

FRANK G. CARPENTER 2......

in Malacanan, one of the most fashionable of the suburban streets of Manila. His residence is the house erected for the Spanish governors generals of the Philippines, a great two-story structure, with floors of Filipino mahogany with a polish like the top of a new plane, windows of opalescent oyster shells and walls and cellings frescoed and painted with flowers, cupids and heathen gods. The cellings are very high, the rooms and halls large and airy, and at night, when the tinsel and cheapness which characterize parts of the building are softened by the rays of the electric light, the palace is real-ly imposing. It has extensive grounds filled with tropical plants and trees, and The air about it is saturated with the sweet perfume of orange blossoms. There are soldiers on guard at almost every block of the streets that lead to It. My carriage was stopped at the gate, and it was only upon saying that I had a special appointment with the general a special appointment with the general that I was permitted to pass in on foot. I found more sentrics walking up and down under the porte cochere, and I waited in the hall until an orderly took up my card and returned with the answer that the military governor would I found General Otis in his work-

shop—an office and bed room combined. It had evidently been used as a par-lor or music room in the days of the Spaniards, for its decorations are Moorish and seem could Moorish and seem quite out of place with its present practical, hard-working surroundings. Large writing desks have taken the place of the plano, and a plain brass bedstead with a mosquito netting attachment has ousted the divans. Last night the desks were littered with manuscripts, documents and blank books containing translations of the Spanish concessions' as to the cable street car, telephones and electric lights of Manlia, which the general had brought home to study. He pushed these aside and for two hours chatted freely with me about the situation and the conditions now prevailing in the Philippines.

PEN PICTURE OF GENERAL OTIS.

Before I report our conversation let before I report our conversation let me show you General Otis as he ap-pears at first sight. His pictures in the newspapers do not fairly present him. As photographed he seems to be a tail, portly man, with a big head and laxuri-ant side whiskers. The real General Otis does not weigh more than 160 pounds. He stands about five feet eight inches in his stockings and is sleepder inches in his stockings and is slender in build. His head is not at all large or imposing. The face would be small were it not for the whiskers, which are of silver gray mixed with black, well covering the hollows of the cheeks and covering the hollows of the cheeks and extending below the jaw a half finger's length. He has an overhanging gray mustache, iron gray hair and very heavy black exchrows. His eyes are small, bright and black. He has a good forchead, a trille narrow, perhaps, a straight nose and a rather determined mouth He was descent become He was dressed yesterday in a plain business suit, lacking the vest, and he looked more like an ordinary business man than a general in com-mand of one of the world's greatest armies, and the absolute ruler of a country 1,000 miles long, inhabited by 8,-000,000 as turbulent people as now exist outside of South Africa. General Otis' entire lack of military airs is the more striking considering his length of service. He has been in the ranks ever since the beginning of the civil war, when at twenty-one he left the practice of the law to go to the field. He was wounded in the head near the close of the war and mustered out, but the doctors told him his wound would not permit him to live in the East, and he accepted an offer of service in the regular army upon the frontier. There he gradually rose until 1893, when he be. came a brigadier general, and then ma-for general here in May, 1898, During our conversation I asked him how he came to be sent to the Philippines. He replied that he was pitchforked into them without having any say in the matter, and that he was only here because he had been ordered to come. GENERAL OTIS ON THE SITUA-

Copyright, 1960, by Frank G. Carpenter. Manila, March 7, 1900.—I spent last evening with General Otis at his palace show the model of the second seco oon put an end to their business, would

"It might," said General Oris, "but "It might," said General Oris, "but if we did that it would also put an end to the lives of one hundred or more of our soldiers who are now prisoners in their hands. They would cut their throats as soon as the proclamation was issued. These prisoners are whon

throats as soon as the proclamation was issued. These prisoners are men who have in one way or another wandered away from their brigades or companies and been captured." "As to the robbers," continued the general, "and in this I include the insurrectos, the people in most of the districts are afraid to inform against them. They not only attack the Ameri-cans, but also rob the natives. This is especially so with the Tagalos. Their patriotism is of a pocket book nature. They are in the war only for what they They are in the war only for what they can get out of it, and if they cannot get anything from us they will prey upon their own people."

THE NATIVES AS AMERICAN SOL-DIERS.

"If that is the case they would fight for pay," said L. "Why not use them as soldiers? England has a native army in India

We may be able to do that at some time in the future," said Gen. Otis, "but at present we dare not trust any large number of them in our ranks. We have about 129 native scouts with our troops at Vigan. They are doing well and fight their brothers quite as well as they fought us. All they seem to care for le their pay. They are liable to be treacherous, however, and we keep a close watch.

THE PROPERTY OWNERS AGAINST WAR.

"What classes of the people are they who are carrying on the war? Do the better classes really want to continue the struggle?"

The war," replied the general, "has been largely fomented by the profes-sional politicians, fellows like Aguinaldo and others who expect to make fortunes out of the agitation. The richer Fil-ipinos, and, in fact, almost all of the property owners, are tired of the strug-They don't want the Americans to

gle. They don't want the Americans to leave them to the mercy of their own people. They have begged us to stay, saying that if we go the result will be anarchy, ending in one or more of the powers of Europe stepping in and tak-ing possession of the islands. This is the feeling of many Filipinos who have taken part in the insurrection. Mabini-told me that this was his view, and when I asked why in that case he had been fighting us he replied:

been fighting us he replied: "'Oh! We are fighting for the best terms we can get out of you. We be-lieved that you would grant us more rights if we fought for them.""

THOUGHT THE AMERICANS WOULD GIVE UP,

"But, general," said I, "did the Fill-pinos really believe that they could successfully resist us?"

We have, you know, the right to fix prices. I can make meat cost \$1 or 40 cents a pound by a stroke of my pen."

cents a pound by a siroke of my pen." "When you have thoroughly pacified the islands will they stay pacified, or will we have continual rebellions, as in the South American countries?" "I fear there will be occasional re-bellions," was the reply. "The Tagalos are natural politicians and schemers, They are revolutionary in their ten-dencies, and for a long time there will be some among them who will foment trouble for their own personal aggran-dizement and profit." dizement and profit.

"Give me some idea of Aguinaldo, general, Is he a strong man?" "No," said Gen. Otis. "I do not consider Aguinaldo a man of force or pa-triotism. He is a silent fellow, and has gotten a reputation for wisdom by keeping his mouth shut. He has shown by his actions that he has little per-sonal bravery, and that he also went sonal bravery, and that he also went into the war for what he could make cout of it. I believe Mabini to be the stronger man of the two. I have him now under surveillance here in Manila. For a time I even permitted him to write for the papers, but he began to attack the United States government, and I had to ston him." and I had to stop him.

A WORD ABOUT THE FRIARS.

"How about the friars?" I asked. "I can't just say what will be done af

to church matters. The question of the friars is one of the most serious ones we have to settle. Archbishop Chappelle thinks he will be able to arrange it so as they will be able to stay and hold their property, but many of the Filipinos do not like them, and in many places they will not be permitted to come back to their churches. They are causing me a great deal of trouble. Just now they are clamoring to have their catechism recited daily in the public schools. I have told them I could not permit that, and that if parents want their children to have re-ligious instruction they must get it outside the schools supported by the government. We have had a fuss with them as to the marriage question, and there will also be considerable trouble as to titles and church property."

TOO SOON FOR RAILWAYS AND OTHER INVESTMENTS. The conversation here furned to the possibilities of the Islands, and I asked

General Otis if he thought there were many opportunities here for our capi-He replied that the resources of the

country were enormous, and that there would undoubtedly be many chances for money making as soon as the coun-

surveyed.

GREAT CHANCES FOR MONEY

MAKERS.

support many times its present popu-

THE QUESTION OF LABOR.

lation.

try was perfectly quiet. "At present," said he, "we need the army to keep peace and put down the insurgents, and we cannot spare troops to protect American enterprises, such as the building of railroads. There is no doubt, however, that there are many places where roads can be built at a profit. A number of lines have al-

As to General Otis' administration J find here quite a difference of opinion among the civillans and also among the officers of the army. He has strong friends and numerous critics. Some of the generals say privately that they think the war could be settled with one or two short dashing campaigns, whill others, closer, perhaps, in the counsels of the administration, believe that the present policy is the only one that will weult in permanent peace.

I find no question, however, as to Gen. Otis' honesty of purpose and his Gen. Our honesty of purpose and his fidelity to his dutios. He is the hardest worked man in the army. He rises at half-past five every morning, and by half past seven has finished his breakfast and driven to the palace in the walled city, two miles away. Here be works steadily till 12:30, when he drives home for lunch, returning before 2 o'clock to his desk. He keeps at it from then on until 6 and always takes a stack of papers and documents home when he leaves for the day. He has an hour or so for dinner, and then works until 11 and often until midnight. Within the past few weeks he has been play-ing a game or so of billiards after sup-per for exercise, but outside of this he has had no rest or recreation. He never drives out for pleasure, calls upon nobody and does not attend either public or private functions. He is pos-sessed by the demon of perpetual work and is a very flend for details. He wants to know everything, and, I am told, there are precious few things which go on that he does not know.

During my interview I referred to the charge made that he devoted too much of his strength to little things. He re-plied that such knowledge was necessary to the success and economy of his administration, and that he had to know all in order to act promptly and in the fight way. At the same time it is evident that he could handle the big things more easily if he deuted bluesed anticult for

record handing the old things hole easily if he devoted himself entirely to them and left the carrying out of his plans to his subordinates. He has good men about him. His right hand and chief of staff is Gen. Theodore Schwan, one of the ablest and bravest of the Green of our army who has inst made officers of our army, who has just made a new record for himself by his dasha new record for himself by his dash-ing campaign through that hotbed of the insurrectos, the most dangerous provinces of southern Luzon. Gen. Schwan is an admirer of Gen. Otis, and he thoroughly approves of his policy. The two men are in some ways much alke. Both say they would rather be fighting in the field than at work here in Manila, and from what is known of their characters I doubt not they both speak the truth.

speak the truth. FRANK G. CARPENTER.

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TION.

Later on I asked him if he were satisfied with the results of his work. General Otis replied

"I can't say that I am, for I am anxious that the islands should be in a much betetr state, and that state, I think, will soon come. I will say, how-ever, that we have put down the insurrection as far as any organized re-sistance is concerned, and that the condition of the Philippines is now as good as it has been at any time for ten years. In many places the country is as safe as it has been during the past generation. In Mindanao, the Span-lards did not dare to go outside the the limits of their army posts. They were always in trouble with the natives, and in many places had their dead lines over which the Moros did not dare to step for fear of being shot by their sen-tries. Now our troops are moving about without arms outside the posts. about without arms outside the posts, and many expeditions have been takes into the mountains. Here in Luzon there have always been robber bands in the mountains which have preyed upon the people. The country has new r been really safe."

"Do you think you can make it so, general?" I asked,

general?" I asked, "Yes, in time: but we must keep on destroying the bandits wherever we find them. Many of the insurrectos have joined such bands, and it will take some months yet to clean up the country.

WILL NEED SOLDIERS FOR YEARS.

"This will, I suppose, necessitate the keeping of a large force here on the islands, oven after peace has been es-tablished, will it not?"

tablished, will it not?" "Yes," was the reply. "We shall need as many troops as we have now for at least a year, and perhaps longer. We shall have to garrison the most of the towns and show the people that we in-tend to protect them. After a year or so, when the conditions have become settled, the forces can be grently resettled, the forces can be greatly re-

duccd." "How about Americans attempting to travel alone throughout the Philip-pines? Do you consider it safe?" I asked.

I do not." said General Otis. "I don't think Americans should go into the interior without they are in parties or are with the soldiers. There would be less danger, perhaps, for Englishbe less danger, perhaps, for Englan-men, but in the mountains no one is safe. There is no telling when you may be attacked by a band of bandits or so-called insurrectos, who, if you are an American, will claim the right to rob or kill you under the prefext of war," "I think the military government should be kept here for a couple of years. These people need a govern-ment that will govern, and that arbi-trarily. They need it to protect them-selves. There are all kinds of schemes and schemers to contend with. The

WOULD CUT PRISONERS' THROATS

"cessfully resist us?" Yes, I think some of them did." plied General Otis. "They thought they could tire us out. Some think this even now, and some come to me and beg me to not allow the government to take roads the soldiers away from the country. I tell them they need have no fear of that, at least not as long as the war lasts, and that when the Americans make war they may rely upon it that they will all stick together until they

have conquered.' NOT FIT TO GOVERN THEM-

SELVES. "What do you think of these people

what do you think of these people as prospective high-grade. American citizens, general? Are they at all fit to govern themselves?" "They have a long way to go before they will be what you call high-grade citizens," replied Gen. Otis. "They are

for money making here in the future. The country is beyond conception rich and much of it has hardly been scratched. There are large tracts of scratched. not now fit to govern themselves and virgin soil; there are deposits of iron, gold, copper and coal, and the coal de-posits are said to be extensive and of good quality. The mountains are full will not be for a long time. They might perhaps be awarded certain liberties government under our direction, but as good quality. The mountains are full of minerals and they are practically unprospected. Agriculturally there is to their conducting a republic them-selves and honestly administering the government that is at present an imno better soil anywhere than in most parts of these islands. The land will

Why?" I asked.

"It is an impossibility from the nature and education of the people." said Gen-eral Otis. "They have been trained un-

eral Otts. "They have been trained un-der the Spaniards and bred in political corruption. They have little idea of truth between man and man as to po-litical and official acts. Why, I have often had, two prominent Filipinos counseling with me over some import-ant matter. Each would assent to the statements of the other, and I would think them in perfect accord, but later on each would come privately to me and

"How about labor, general? It is said the Filipino will not work?" "I think that is a mistake," replied General Otis. "These people have never had a chance to work for good wages. They have never been paid for their work. The Spaniards gave them about \$6 in silver a month, about 10 cents goid a day, and many of the of-ficials took out a commission from these wages. Since we came the cost of on each would come privately to me and cell me not to trust the other. The Filipinos have been accustomed bribing and being bribed, and they wages. labor has risen. can't get rid of the idea that that is the only way to accomplish results. We have tried them here in the custom house and elsewhere and found that ing the full wages agreed upon, and ing the full wages agreed upon, and they are working very well. I believe we have already proved that the Füll-pinos can do the work of the country and that they will do it if they are fairly paid. At first they could not un-derstand why we did not withhold a portion of the wages for ourselves." "Do you think they will ever become friendly to the Americans?" "Yes," replied General Otts, "when through us they see the times becom. they have systematically cheated the they have systematically cheated the government and pocketed the proceeds. I had, for instance, a father and son of a good family in the customs. I sent the son to act as one of the customs officers of Cebu. I soon found that the father and son were in collusion and that they were sending in false mani-fests and thereby stealing thousands of dollars. I dismissed them of course. through us they see the times becom-ing good, themselves growing prosper-ous and their country rich. Many of them are afraid we will form trusts and follars. I dismissed them, of course, "We have to keep a close watch on our customs officials here," continued monopolize all the good things of the islands. They are afraid the Filipinos

Jeneral Oils, for we should be robbed ight and left, for we have many native employes. The result of our watchful-ness is that the customs receipts are now greater in proportion than ever be-

NO CARPET BAGGERS WANTED.

"How would a civil government of American statesmen do for the islands, general?" said L. General Otts replied: "I don't think

tent by home politics. Care should be taken to get honest men, for the dis-honest official would have great oppor-tunities for fraud of all kinds. You cannot conceive the possibilities the officials of the past here had in the way of lining their pockets. Why I could make \$100,000 within the next

hree weeks if I wanted to use my of-fee for my own profit. These people are accustomed to bribery. They ex-pect to pay for everything, and are

ESSARY.

and schemers to contend with.

be honest for honesty's sake,

It is impossible to give their up. I have never been an expansionist, and I doubt whether I ever will be one in the ordinary sense of the word, but the islands have been forced upon us and General Otts replied: "I don't think we want the American politician or statesman, as you call him, for a long time yet, if ever. If the United States orranizes a civil service for the Philip-pines it should be one carefully chosen, well paid and not affected to any ex-tent by home politics. Care should be we must go ahead and do our best for them.

I asked

THE PRESS CORRESPONDENTS.

trust will pass away."

"How about your trouble with the newspaper correspondents? They have claimed that you have withheld the news of the war and have not allowed the whole truth to be sent to the pupers

will be degraded as laborers. They do not trust us yet, but in time this dis-

Then you think our occupation

the Philippines a good thing, general?"

have acquired them in such a way that it is impossible to give them up. I

Whether it is good for us or not, we

At this question the general's face darkened and I saw that I was on defi-cate ground. He answered, however, saying

"I have tried to have the truth sent "I nave the to have the train sent home and have interfered with the cor-respondents as little as possible." "How about the charge that you have increased the numbers of the Filipino

surprised that they are not asked to do so. They cannot realize that men may dead? A MILITARY GOVERNMENT NEC-

That is not true," was the reply, "I have always been conservative in my reports of our engagements, and have usually reduced the figures to be on the safe side. I have given orders to the officers that they must send out reli-able men to count the dead after every engagement, and have done all I could to arrive at the exact truth." With this the interview closed and

"But, general," said I, "if the or-ganized resistance has stopped, as you They know how to corner the markets the general went back to his papers.

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