

# CONDITIONS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The Commission Makes Report to Secretary Root.

WANT THE GOLD STANDARD

Native Constabulary Recommended—Creation of Central Government Will Bring Contentment.

Washington, Sept. 19.—On August 17th, Secretary Root called the Philippine commission for a report of its operations to date. Following is the dispatch and the reply of the commission, dated on August 21st:

ROOT'S DISPATCH.

"August 17, 1900.—To Philippine Commission, Manila: The President wishes you to report by cable the views of the commission on the general condition of the islands as to peace and industry; business and revenue conditions prevailing; progress of opportunity for education; disposition of the people toward the United States; what improvement in this particular; the presence of the insurrection; how much of the archipelago is tranquil; how much is still in disturbed state; probable continuance of guerrilla warfare, and influence operating to prolong it; how it can best be brought to a close; conditions and requirements of civil government."

"ROOT, Secretary of War."

COMMISSION REPORTS.

"Manila, Aug. 21, 1900.—Secretary of War, Washington:—Replying to dispatch, commission reports: It has for two months and a half made diligent inquiries into conditions prevailing. Main of people has attitude of education, but is ignorant, superstitious, and credulous in a remarkable degree. Hostility against Americans was originally aroused by absurd falsehoods of insidious leaders. Distribution of troops in 200 posts has by contact largely dispelled hostility and steadily improved temper of people. This improvement, furthered by abuses of insurgents, affirms that large numbers of people long for peace and are willing to accept government under United States. Insurgents not surrendering after defeat have divided into small guerrilla bands under general officers or become bandits. Nearly all prominent generals and politicians of insurrection except Aguinaldo have since been captured or have surrendered and have taken oath of allegiance."

WHY SURRENDERS STOPPED.

"Policy of leniency, culminating in amnesty had marked effect to induce surrenders until defining of political issues in United States, reported here in full, gave hope to insurrectionists still in arms of changed policy and stayed surrenders to await result of the elections."

"Disturbances in parts of island, kept up and avowed by insurrectionist proclamation and orders, to influence election, do not show unfriendly attitude of majority of people of provinces where they occur, but only activity of small insurgent bodies. In mountain fastnesses, whence they issue for usually harmless night attacks, or murderous ambush of small American squads, or people terrorized by their outcrops, cutting off limbs, burying alive, murder and plunder. Difficulty of detection enables insurgents to maintain guerrilla warfare over people even in some mountainous areas. Insurrection, as to the future policy of the United States and defenselessness of the people without arms largely prevent them aiding Americans in suppressing outcrops."

MAKES FOR PEACE.

"Despite these difficulties, maintenance of status quo makes for more peace and contentment. All northern Luzon except in Negros, Cebu and Iloilo are substantially free from insurgents. People are busy planting and are asking for municipal organization. Railroads and telegraph lines from Manila to Dagupan, 122 miles, have been completed for five months. In excepted provinces and parts of provinces of southern Luzon, insurgents have been driven from one mountain range to another and are becoming more and more isolated. Tagalogs, alone active in leading guerrilla warfare, have succeeded in recruiting bands among the Visayans in Samar, Leyte and parts of Panay, which maintain themselves by methods described. In Negros, Cebu, Kombo, Masbate, Sulu, Tablas, Bohol and other Visayan islands, little disturbance exists and civil government is easily established. Near Cagayan in Mindanao, old Tagalog, Negros, and a considerable force of bandits makes neighboring country dangerous and disturbances exist at Surigao, but in south of this large sparsely settled island at Zamboanga, Cotabato, and other points the country is tranquil."

FOR A NATIVE CONSTABULARY.

"Four years of war and lawlessness in parts of islands have created unsettled conditions, and untrained American or foreigner traveling ordinary trails far from garrisons, and attracting cupidity, run risk of violence even in peaceful provinces. Native constabulary and militia, which should be organized at once, will end this and the terrorism to which defenseless people are subjected. Natives desire to enlist in these organizations. If judiciously selected and officered, will be sufficient force for maintenance of order and will permit early material reduction of United States troops."

ELECTION WILL DECIDE.

"It is conceded by all but men in arms and is implied in their proclamation that if election confirms present policy, the remainder of the insurrection will disappear within sixty days by surrender of leaders and fading out of the rank and file. Ladrones, in part a hereditary profession, will continue, but can be suppressed by measures. Existing insurrection organizations are now maintained with the greatest difficulty for the purpose stated. Effort is to mass enough insurgents to crush one of our small garrisons for political effect, but hitherto without result."

WHAT CHANGE OF POLICY MEANS.

"Change of policy by turning islands over to the coterie of Tagalog politicians will blight their fair prospects of improvement, drive out capital, make life and property, secular and religious, insecure, banish by fear of cruel prescription considerable body of conservative Filipinos who have aided Americans in well-founded belief that their people are not now fit for self-government. It reintroduces the same oppression and corruption which existed in all provinces under insurrectionist government during the eight months of its control. The result will be factional strife between jealous leaders, chaos and anarchy, and will require and justify active intervention of our government or some other."

WAR INTERRUPTS BUSINESS.

"Business interrupted by war is much

improved as peace extends, but investment of new capital is retarded by doubt concerning the policy of the United States. In Negros more sugar is in cultivation than ever before. New forestry regulations give impetus to timber trade and reduce the high price of lumber. Cultivation of rice in some provinces is retarded by loss of draft cattle through disease and war. Meat is now 15 cents a pound. Customs collections for last quarter were 10 per cent greater than in Spanish history, and August collections show further increase. Total revenue for same period was one-third greater than any quarter under Spain, through excise tax, chief source of Spanish revenue, has been practically abolished."

A SURPLUS FUND.

"Economy and efficiency of military government have created surplus fund of six million Mexican, which should be expended in much-needed public works, notably improvement of Manila harbor, the condition of which, with consequent delay and expense in handling goods, is a greater embargo on business than any nearly prohibitory tariff rates inherited from Spain and still operative. With proper tariff and financing, Manila will become the great port of the Orient. Spanish revenue laws, throwing burden of taxation on the poor, give the wealthy comparative immunity. Tariff now prevents importations from America of canned goods, machinery and other necessities. Spanish inland revenue chiefly derived from poll tax, tax on small business, fishing license, the like, but no land tax."

REMEDYING THE EVIL.

"Are formulating laws remedying these evils, and confident that by judicious custom laws, reasonable ad valorem land tax, and proper corporation franchise tax, imposition of no greater rate than that in the United States, American state will give less annoyance and with peace will produce revenue sufficient to pay expenses of efficient government, including military and constabulary."

PLEA FOR GOLD STANDARD.

"Bad condition of currency hinders business. Steps should be taken toward early resumption of gold standard. 'Are preparing stringent civil service law giving advantages to Filipinos and Americans with preference for former where qualifications are equal to enter the lowest rank and by promotion, reach heads of departments. Large corporations are being organized on popular basis. Much needed reforms in civil and criminal procedure, criminal code and judicial system favored by Filipino bar will be effected."

RAILROADS ARE NEEDED.

"Railroad franchises should at once be granted. Railroads will revolutionize life and business in the wonderfully rich, beautiful and healthful tropical extension under construction 'all give access to large provinces, rich in valuable minerals, a mile high, with strictly temperate climate, curing tropical diseases. Railroad construction will give employment to many, and communication will furnish market to vast stretches of rich agricultural lands."

CALLS FOR SCHOOLS.

"Calls from all parts of the island for public schools, supplies and English teachers are greater than commission can provide until comprehensive school system is organized. Night schools for teaching English to adults being established in response to popular demand. Native children show aptitude in learning English. Spanish is spoken by a small fraction of the people, and in a few years the medium of communication in courts, public offices and between different tribes will be English."

WILL BRING CONTENTMENT.

"Creation of central government with, in eighteen months, like that of Porto Rico, under which substantially all rights described in bill of rights in federal constitution are to be secured to the people of the Philippines, will bring to them contentment, prosperity, education and political enlightenment."

DAILY DEMOCRATS BOLT.

Sixty-five Delegates Walk Out of the Helena Convention.

Helena, Mont., Sept. 19.—Three State conventions met here today, the Democratic, Populist and Labor party. The latter two progressed only to the stage of temporary organization and adjourned until tomorrow. The Democratic convention made more headway, and went up in the evening by a bolt of sixty-five delegates. The men who left the convention are known as the Daily faction of the Democratic party of the State. There is a membership of 48 in the convention and the bolters, with half a dozen scattering exceptions, were members of the Deer Lodge county delegation. The vote on the report of the committee on credentials showed 21 opposed and 12 in favor of the action of the convention."

Walter Cooper of Bozeman was made temporary and permanent chairman of the committee which adopted a lengthy platform at the night session. The resolutions endorse the Kansas City platform and candidates, specifically demanding the free coinage of silver. They also endorse the services of Sena-

tor William A. Clark as a member of the Senate and demand his re-election by the legislature to meet next January. The convention appointed a committee of five to confer with similar committees from the Populist and Labor parties to effect a working agreement and division of the ticket. The other conventions will do likewise tomorrow."

The delegates who left the Democratic convention met in another hall and discussed at some length their source of action. Their complaint against the regular convention was that the convention had acted unfairly in the matter of seating contestants. It was decided to prepare a statement of their grievances and present it to a meeting to be held at 12:30 tomorrow. With the delegates who walked out of the Democratic convention assembled all those who had claimed seats, known as Daily Democrats and a number of others who had no claims to seats, but were in sympathy with the action."

CONGRUENT TO THE SITUATION.

He Says Foreign Troops Must Occupy Pekin Until a Settlement is Made.

Pekin, September 18th. (Copy-right, 1900, by the Associated Press.) Mr. Conger, the United States minister, says that Pekin must be occupied by foreign troops until some settlement is reached, and that the value of the expedition will be lost. Gen. Chaffee has issued orders prohibiting the American troops from shooting from boats, looting or foraging. Every facility is to be given the Chinese who desire to reopen their shops and everything taken must be paid for."

Sea Food Trust.

New York, Sept. 19.—Eugene S. Blackford, of Fulton Market, interviewed concerning the report from Minneapolis, Minn., to the effect that an organization has been formed to control sea food, said among other things:

"I do not think it possible, however,

to control the market for sea food in general, because it is too large. No single organization could ever hope to control the entire output of the whole seaboard of the United States. If this sea food company had limited itself to one or two kinds of fish its enterprise might not seem so impracticable, because it is frequently possible to control the catch of a single kind of fish. This has already been done in the case of halibut, for example."

ABOUT CUBAN INDEPENDENCE.

Datzeil Says Promise of Independence Indefinite as to Time.

New York, Sept. 20.—Congressman John Datzeil, of Pennsylvania, is in the city. His attention being called to the statements of Cubans elected Tuesday as members of the constitutional convention, that the convention would adopt and follow an independent policy throughout, and would not be influenced by any representative of the United States, he said:

"The resolution of intervention provided that Cuba should have an independent and stable government. The promise of independence was indefinite as to time. There was nothing in the resolution which would confine the Cubans to the establishment of any particular form of government, but they must form a government which will give every assurance of stability. As to just how the United States government will act in working out Cuban independence in accordance with the promise given, it is impossible to say. I think department stores would

problem is a new one to us, and each phase of it will have to be met as it comes up. Thus far no mistakes have been made and I think the Republican party can be trusted to work out the problem successfully and honorably."

"Who is to be the judge of the stability of the government formed by the Cubans?"

"The whole matter will have to be reviewed by Congress finally."

"Are the United States troops likely to be withdrawn immediately after the Cuban government comes into existence?"

"That is for the President to determine. He can exercise the military power in Cuba until such time as Cuban independence is officially declared by Congress."

DEPARTMENT STORES.

Their Establishment in Europe Advocated by Vice Consul Gen'l Hanauer.

New York, Sept. 20.—A special to the Herald from Washington, says:

Vice Consul General Hanauer, in an official report to the state department from Frankfurt, Germany, advocates the establishment of American department stores which sell different lines of dry goods and clothing for female wear. Department stores on the order of our own, containing almost everything for human needs, are hardly known here. Consequently one finds in a European city hundreds of retail stores, carrying small stocks, and selling articles at high prices.

"I think department stores would

find conditions more favorable here than at home in amount of sales and return on the capital invested, but the importance of the plan consists in the immense impetus they would give to the sale of American specialties—household articles of all kinds, clothing, kitchen and iron ware, small machines, tools and instruments, toys, carriages and vehicles, office—dwelling furniture, fruits and meat, etc."

"If an accident that such a concern established in Frankfurt could within a few years sell American specialties alone to an amount of \$1,000,000 to \$1,000,000 annually and distribute further quantities by selling agencies in leading dealers of interior towns and cities. In shoes alone it could transact a large trade. Our manufacturers need but offer their products to the home purchasing office in order to do a foreign trade."

Smuggled Goods Seized.

San Francisco, Sept. 19.—The revenue officers have brought down from the Mare Island navy yard on a government tug 154 cases of rare oriental goods which had been smuggled in to this country on the hospital ship Solace.

The articles seized would not be a small fortune. The duty is nearly sixty per cent of the value of the goods and, on this account, most of the stuff, which includes lost from Tien Tsin, will probably be abandoned to the government. The cases of silks and curios are addressed to persons all over the United States."

WALKER'S STORE.

A Plaid Sale—Up to \$2.75 Qualities, \$1.00.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

Certainly this will be one of the most spirited sales the Dress Goods Store has known in a year. It comes to you just in the nick of time, too, when separate skirts are needed. Not a piece of plaid, froule plaid, ombre plaid, boucle plaid; handsome colorings all, culled from our beautiful stock of \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.65, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.40 and \$2.75 a yard qualities to make a stirring two days' sale time. Choice of any

ONE DOLLAR A YARD.

West windows will be full of them, see the display.

Up to \$2.75 Boys' Suits—95c.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

Knee trouser suits in sizes seven to fifteen years, that are just right for school wear. Made of chevots and fancy mixtures, stoutly put together, suits that sold for \$1.50 to \$2.75 each, but because a season back in style and a small collection, so while they last—

IN NEW STORE ANNEX.

95 Cents

Women's \$13 Tailor Dresses, \$6.95

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

A most timely bargain—one you'll remember pleasantly always. Only a small group of the suits, not more than enough for a two days' sale. That's the chief reason we want to hurry them away, but at this low price you must not expect us to make any alterations, unless charged extra. They are in oxford gray and tan mixture, all seams tailor stitched, fly front jackets have tulle silk linings, skirts are percale lined with the new inverted plaid backs; sizes range 34 to 42. Splendid dresses, fully worth regular price, a small collection, while they last—

\$6.95

Women's White Aprons—5c.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

Women's white lawn aprons, twenty eight inches long, double string ties, worth more than double this, two days' clearance price, each—

5c

Women's 60c Purses—37c.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

A collection of women's leather pocket books, black and colors, with or without metal trimming, place for calling cards, reduced from 60c each, two days' to—

37c

Up to \$3.75 Wash Waists—25c.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

This is the last of the shirt waist story for the season. Won't this induce you to take them away and save us their storage place? There are colored ones in madras and percales and all white ones. Regular prices were 25c each up to \$3.75, two days' choice of any—

25c

25c China Mattings—17 cents

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

About two hundred yards we want to be rid of in two days or even less. Good quality China mattings, fresh and clean, our regular 25c a yard grade, two days—

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