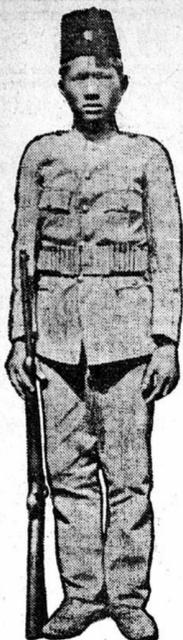


HOW OUR PHILIPPINE CONSTABULARY PRESERVES PEACE ON THE ISLANDS

An Officer of the Administration Writes an Interesting Story of the Native Soldier and the Work He Does So Well for Uncle Sam.



CAPTAIN HENRY T. ALLEN, Chief of the Constabulary.



CAPTAIN W. S. SCOTT, An Assistant Chief of the Constabulary.

THEIR LOYALTY AND WORTH PROVED

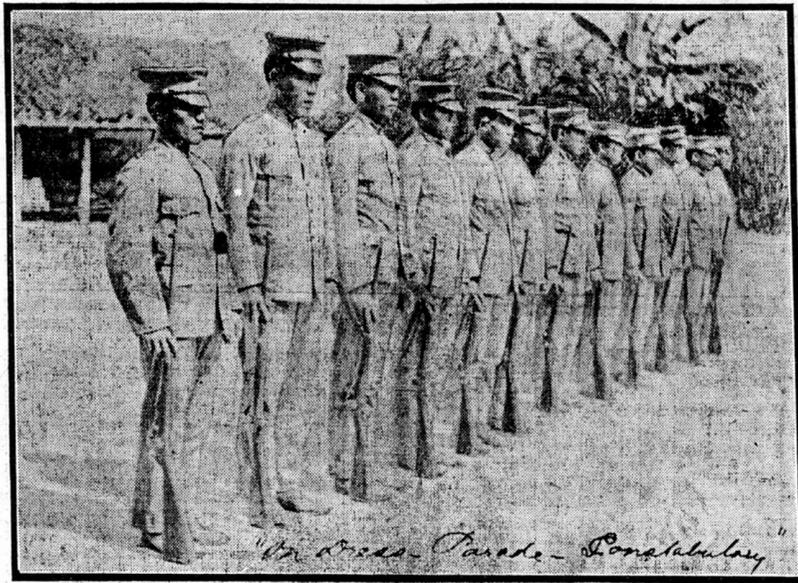
A short time before the recent battle between the American troops and the Moro outlaws at Jolo, an officer of the administration was requested by The Sunday Journal to prepare a story, telling of the organization and work of our Philippine constabulary, it having been declared that "upon that force the United States must depend in the future for holding a vast territory and the alien millions of a captive country under control."

The article written by this government official is of peculiar interest now, since a test of the loyalty and worth of the native Filipino soldier has been made. In this connection it is interesting to recall what Major General Leonard Wood said about the constabulary in his report of the recent battle:

"The officers and men engaged highly commend the Moro constabulary, who did excellent work, the casualties numbering seventeen out of the force of forty-four engaged."

"The federal troops," said a press dispatch, "formed three columns and assaulted the Moro stronghold, advancing by three trails to the mountain top. The constabulary were placed at the head of one column."

A late report read: "Constabulary detachments are now engaged in the mountains of northern Luzon, rounding up the hands of savages and headhunters who are on the warpath."



PHILIPPINE CONSTABULARY ON DRESS PARADE.

By an Officer of the Administration.

OUR main dependence for the preservation of order in the Philippines must be the native soldier. This is an assured fact whose importance cannot be minimized, and whose truth cannot be escaped. The questions, then, as to how the native soldier is shaping under drill; how far he promises to meet the great responsibilities which will be thrust upon him inevitably; and how firmly he will be able to resist the contaminating influence of insurrectionary organizations in the future, are questions of national importance and of interest to every citizen.

By way of reporting progress in these respects, this article deals with the Philippine constabulary, an entirely new experiment in American administration, and the measure of success which has attended it up to the present time.

At the close of the war the Philippine commission found themselves confronted with a most difficult and complicated problem. How were they to maintain peace, law and order in a country of many distinct Malay tribes differing in customs, modes of thought, language and religion, and numbering 10,000,000 of people? Moreover, the condition of the country was far from normal, because years of war and rebellion had disorganized the social structure, led the popular mind away from the arts and habits of peace, and filled the country with lawless bandits, who promised to maintain for a long time a social state of criminal unrest.

The Constabulary Organized.

The answer was the passage of an enactment dated July 18, 1901, which created the Philippine constabulary, a scheme which proposed to make into disciplined soldiers the native Filipinos, and use them, under a foreign flag, to rule their own people and govern their own land. The vital question, which time alone could answer, was how far the native Filipino was amenable to military discipline and military drill.

To supply the American officers was comparatively easy. Captain Henry T. Allen of the Sixth United States Cavalry was made chief of the proposed constabulary, with Captain David J. Baker, Jr., of the Twelfth (now Twenty-sixth) United States Infantry as assistant chief. At their disposal were a large number of volunteer officers who had been mustered out of service at the close of hostilities, and of non-commissioned officers of the regular establishment who could procure their discharge subject to slight limitations. These represented a large available force of young men whose experience in an efficient army had made them wish further military service, and who eagerly sought such an opening as the constabulary plan furnished.

Officers of varying grades were rapidly mustered into the constabulary service. Captain W. S. Goldsborough, Major Wallace C. Taylor, Captains Howard Atkinson and Jesse S. Garwood were commissioned as second, third, fourth, and fifth assistant chiefs respectively, and later under congressional authority these additional army officers were detailed to serve as assistant chiefs. These were Captain W. S. Scott, First Cavalry, Captain Harry H. Bandholtz, Second Infantry, and Captain James G. Harwood, Eleventh Cavalry.

Enlisting the Native.

The work of organizing the officers began immediately and was carried on rapidly, and almost before the general public in the islands was aware of the plan which had been put into action a constabulary captain and three or four lieutenants had been commissioned and uniformed for each of a large number of stations throughout the archipelago.

Under the constabulary system the islands were divided into five districts, which are: First, the twelve provinces about Manila; second, the southern provinces of Luzon and the islands of Mindoro, Masbate and Romblon; third, the islands of Panay, Samar, Leyte, Cuyo and Paragua; fourth, the northern provinces of Luzon, and, fifth, Mindanao and the adjacent islands. Each district was given a commanding officer, with an adjutant and a district supply officer as staff, and with headquarters at the capital of the province. Over all the archipelago, wherever civil government had been inaugurated, the captains and their four lieutenants each opened their recruiting offices simultaneously, and the enlistment of the native soldiery began.

The Irreconcilables.

The response was immediate and, as far as numbers were concerned, entirely satisfactory. The quality of the recruits could not be looked into closely at first, because the urgent need of some kind of police force was great. Moreover, the weeding-out process was easy and could be postponed. The urgent need arose from the fact that brigandage and outlawry overran the country in all directions. The small but turbulent minority of irreconcilables had formed themselves into small bands, which harassed unprotected barrios and pueblos, and forced the peace-

ably inclined inhabitants to give them money, food and clothing. In some districts these robber bands would pose as insurgents, relying on popular sympathy, and with gaudy uniforms, clanking their heavy swords or war bolos, and swaggering as only a Malay can swagger, they had set up a reign of terror. In others they played upon religious fanaticism to precisely the same ends, and many self-styled "popes" headed marauding bands in many of the islands. Organized thieves and murderers, with an experience of war and a reputation to make them daring and skilful fighters, and numbering many thousands in their entirety, they were a widely distributed and difficult foe to fight.

Against them were sent the new recruits, so quickly that they scarcely knew more of the drill than "Forward—march!" It is no wonder, therefore, that every officer, as he led these raw recruits into the jungle against their own comrades and countrymen, slept with his hand upon his revolver, and, waking, eyed his soldiers askance.

The Filipino "Tommy."

The Filipino "Tommy" came boldly to his work, however. He pursued and shot his countrymen and was pursued and shot by them, with, on the whole, a highly gratifying faithfulness. He proved, and continues to prove, excellent material for constabulary purposes. He liked his uniform, because his love of swaggering and of external importance is great. He liked his rifle, liked it immensely. Brave himself, he respected and admired a brave officer who led him, and would follow him anywhere. Proud, and eager to be an officer, the fifty non-commissioned native officers who were selected quickly fired his ambition. Indolent he was and is, except when there is fighting to be done; but this must be expected in a country whose climate reduces the most feverishly active white man to a state of extremely moderate activity.

All the Filipinos as a class are eager to learn English and Spanish. Many good servants are willing to work without wages for this privilege alone. And this strong desire to learn is generally characteristic of the native soldier. Morally, that is in financial questions, he is far from satisfactory, as he will spend his money childishly and show an equally childish indifference to paying his debts. He is a good liar, and often

will lie without any apparent reason. But he is patient under misfortune and hardship, and forbearing under provocation, unless it means injustice, which he is quick to resent. His natural disposition is merry, and he loves to sing and dance. Clean, good-tempered and naturally fearless, under good officers he is making and will make an excellent soldier; and this is a subject of general congratulation in military and administrative circles, and should be so to the United States at large.

Constabulary Makes Good.

The constabulary made clear their efficiency from the start. In their first year they killed eleven insurgents, captured thirty-five, and accepted surrender from 360. They killed 663 ladronees, captured 2,908 and accepted surrender from 707. They also captured 2,089 firearms and 12,000 rounds of ammunition. Altogether this made a start which promised excellently for the future. In their second year they killed 1,135 outlaws and captured 2,722, with 945 firearms and 2,600 bolos. They lost five officers and fifty-three men killed. During these two years they saved the United States treasury many millions, and the annual economy which they represent is from \$10,000,000 to \$12,000,000. This will appear from the following figures, showing a steady reduction in the number of army troops:

On Dec. 31, 1901, six months after the constabulary was organized there were 372 army posts with 47,340 troops. The constabulary at that time occupied ninety-four posts with 2,412 men.

On July 31, 1902, the army occupied 148 posts, with a total of 29,000 whites and 5,000 natives (Philippine scouts), and the constabulary had 202 posts with 5,300 men.

On July 1, 1903, the American force had been reduced to 18,000 in seventy posts, and the constabulary had 216 posts and 6,800 men.

As an American soldier in the Philippines costs the government \$1,000 per annum, and the native constable does the same work at a cost of \$250, the immense field for reducing administrative expenses is evident.

Moros Most Valuable.

The force was composed entirely at first and is composed mainly at present of Tagalogs, Ilocanos and Visayans. The Negritos, of course, are hopeless, they are not even possibilities in the way of civilization. Latterly the Moros have been taken into the force, and they promise to make the best material of all. Powerfully built, naturally warlike, and of limitless bravery, they

always will stand apart, no doubt, as do the Sikhs among the Indian forces.

The question of stability has answered itself in a highly satisfactory way. In the first year desertions were frequent, but the system was so new and the discipline so meager that the figures could not be relied upon as a test. In the second year the total of desertions was only eighty-four, or something over 1 per cent, and in more than half the provinces there was none to record. As the general lawlessness has decreased and the country has settled down, there has been more time available for discipline and drill, and the decrease in desertion has been steady. This is exactly as was expected, and the morale of the soldiers is such that no fears are entertained for the future. Moreover, the information division has been placed upon a solid and efficient working basis, and may be relied upon increasingly in the future to ferret out conspiracies and thwart any insurrectionary attempt to contaminate or unsettle the rank and file. Time may bring us our mutiny as it did in India, but if so, it will be because the present efficient plan ceases to be kept actively in force.

They Serve as Detectives.

The information division has its headquarters in Manila, and maintains branches in all the districts and temporary stations wherever the exigencies may demand. It is a detective force, pure and simple, and eventually will be in close telegraphic touch with all the islands and the whole ten millions of people. Aided by the telegraph division and backed up by the whole force of the constabulary, it aims quickly and effectively to police the whole archipelago, and the immense amount of work remains to be done, it will accomplish this aim successfully. Its present work consists in ferreting out criminals, ladrone leaders and ladrone bands, and in securing information as to troops of insurgents and outlaws. Its most important responsibility is to keep an eye upon conspiracies and all organizations opposed to the government. Its personnel is made up of Americans and natives.

It is in this division that the native is proving himself simply invaluable. He knows the language and the habits of the people. He can affiliate himself with an outlying village and live there without suspicion for weeks at a time. The rank and file of the information division are used in serving warrants, making arrests and keeping in motion the legal machine; but the men of special ability, and they are many, are promoted and encouraged to greater usefulness in all tactful ways.

Question of Language.

This question of language is a difficult one; but it is solving itself. In order that the constabulary may be efficient universally and as available in one island as in another, a common mode of speech is necessary. When first enlisted, recruits from the different provinces could not talk together, owing to the difference in the dialects; but a new local polyglot dialect has developed, which all use without difficulty, and which has its part in welding them into a homogeneous mass. It had its origin among the regular Filipino troops. These at present constitute a force of 5,000, which was enlisted for a period of four years under the bill passed by congress in January, 1903. They contain almost entirely of natives who had been employed as volunteer scouts during the insurrection and were augmented by enlistments, for the period named, similar to the enlistment of soldiers in the United States. Their officers were made up almost entirely from non-commissioned officers of the regular army, and after two years of drill and instruction they form an excellent body of well-instructed and well-disciplined native troops.

They are entirely distinct from the constabulary, however. They co-operate with it when necessary and perform largely the same functions. At present twenty-nine of the scout companies are engaged thus. No friction thus far has developed between the two branches of the service, both men and officers, the latter being old army acquaintances, fraternizing amicably and co-operating effectively. The future of the scout companies at present is being debated; but if the emulation and rivalry prove beneficial to the general service they undoubtedly will be continued on the present plan, and possibly increased. If not, they will be taken over and absorbed in the constabulary. They now are divided into fifty companies of 100 men each.

How They Are Managed.

The supply department, whose organization, like all the others, is being pushed as rapidly as may be, includes the paymaster's, quartermaster's, commissary's, ordnance, telegraph and medical divisions. Civil supply stores have been established in each province through the archipelago, for the comfort and convenience of officers and men. They all are supplied from the constabulary commissary department in Manila. All the telegraph lines of the country are under one head official, the army officer at first appointed to this work having been replaced by a civilian of wide experience. The military lines which still remain are being turned over to this official's management as rapidly as circumstances and the supply of operators will permit.

The medical department includes four medical officers with the rank of captain-surgeon, ten lieutenants as medical inspectors, and a certain number of non-commissioned officers and privates as a medical service corps.

This is the present status of the Philippine constabulary, the organization upon which we are to depend in the future for holding a vast territory and the alien millions of a captive country under control. There is no doubt that the quickness with which the organization has been effected, and the smoothness with which it already works, reflect much credit upon General Allen,

his chief, and his assistant chiefs, Colonel Scott, Baker, Bandholtz and Harbord. Its best element is the promise of full effectiveness which it makes for the future. The salient question, the value and dependableness of the rank and file, has been solved satisfactorily. The improvement of the troops, under discipline and training, is steady and rapid.

Two Farms Stolen

By Erratic River

Special to The Journal.

Omaha, Neb., March 21.—The peculiar manner in which the erratic Missouri river cuts up fortunes in day and carries the work of a lifetime away, has been exemplified again near Omaha.

In 1868 Samuel J. Belleville of Herman, Neb., then 11 years old, and his father, came to Omaha. Soon after their arrival a real estate agent tried, in vain, to induce the elder Belleville to invest in city property. The prospects were not then alluring, and the Bellevilles, who wanted a farm, declared that the city was no place in which to bring up children.

At this point in the discussion the boy, Sam, pulled out his silver watch and looked at it with boyish pride. The real estate agent saw it and said: "I'll tell you what I'll do, boy. Give me that watch and I'll give you this block of land in exchange. Just hold it, my boy, as an investment."

But the boy said his watch cost \$35, and he wasn't going to trade it for a few rods of Nebraska dirt.

The family moved to Burt county, and the father took up a claim. Twenty years passed. They had improved the claim until it was valued at \$30,000. Then one spring the fickle Missouri, all of a sudden switched over to the west just far enough to sweep away the Belleville homestead.

In the meantime, the son had grown to manhood and also owned a farm. This also has just been wiped out by the river, the two changes in which have left the family almost penniless.

The block of land which the boy refused to take in 1868 in exchange for his silver watch is at Sixteenth and Farman streets. It is now worth \$150,000.

WHY BE SO THIN?

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All you have to do is to write, saying, "Send me your FREE TREATMENT and Illustrated Booklet."

We send you, absolutely without a penny of cost, a sufficient quantity of DR. WHELAN'S NERVE AND FLESH BUILDER to convince you that, by its use, you may quickly secure a firm, beautifully developed bust, shapely neck and shoulders, handsomely molded arms and properly developed limbs.

It makes no difference whether your slowness is caused by sickness or inheritance. Dr. Whelan's Nerve and Flesh Builder acts directly on the fat producing cells and fills out ALL the hollow places.

At any rate, the trial costs you nothing—we take all the risk—you are not a cent out of pocket, whether benefited or not.

This is a purely vegetable preparation, which gives a letter tint to the complexion and firmness to the skin, by more perfect blood making. The sample proves this.

If the liberal advertising of this free trial overflows us, it will be withdrawn, so don't delay—write NOW. THE C. L. WHELAN CO., 355 O'Reilly Building, Elmira, N. Y.

Your Heart

is a wonderful pump that works incessantly. The power that keeps this wonderful pump in motion is nerve-force, the energy furnished by the nerves.

Disease, over-exertion, fright, anxiety, alcohol, tobacco, and other stimulants weaken these nerves.

Then comes shortness of breath, heart palpitation, dizziness, etc., because the nerves are too weak to furnish power. Take the only safe remedy.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure

It feeds, strengthens and builds up the nerves and muscles of the heart so they can supply the necessary energy.

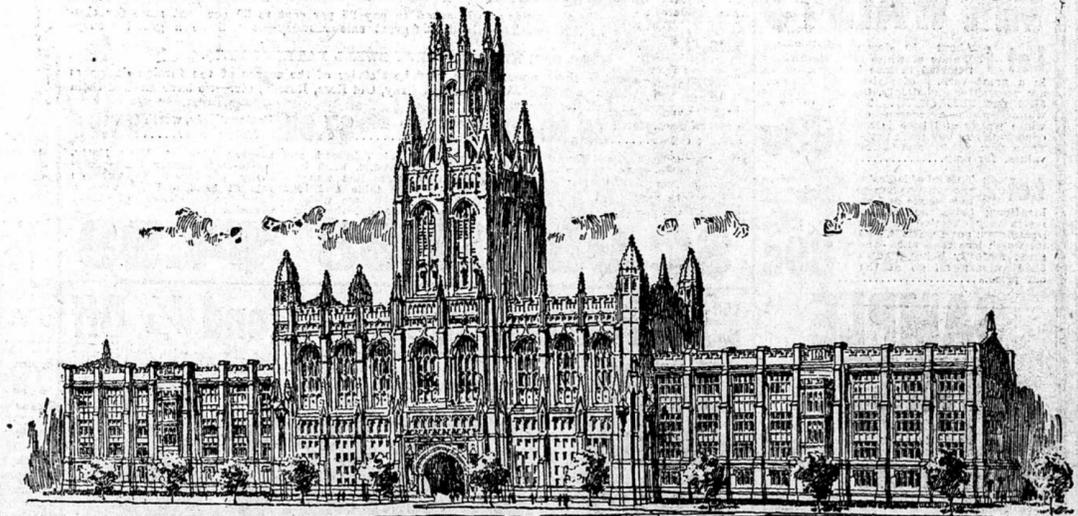
"I suffered terribly with heart trouble, shortness of breath, smothering spells. After taking Dr. Miles' Heart Cure a short time I feel like a different person. That depressed, smothering feeling left me, and I have not since had the slightest symptom of the old trouble."

MRS. A. D. LAMME, Dayton, O.

The first bottle will benefit, if not, the druggist will return your money.

THE HARPER MEMORIAL LIBRARY BUILDING, CHICAGO

Edifice to Be Erected in Honor of William Rainey Harper at Chicago University Will Be Largest of Its Class in the World—Cost Will Be \$1,250,000.



PLANS for the Harper Memorial library building to be erected for the trustees of the University of Chicago, in that city, have been accepted and the work of construction will be begun at once under the direction of the architects, Shepley, Butan & Coolidge of Boston.

The edifice will be the largest building of its class in the world, and, with the exception of the congressional library in Washington, will be the most complete in the United States. The location for the structure has been selected at the south edge of the campus, facing south, and will be flanked by the modern languages building on the west and the history building on the east. These two buildings will probably be erected at the same time as the memorial.

The library proper will be 216 by 80 feet and 100 feet high. A central tower will rise to a height of 260 feet. The style of architecture employed is Gothic and will be in harmony with the Leon Mandel assembly hall, the University Commons, the Reynolds club, the tower

group and the law school, the latest additions to the university. The great reading room, which will be located on the top floor of the memorial, will be 75 feet wide, 216 feet long and 40 feet high. The enormous trusses to be used in this enormous apartment will be of trussed timberwork, and the windows will be decorated in stone tracery. Around this room will be five floors of stackrooms, located around the outer walls of the building, and eight floors in the center. Immediately above the stackrooms will be the administrative

offices. The entire structure will be fireproof, will contain elaborate fire-preventing apparatus. The floors of the stackrooms will be of glass, set in metal frames, while the book presses also will be of metal. Book lifts to be operated by electricity will be installed and electric lighting will be used for lighting. The heating system will be steam, with the blower system of ventilation. Statues and paintings will adorn a number of the entrance halls, office rooms in various parts of the building, and the reading room.