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 preference shall forever be al.
 O PROMOTE

the duties of citizenship, and for ordinary avocations of a civilized unity. Especial attention should once given to affording full opportunity to all the people of the island to acquire the use of the English language.

on all officers and employees of the State, both civil and military, to be impressed a sense of duty.

with the same courtesy and respect for their personal dignity which the people of the United States are accustomed to require from each other.

MEXICANS KEPT FAITH.

Articles of capitulation of the city of Mazatlan, the 12th of August, considered with these words:

"We, its inhabitants, as well as religious worship, its educational establishments and its private property, of all descriptions, are placed under the special safeguard of faith and honor of the American people."

Believe that this pledge has been fully kept. As high and sacred a promise given to the government of the United States to give protection to property and life, civil and religious liberty, and to give moral and wise and unselfish guidance to all the people of the Republic, I charge this commission for the full performance of this duty.

science of their country in the hope that through their labors all inhabitants of the Philippine islands are to look forward with gratitude to a day when God gave victory to American arms at Manila and set islands under the sovereignty and nation of the Americans.

AMNESTY TO FILIPINOS.

That all might share in the regeneration of the islands and participate in government I directed Gen. Macar, the military governor of the islands, to issue a proclamation of amnesty to include among other elements the following: "May 21, P. No. 21, 1900. By direction of the president of the United States the undersigned announces amnesty with complete immunity for the past and absolute liberty of action for the future, to all persons who are now or at any time February 4, 1899, have been

In either military or civil life and who shall, within a period from the date hereof, forego any connection with such action and contribute to a nation acknowledging and recognizing the sovereignty of the United States over the Philippine Islands. The provision herein provided is extended to all concerned to the preservation whatever, excepting persons who have violated the law during the period of active hostilities and are concerned in this of this amnesty.

In order to mitigate as much as possible the consequences resulting from the disturbances which since 1934 succeeded in the Philippines, the Government provides in some measure for duty

...soldiers during the transfer which must inevitably give a general peace the military support of the United States will pay to each man who presents in good condition."

MISSION NOW OPERATING.

Under their instructions, the commission of representative Americans of different sections of the country and from different political parties whose character and ability guarantee the most intelligent and patriotic service now laboring to establish a government under civil control,

giving them opportunity to demonstrate how far they are prepared for compromise.

The commission, under date of August 1950, makes an interesting report and quote the following extracts:

DISPELLING HOSTILITIES.

Hostility against Americans was often aroused by absurd falsehoods and malicious leaders. The distribution of troops in the hands of the enemy, by contract, largely dispelled hostilities and steadily improved the temper of the people. This improvement was observed by the Japanese. Large numbers of people long for peace and willing to accept government under the United States. Insurgents not desiring a defeat, defeat themselves. Guerrilla leaders, who were general officers, became robbers. Nearly all of prominent guerrillas and politicians

have been captured or have surrendered and taken the oath of allegiance. All northern Luzon, especially the provinces surrounding Manila, are free from Japanese. People busy planting and working for municipal organization, telephone and telegraph lines from Manila to Baguio, 122 miles, not molested a month.

GALAGOS ALONE ACTIVE.

Galagos alone are active in headland warfare. In Negros, Cebu, Zamboanga, Manila, Sibuyan, Tachol and other Philippine islands disturbance exists and civil government is easily attained. Four years of peace and war, a part of the world created unsettled conditions. Nomenclature and militia, which are organized at once, will end the terrorism in which desperate people are engaged and are liable to enter in these organizations. If judiciously selected and of-

order and will permit early on of United States troops on islands over to a coterie of politicians will blight that enormous improvement; drive talent; make life and property, and religious freedom, most by fear of cruel conscription a conservative Filipinos who del Americans in well-founded that their policies are not in government, and re-introduce oppression and corruption which in all previous years under the government during the eight of its control. The result will ional strife between Japanese chanc and American, and will and justify active intervention government or some other.

BUSINESS IMPROVING.

ness interrupted by war much as peace extends. In Negroes year in cultivation than ever before. forestry regulations give to timber trade and reduce

for last quarter 50 per cent than ever in Spanish history, grant collections show further increase. The revenue for the period one-third greater than in 1917 under Spain, though cedula abolished. Economy and abolition of military government have surplus fund of \$5,000,000 which are expended in much needed works, notably, improvement of harbor. With proper tariff and Manila will become great port.

LIGHT TAXES.

Commission is confident that "by judicious customs law, reasonable and proper corporation fran-

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