DESERET EVENING NEWS: MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1905.

REPORT ON THE PHILIPPINES.

No Reason to Suppose that Orderly Conditions Will be Otherwise Than Permanent.

LEADERS OF THE FILIPINOS

Have Cast Their Lot With the Americaes-Catholic Church Has Aided Matters.

Washington, Jan. 15 .- Secy, of Way ware has submitted to the president the annual report of the Philippines. mulission, together with the separate report of the commission to the civil pavernor of the Islands and of the eads of the four departments.

The report suys that as soon as the people came to understand that the povernment had both the ability and the will to protect them, they began to co-operate cordially with the constabulary and other peace officers by giving information against the lawless, so that it became possible to kill or capture them. As a result, the report tys, not a single organized body of drones is now to be found in the is-and of Luzon; nearly all the leaders, we five or six, have been killed or iputured, and the same may be said Visayan islands, with the exption of Samar.

commission adds that there is The commission adds that there is no reason to suppose that orderly con-ditions will be otherwise than perma-nent. The relations between Ameri-cans and Filipinos are said to be gen-

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erally cordial, with a steady growth of confidence and good feeling between

"All those who are justly entitled to be called leaders of public opinion among the Filipinos," the report continues. "have definitely cast their lot

tinues, "have definitely cast their lot with the Americans." Régarding the Moros, the report says the great area of the Moro province, which includes practically all of the islands of Mindanao and the Sulu ar-chipelago, except for 66,000 Filipinos, speken of as descendants of convicts sent from the north by Spaniards, is inhabited by Moros, professing Moham-medanism, and by other non-Christian tribes. The authority of the sultan of Sulu was found, upon investigation, to Sulu was found, upon investigation, to Sulu was found, upon investigation, to be repudiated by dattos in the Sulu archipelago, who possessed as much authority as he, although he was the titular head of the Moros. The report

"From time immemorial the Moros, The report says: "From time immemorial the Moros have practised polygamy and have been accustomed to make raids upon other non-Christian tribes to replenish their stock of slaves, as well as to en-gage in piracy while the Arabe target them the use of the Arabs taught them the use of the arms. The non-Christian tribes of the province, as soon as they understood the Americans

would protect them against their an-cient foes, the Moros, were only too willing to recognize American author-ity and receive the benefits of protec-tion. In a number of instances they have been induced to establish them-selves in villages and till the adjacent soil. They are said not to be lacking in intelligence." In speaking of the abrogation of the treaty with the suitan of Sulu, the re-

treaty with the sultan of Sulu, the re-

"While it had never been recognized as valid and binding, and, indeed, as as valid and binding, and, indeed, he the provision relating to slavery had been repudiated by the president, still it had been lived up to by the Ameri-cans in every particular, including the payment of annual subsidies to the sulan and his principal datios, but it had been systematically and persistently violated by them."

The report says that a pacific policy toward the Moros seemed to give them the impression that the Americans were afraid of them, but a short, de-cisive campaign gave them to understand that the Americans had not only the purpose, but the power, to support its authority and enforce order, "There is no reason," it is added, "to expect further trouble with the Sulu Moros." Referring to the conference with the sultan of Sulu at Manila, the report

says that upon his explanation that the annulment of the treaty left him without means of subsistence, he being dearived of the revenues received as sul-tan, the commission thought it would tan, the commission thought it would be inequitable to permit this, and agreed to give him and the members of his household 13,000 pesos annually, with the understanding that he and they gave every aid to the governor. It was found that the Sulu Moros have no general system of laws, each tribe hav-ing an unwritten code of its own, but all so incongruous as to make them worthless as a basis upon which to ing an unwritten code of 118 own, but all so incongruous as to make them worthless as a basis upon which to build. As an illustration, it is stated that in some of the codes murder is punishable by a small fine, and in cases of adultery the man is fined and the woman burled allve.

With reference to the friar lands, the commission, after repeating the state-ments of opposition on the part of the majority of the Filipinos to the friars. anys:

"The holy see, recognizing that the Filipinos were generally speaking, Ro-man Catholics, and the wisdom of sup-rlying them with priests who would be receptable to them, has appointed an American archbishop and bishops, who

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have taken the places formerly occu-pled by Spanish churchmen, and has pursued the wise and conciliatory pol-icy of declining to force objectionable priests upon reluctant parishioners. priests upon refuctant parisiloners. and has brought its great influence to bear in facilitating the purchases by the government of the large landed prop-crities under the control of the friar orders? orders.

orders." The report says there stil continues to be much controversy and ill-feeling between the independent Filipino church party, or Aglipayans, as they are commonly called, and the Roman apostolic church in regard to the churches, convents and cemeteries in many localities. The report says it has been charged that the movement inaugurated by Aglipay was political rather than religious, and had for its motive another insurrection; that it is unquestionably true that he has atnotive another insurrection; that it is unquestionably true that he has at-tracted a large following of the irrec-oncilable, restless element among the Filipinos, but it is also true that he has a large following of those who can-not thus be classified, and there is no evidence which even lends color to the belief that his purpose see other than belief that his purposes are other than to build up a church of his own, which he seeks to make purely Filipino

The report urges that the commission be given authority to make reductions in the tariff schedules, the commission In the tariff schedules, the commission saying in this connection that it always has felt there should exist most inti-mate trade relations between the United States and the islands, unob-United States and the islands, unob-structed, as far as possible, by tariff barriers. Having that in view, an in-ternal revenue system has been put in force which the committee hopes ul-timately may permit of material reduc-tions in existing tariff rates, at least on goods coming from the United States. The Dingley tariff on suggested to the states.

The Dingley tariff on sugar and to-The Dingley tariff on such and the back of the same individual upon a lode or de-back of the report says, are prohibitive. The admission of these products free of duty into the United States, it is as-serted, would not seriously infure American interests, but would be a consistent of the public inter-ion to do so will be in the public interboon to the Fillpino sugar planters and

tobacco growers. A recommendation is made for the repeal of the law author-izing the refunding of duties, the statement being made that since its enact-ment \$1,069,460 has been collected in refundable duties, principally on hemp exported to the United States, The committee makes the following

ecommendations: Reduction of the tariff on sugar and

obacco to not more than 25 per cent of the Dingley toriff rate. That authority be given the commis-sion, with the approval of the presi-dent and secretary of own, to issue bonds from time to time for future improvements, not to exceed \$75,000,000 in the aggregate.

the aggregate. Heduction of the tariff on sugar and Philippine government or any of the provincial or municipal governments not from only federal or Philippine tax-ation, but from state, municipal and other taxation in the United States. That control of shipping be left whol-ly in the discretion of the Philippine commission, subject to the approval of the president and secretary of war.

That the application of the United States constwise laws to the trade be States constwise laws to the trade be-tween the Philippines and mainland of the United States be postponed by congressional action until July 1, 1969, or, in the alternative, that the coasi-wise laws of the United States be made not applicable to the trade between the islands and the mainland of the United States, except with a proviso or condi-tion that the rates upon imports from the Philippines into the United States shall not pay duty in excess of 25 nor shall not pay duty in excess of 25 per cent of the Dingley tariff.

Congressional action authorizing the Philippine commission with the ap-proval of the president and secretary of war to encourage rallroad construc-tion in the Islands by accompanying the grants of franchises, when deemed nec-essary, with a guarantee by the Philip-nice government of income on the essary, with a guarantee by the Philip-pine government of income on the amount of the investment to be fixed in advance in the act of guaranty, the income guaranteed not to exceed an-nually 4 per cent of the fixed principal. That the amount of land which may be acquired by any individual or cor-poration be extended to 25.000 acres, and that the law which forbids the fil-ing of more than one mining claim by the same individual upon a lode or de-positive repeated.

est; also to provide proper authority for American business establishments.

the extradition of fugitives to and from the islands. In his annual report as civil governor, Mr. Wright says that with the excep-tion of a very few provinces marked progress has been made in the cultiva-tion of fields and production of crops as compared with the preceding year.

as compared with the preceding year, and as a consequence there has been no suffering among the poor for the neces-saries of life. Mr. Wright says that life and property are now safe to a desree never before experienced by the people of the islands, and the outlook is more favorable than for years past. Gov. Wright recommends greater safeguards for provincial and municipal

elections, saying it is difficult to make candidates and voters understand that ancient methods may not be resorted

The report of Mr. Worcester to the secretary of the interior calls attention to the fact that forestry agents visit all parts of the islands without arms and unguarded, as an illustration of the order prevailing. Health conditions he reports good throughout the Islands. Cholera has disappeared, and the plague has been held within a very limited

area Mr. Worcester's report says there are over 200 establishments in Manila where oplum is smoked. He adds:

"They are filthy and unsanitary, and are at present not recognized by law or required to take out licenza." In his report as civil governor of More province, Gen. Wood says slave trading has been brought practically to an end through the seacoast More dis-tricis, although he says it undoubtedly continues to some extent between the inland Moros and the savage tribes of the interior. Gen. Wood says it would Inland Moros and the savage tribes of the interior. Gen. Wood says it would be difficult to imagine a worse form of slavery, the slave having absolutely no rights. No effort has been made to release their former slaves from their masters, but all have been told that they are free to leave them with the result that many former slaves left their masters. "With all their faults," says Gen. Wood, "the Moros are brave and resolute, and under good laws and an honest government in time will give a good account of themselves." He says the standing of the American people among the natives of his pro-vince has been much injured by the presence of a large tough class of Americans, "whose energies have been principally expended in the construc-tion, maintenance and patronage of rum-shops, which outnumber other American business establishments."

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LIVESTOCK INTERESTS. Negotiations Looking to Their Harmonization Opened.

Wenver, Jan. 15.—Negotiations have been opened by the officers of the Na-tional Livestock association with the American Cattle-Growers' association, which was organized in this city last Friday by cattlemen who seceded from the stockmen's convention, with a view to establishing harmonicus relations between the two operanizations

The National Livestock association's board of conirol has decided to meet in this city on May 9 next, on which date this city on Cittle Country, essential he American Cattle-Growers' associa-ton will hold its convention here. Mean-ime, the executive committees of both organizations will make efforts to harnonize their interests in their by-laws

It is preposed to have the new asso-clation of cattle growers affiliate with the parent organization, exactly as does the National Wool-Growers' associ-ation. President Frank J. Hagenbarth aton. President Frank J. Hagenbarth and several members of the executive committee of the National Livestock association have applied for member-ship in the Cattle-Growers' desociation, believing that it can be made of bentfit to the united livestock interests of the ountry

THE LORD'S PRAYER.

Repeated by the Lower House of Kansas Legislature.

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 15,-There was a egislature when the house held its list session. The feature was the rep-tition of the Lord's Prayer by the assembled legislators. When Bishop Mills-paugh started the prayer a murmur went over the crowd and 125 voices joined the minister's in completing the prayer.

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