Minnehaha creek. These improvements will cost about \$2,000. Mr. Fink says the company is unable to build the sewer at present, as the cost of such work would be \$40,000 or \$50,000 and would practically bankrupt the institution and cause it to suspend operations forever. Mr. Fink has personally advanced \$35,000 since January in order to enable the factory to run and \$25,000 more is needed in order to begin operations.

**Next October.** This amount must be raised on loans. Besides there is a floating debt of \$53,727. All the money made by the company so far has been expended in establishing and improving the plant.

The outlook, however, for the beet sugar industry with the necessary government protection, says Mr. Fink, is encouraging, especially as the German production is being curtailed. Mr. Fink says the new board of directors has ordered plans of the projected sewer with estimates of the cost and the matter will be taken under serious consideration as soon as the company is brought to a paying basis. The statement that ammonia is used in the factory, Mr. Fink says, is incorrect.

**E. W. Govee.**  
This name must appear on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets, the remedy that cures a cold in one day, 25 cents.

**The Cheap Pacific Coast Rates This Week Only.**  
The Northern Pacific Railway will sell the \$45.00 round trip tickets to Tacoma, Seattle and Portland; also the \$50.00 round trip tickets to San Francisco, and the \$61.00 round trip tickets to Los Angeles every day this week up to June 8th, inclusive. These tickets are good two months, good for stop-overs and good for return via a different route. There are more good things coming. Call at the Northern Pacific ticket office for full information.

If you are nervous or dyspeptic try Carter's Little Nerve Pills. Dyspepsia makes you nervous, and nervousness makes you dyspeptic; either one renders you miserable, and these little pills cure both.

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**Corset Covers.**  
Good Muslin Covers, low or high neck, each..... 9c  
Lace or embroidery trimmed, tight fitting style, each..... 14c  
Marguerite Covers, neatly trimmed with lace or embroidery, each..... 24c  
Fine Cambric or Muslin Covers, Marguerite or tight fitting style, trimmed, each..... 36c  
Covers trimmed with fine laces or embroidery. Extra..... 54c  
Good at, each..... 84c  
Fine assortment of lace and embroidery trimmed Covers, excellent values at, each..... 84c

**Drawers.**  
Of good muslin--finished with cluster tucking--at special..... 12c  
Umbrella style, made with deep hem, stitched flounce and fine tucking at..... 24c  
Umbrella style, trimmed with Hamburg edging or hemstitched flounce, at..... 35c  
Lace or embroidery trimmed--of fine cambric--good values at, each..... 56c  
Fine assortment of drawers--trimmed with deep flounce of fine embroidery or lace, at only--Special..... 94c

**Gowns.**  
Of good muslin, made Greychen or Hubbard style..... 33c  
Made of good muslin, lace or embroidery trimmed, ea..... 67c  
Of cambric or muslin, yokes all neatly trimmed, at, each..... 89c  
Gowns of fine cambric and Nainsook, low neck and short sleeves, and many other styles, at, each..... \$1.35  
Nainsook trimmed with deep umbrella flounce, with lace embroidery edging, at, each..... \$1.86

**Chemise.**  
Of fine cambric, knee lengths, at, each..... 19c  
Neatly trimmed with embroidery or lace, knee lengths..... 56c  
Fine Cambric or Nainsook, round or square neck, all trimmed in laces, embroidery and ribbons, at, each..... 84c  
Choice assortment of Chemise, made in full or knee lengths, trimmed. Special values at, each..... \$1.35

**Skirts.**  
Of good cambric, made with hemstitched flounce, at, each..... 35c  
Lace or embroidery trimmed, deep flounce, under dust ruffle, at, each..... 87c  
Fine Cambric Skirts, with deep flounce, trimmed with lace or insertion or edging or embroidery..... \$1.29  
Fine Cambric Skirts, with deep umbrella flounce trimmed with and hemstitched tucking, with lace embroidery edging, at, each..... \$2.98

**Colored Skirts.**  
Of fine Gingham or crash with deep flounce, at-- 65c  
Of fine Gingham, umbrella flounce, neatly trimmed, a choice value, at, each..... \$1.35

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Shoulder Roast, any weight, lb..... 12c  
Rib or Loin Chops, lb..... 20c  
Shoulder Chops, lb..... 15c  
Stews, nice and lean, lb..... 7c

Southdown Pluckton. Leg Roast, any weight, lb..... 12 1/2c  
Shoulder Roast, any weight, lb..... 10c  
Rib or Loin Chops, lb..... 15c  
Shoulder Chops, lb..... 12 1/2c  
Stews, nice and lean, lb..... 6c

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