



McKINLEY'S CONTRACT WITH THE SULTAN OF SULU.

The following extract from the Congressional Record of January 24, will appear starting to the ex-union soldiers who voted for McKinley.

The President pro tempore.—The chair lays before the senate a resolution coming over from a former day, which the secretary will read.

The secretary read the resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. Pettigrew, as follows:

RESOLVED, That the president is hereby requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to send to the senate a copy of the report and all accompanying papers of Brigadier-General John C. Bates in relation to the negotiation of a treaty or agreement made by him with the sultan of Sulu on the 28th day of August, 1899.

Said treaty provides that the United States government will pay the following monthly salaries:

Per Month. To the Sultan \$250 To Dato Rajah Muda 75 To Dato Atlik 75 To Dato Calbe 75 To Dato Joakanain 75 To Dato Puyo 75 To Dato Amir Haisin 60 To Hadji Butu 50 To Hadji Mura 40 To Serif Saguin 15

Out of what fund are these salaries paid? What services do these people perform for the United States that entitles them to be paid out of the treasury of the United States? And are these officers, or any of them, under the civil service?

Mr. Pettigrew.—I wish to modify the resolution by striking out from the last paragraph the clause: "And are these officers, or any of them, under the civil service?"

Then I wish to insert at the top of page 2 of the resolution the words: "And the president is further requested to inform the senate."

The President pro tempore.—The senator has a right to modify his resolution. The question is on agreeing to the resolution as modified.

Mr. Pettigrew.—Mr. President, I wish to speak briefly to the resolution.

The President pro tempore.—The senator from South Dakota will proceed.

Mr. Pettigrew.—Mr. President, the Sulu group of islands are located between the island of Borneo and the island of Mindanao, of the Philippine group. They are 150 in number. These islands were conquered by the Mohammedans about eight centuries ago, and they have maintained, as long as we have any history of them, a government of their own, having an absolute monarch for a ruler. Spain claimed ownership over these islands, and has undertaken at various times to take possession of them. Her power and authority reached the distance only from the shores of the islands which could be traversed by projectiles from the cannon of her fleet. These people have been pirates and slaveholders and polygamists from the earliest record of their transactions.

In 1876 Spain undertook to conquer their islands, and assert her authority over them, but the effort failed; and finally the aggressive powers entered into a treaty with the sultan by which Spain was to keep an officer representing that government and a small number of troops at the capital of the Sulu group. The sultan agreed to recognize the suzerainty of the king of Spain and promised to suppress piracy. He received from Spain certain salaries as compensation for his recognition of the suzerainty of the king of Spain.

Whether or not the commissioners at Paris knew what they were buying I cannot tell; but in some way we purchased the entire group, including all the Philippines; and we now find that the sultan not only has the Sulu group under his jurisdiction and control, but also the large island of Mindanao, embracing an area as large as the state of Indiana, and also the island

of Palawan. These two islands, or portions of them, nearly their whole area, are under the immediate control of a sub-sultan, who owes some sort of allegiance to the sultan of the Sulu islands.

The island of Mindanao has never been explored by the white people, and it was never under the jurisdiction of Spain, except that two or three of its coast ports were occupied by that power. In our treaty with Spain we take title to this entire group, as well as to the Philippines. Last summer we made a new agreement with these people, which I desire to read in order that it may go in the RECORD. I will read first this dispatch from Manila, dated July 12, 1899:

Manila Special, July 12, 1899.

General Bates, in the capacity as agent of the United States government, sailed for Jolo this morning to negotiate with the Sultan of Jolo regarding the future relations of the Jolo (or Sulu) Archipelago, including the Basilians, as a naval station. The sultan assumes that the Jolos reverted to him, the evacuation of the Spaniards nullifying the treaty of 1878. General Bates will explain to the sultan that the Americans succeeded the Spaniards in the treaty, assuming its obligations and continuing the annuities it provides for. He will also present to the sultan \$10,000 in Mexican money as an evidence of good will. The local administration of the Jolos will remain unchanged. The sultan will enforce the law, and will also be expected to fly the American flag continuously and co-operate with America to maintain order and suppress piracy. The sultan will retain possession of the pearl fishing and the island trade, which will be conducted in such a way as to forward the development of the resources of the islands for the mutual benefit of Americans and natives.

General Bates then entered into the following agreement: Agreement between Brigadier-General John C. Bates, representing the United States, of one part, and his highness the sultan of Sulu, the Dato Rajah Muda, the Dato Atlik, the Dato Kalki, and the Dato Joakanain, on the other part; it being understood that this agreement will be in full force only when approved by the governor general of the Philippine islands and confirmed by the president of the United States, and will be subjected to future modifications by the mutual consent of the parties in interest.

I deem it proper to state that this agreement has been confirmed by the president of the United States in a letter transmitting the treaty to the senate. However, this is apparently with a quasi sovereign power, over which the senate, according to our doctrine of imperialism, has no other authority and no control, and it requires no ratification by the senate and no consideration on our part.

ARTICLE 1. The sovereignty of the United States over the whole archipelago of Sulu and its dependencies is declared and acknowledged.

ART. 2. The United States flag will be used in the archipelago of Sulu and its dependencies on land and sea.

ART. 3. The rights and dignities of his highness the sultan and his datus shall be fully respected; the Moros shall not be interfered with on account of their religion; all their religious customs shall be respected, and no one shall be persecuted for his religion.

ART. 4. While the United States may occupy and control such points in the archipelago of Sulu as public interests seem to demand, encroachment will not be made upon the lands immediately about the residence of his highness the sultan unless military necessity requires such occupation in case of war with a foreign power, and where the property of individuals is taken, due compensation will be made in each case.

ART. 5. All trade in domestic products of the archipelago of Sulu, when carried on by the sultan and his people with any part of the Philippine islands, and when conducted under the American flag, shall be free, unlimited, and undisturbed.

ART. 6. The Sultan of Sulu shall be allowed to communicate direct with the governor general of the Philippine islands in making complaint against the commanding officer of Sulu or against any naval commander.

ART. 7. The introduction of firearms and war material is forbidden, except under specific authority of the governor general of the Philippines.

ART. 8. Piracy must be suppressed, and the

sultan and his datus agree to heartily co-operate with the United States authorities to that end and to make every possible effort to arrest and bring to justice all persons engaged in piracy.

ART. 9. Where crimes and offenses are committed by Moros against Moros, the government of the sultan will bring to trial and punish the criminals and offenders, who will be delivered to the government of the sultan by the United States authorities, if in their possession. In all other cases persons charged with crimes or offenses will be delivered to the United States authorities for trial and punishment.

ART. 10. Any slave in the archipelago of Sulu shall have the right to purchase freedom by paying to the master the usual market value.

And I will show later on that slavery exists in its worst form.

ART. 12. At present Americans or foreigners wishing to go into the country should state their wishes to the Moro authorities and ask for an escort, but it is hoped that this will become unnecessary as we know each other better.

ART. 13. The United States will give full protection to the sultan and his subjects in case any foreign nation should attempt to impose upon them.

ART. 14. The United States will not sell the island of Sulu or any other island of the Sulu archipelago to any foreign nation without the consent of the sultan of Sulu.

ART. 15. The United States government will pay the following monthly salaries:

To the Sultan \$250 To Dato Rajah Muda 75 To Dato Atlik 75 To Dato Calbe 75 To Dato Joakanain 75 To Dato Puyo 75 To Dato Amir Haisin 60 To Hadji Butu 50 To Hadji Mura 40 To Serif Saguin 15

Signed in triplicate, in English and Sulu, at Jolo, this 20th day of August, A. D. 1899 (12th Araulul Aklil 1317).

The SULTAN SULU. Dato RAJAH MUDA. Dato ATLIK. Dato CALBE. Dato JOKANAIN.

Signed: J. C. BATES, Brigadier General, U. S. V.

The annual aggregate of these salaries is \$9,120. The Spanish agreement was for \$6,300 a year. This agreement was one we offered to the Sultan, not one that we insisted upon. It is our own proposition that we are to maintain slavery in the Sulu islands.

Further than that, Mr. President, an investigation would show that, although this agreement was made on the 20th day of August, it was not possible to secure from the state department a copy of the agreement until after the election in Ohio. More than that, the associated press endeavored to secure a copy of the agreement, and as a response to the application of that great news promulgating organization, its representative was handed a copy of the agreement in Arabic—Sulu Arabic at that; and they could not find anybody in the United States who was able to translate it. The state department had a copy in English, for the last paragraph of the treaty says: "Signed in triplicate, in English and Sulu, at Jolo, this 20th day of August, 1899."

From this it would appear that the state department does not hesitate to withhold information or mislead and deceive the public. I therefore expect but little in the way of facts in answer to our resolutions.

I wonder if our state department has two branches, as the English state department has—one that is secret, where secret matter is concealed forever from the public and never published in the Blue Book, and one which is given to the people in order to justify English robbery, English plunder, and English annexation, in which is filed the information that goes in the Blue Book to silence the conscience of the English people. Have we adopted the same policy of concealment, the same policy of refusal to let the public know what exists?

I say this agreement, when the associated press tried to get a copy of it before the senate convened, was furnished in Arabic, and an Arabic used in the Sulu islands. Therefore it was not possible to have it translated in the United States, and we only got this copy which I have read after congress convened and after the elections last fall were over. This is on a par and in line with the whole business of concealing from the American people the facts in regard to our maiden foreign venture. We are unable to procure the truth through General Ouis. Mr. Collins, of the associated press, says the censor told him he was to send nothing, and they were going to allow nothing to be sent that would injure the administration or help Mr. Bryan.

Here is an agreement by which we are to maintain not only slavery but polygamy in the Sulu islands. Here is an agreement by which our flag is made to float over two crimes; and we further solemnly agree that no nation in the world shall be permitted to interfere. It is the chief part of the business of the sultan of Sulu to get into quarrels with the natives of the interior in the island of Mindanao, and then to declare that they are in revolt against his authority. Upon this pretext he takes prisoners and sells them into slavery, the planters of Borneo being the purchasers. This has been his business heretofore whenever he needed money. We now propose to maintain that sort of thing under the flag of the United States, and we stipulate, and the stipulation is approved by the president, that no foreign nation shall be permitted to interfere.

Why quit our own to stand upon foreign grounds? Why, by interfering our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalry, interest, humor or caprice?—George Washington.

BOB DUNN CALLED DOWN.

Cost of Selling State Lands Increased 317 Per Cent During His Term.

By P. M. RINGDAL.

In his speech at Milaca a few days ago, the state auditor went out of his way to take a slap at another branch of the executive department of the state government.

It is a well known fact that the present auditor is at heart in sympathy with the attempts of the present administration to rescue the state from the misgovernment which has flourished under the protection of his party. That a man entertaining such sentiments should be forced by the exigencies of partisan politics to take hostile ground against the only organized effort to right the wrongs, which he himself has often recognized, is not the most encouraging sign of the times; and when he feels justified in telling half-truths in order to accomplish his task of manufacturing party thunder, he gets dangerously near to that boundary line which separates truth from falsehood. In order to make a favorable showing for the administration of the "grain department" under republican auspices, he deliberately passes by the year ending Aug. 31, 1899, and compares the last crop year with that of 1898. The figures used in the governor's speech of acceptance which the auditor attempts to question are the figures for the twelve months ending July 31, 1899, the last year of Mr. Clausen's administration, and for the twelve months ending July 31, 1900, the first year of Mr. Reishus' administration.

It was necessary for the auditor to go further back than this in order to find a comparison that was favorable to him, and to his party. But even the figures given by himself in his speech are, when analyzed, sufficient to refute his charge of extravagance. The following table, copied from his speech, gives the expenses for the crop years 1895 to 1900, inclusive:

Table with 2 columns: Year and Expense. 1895: \$147,522.22; 1896: \$174,808.24; 1897: \$176,220.97; 1898: \$191,681.12; 1899: \$213,764.54; 1900: \$207,955.34

Had the auditor been more intent upon reaching a truthful and fair conclusion than he was upon manufacturing campaign thunder, he would have discovered that during the last five years of republican administration, the expenses increased at the rate of \$13,248.46 per annum, on an average; while during the first year of the present regime they decreased, according to his own figures, by \$5,809. Add this sum to the average increase under five years of republican rule, and it shows that the present management has reduced the republican average record for five years by \$19,057.46. So far, every figure used herein is based upon the auditor's own speech.

Now, in order that no snap judgment be taken in this matter, suppose we go back ten years, beginning with the year 1891. During that year the expenses amounted to only \$68,321.68; for 1899 they ran up to \$213,764.54, as above stated. Thus it will be seen that during the years 1891 to 1899, inclusive, there was an average increase of expenses amounting to \$12,826.98 per annum. On this basis, which every unprejudiced mind will accept as eminently fair, the average republican record of increase was reduced \$18,635.98, the first year after a change was made in the administration.

But why should there have been an increase at all during the period stated? At first sight there does not appear to be any reason for it, but an acquaintance with the facts show that a certain amount of increase from year to year is justified by the growth of the terminals. Yards are increased in number, demanding additional corps of inspectors; new elevators are being built, demanding additional weighing service. This expansion of the facilities for handling the grain, in anticipation of future business, does not increase the receipts of the department by one penny, but it adds to the expense of both the inspection and weighing service. That the new administration should have succeeded in meeting this increase of terminal facilities, while actually reducing expenses, is one of the strongest testimonials to its efficiency that it could have well received. For this opportunity to bring this flattering showing to light, it is under no small debt to the state auditor.

If the auditor's conclusions had conformed to the facts—which it has been shown they do not—they would in no way have materially detracted from the credit due Mr. Reishus and the railroad commission for their success in remedying the defects in the inspection and weighing departments, which were so strongly condemned by the committee of the last legislature. Liverpool wheat quotations for 1899 and 1900 prove conclusively that Minnesota No. 1 northern sold during the latter year at an average of 2 cents per 100 pounds higher, as compared with four leading competitive grades from



Will it come to this?

other states, than it did the year before. This the present administration has accomplished, not only without added cost, but, as has been proven by the above figures, at a greatly reduced cost. No promise was made to reduce expenses, but they were reduced nevertheless.

There is an old saying, familiar to all, that "people who live in glass houses should not throw stones."

It would have been well for the state auditor had he heeded the moral contained therein. Inasmuch as he has seen fit to promulgate the doctrine that cheapness is the only criterion of good public service, he cannot consistently object if it is applied to the affairs of his own office. So here goes:

During the four years from 1891 to 1894, inclusive, during which Biermann (fusionist) was state auditor, the average cost of conducting the office was \$14,505.27 per annum. During the first four years of the present auditor's official career, he managed to worry along on an average annual expense of \$17,620.22, an increase of \$3,114.95 per annum, or 21 per cent.

When Biermann was auditor the expenses of the land department were on an average \$19,760.02 per annum. The present state auditor came in as a reformer, and immediately the expenses rose to \$27,705.15 for the first year, and to an average of \$26,513.78 per annum for the whole term of four years; an increase in expenses of \$6,753.76 per annum, or 34 per cent.

During Biermann's administration, the average land sales amounted to 58,047 acres per annum. During the first four years of the present auditor's regime they dropped down to 24,446 acres per annum; a decrease of 57 per cent in the sales.

During Biermann's administration it cost 34 cents per acre to sell state lands. Under the administration of the present auditor, it costs \$1.08 per acre, an increase of 317 per cent.

Had the auditor confined his efforts to reform to his own office, he might have escaped the necessity of increasing expenses at such a fearful rate, while the business of his office fell off. But, he has found it necessary to keep a sufficient force of clerks to enable him to send them prying after campaign roadblocks, into other departments, with whose affairs he had no more to do than the man in the moon, and the people pay the bills.

Mr. Dunn now has the floor.

SPLENDID RECORD OF GOVERNOR LIND'S DAIRY COMMISSIONER.

The present dairy and food commissioner, Maj. J. M. Bowler, was appointed by Governor Lind, January 6th, 1899. The department was promptly reorganized. The old assistant and inspectors were displaced by men especially qualified to discharge their duties, which it can be truthfully said they have performed faithfully and intelligently. For the first time in the history of the department, scientific and practical creamery and cheese experts were appointed to positions in the department. Much new legislation was needed and was sought at the hands of the last legislature. In this respect very little was accomplished, however, owing to the unreasonable opposition of Representative C. F. Staples and a lobby composed of some of the former officials of the department.

Nevertheless the work of the department has been prosecuted vigorously throughout the state. Many towns have been visited and stores inspected which never saw, nor scarcely heard of, such a person as an inspector.

Nearly 600 creameries and 50 cheese factories were visited and thoroughly inspected during the year 1899, as appears by detailed reports now on file

in the office. Much valuable instruction and assistance has been rendered to butter makers and cheese makers. Besides many farmers' meetings have been held which were addressed by inspectors for the purpose of establishing new plants and encouraging the operation of old ones, resulting in great increase and improvement in dairy products. More than 600 dairies and 11,000 cows supplying milk to the public, have been carefully inspected and reported. Nearly every grocery store, hotel, restaurant, boarding house, meat market, bakery, and manufactory of vinegar, spices, and linseed oil in the state have been visited by inspectors, and a careful inspection of all goods coming under department supervision.

These inspections have been generally agreeable and helpful to business men and very satisfactory to consumers, protecting them against fraud and unwholesome food. In twenty-four months under the last preceding administration of the dairy and food department, 1,582 samples were analyzed; 53 persons were convicted of violation of dairy and food laws and \$790.00 collected in fines. Fifteen of those convictions were for failure to pay a one dollar fee for license to sell milk.

In twenty months under the present administration 3,301 samples have been analyzed; 216 persons were convicted for violations of dairy and food laws and \$5,079.00 collected in fines, part of which was for selling milk without license.

The present commissioner has given his undivided attention to the duties of his office. His assistants have been faithful, diligent and generally successful in their work.

From the foregoing it will be observed that more than twice as much work has been performed, with a much greater percentage of results, in twenty months under the present administration than was accomplished in twenty-four months under the last preceding administration.

Under the old regime vinegar manufacturers were permitted to convert white wine vinegar, costing three or four cents per gallon, into imitation cider vinegar by coloring it with burnt sugar and adding a little boiled down apple juice. This imitation was sold at a price higher than genuine cider vinegar. It has been admitted by some of the old officials of the department, and also some of the vinegar manufacturers that this was done pursuant to an understanding between one of the department officials and some of the manufacturers.

Very soon after it was known that John Lind was elected governor the official referred to notified manufacturers that the "arrangement" was at an end.

Under Governor Lind's administration the law has been strictly enforced and imitation cider vinegar in our markets is a very rare exception instead of the rule as formerly.

The battle against oleomargarine colored in semblance of genuine butter and against renovated or process butter not properly branded, has been waged unceasingly, not only as a duty but as a matter of protection to the genuine dairy interests of the state.

Note the very large increase in the amount of fines collected for violation of the oleomargarine law—\$215.00 under the old, against \$2,030.00 under the present administration. The law requiring adulterated lard and lard substitute to be properly branded does not appear to have been enforced at all until taken up by the present commissioner, and twenty convictions secured and \$500.00 collected in fines. The same thing is true as to adulterated honey, jellies and spices.

The present commissioner and assistants have given their undivided attention to their official duties.

We would be most unwise, indeed, were we to cast away the singular blessings of the position in which nature has placed us, the opportunity she has endowed us with of pursuing at a distance from foreign contentions, the path of industry, peace and happiness.—Thomas Jefferson.

Don't fail to read the "Filling Letter" on page 6, Part I. It is a biting satire on "benevolent assimilation."