

FILIPINOS WANT AMERICA TO GIVE INDEPENDENCE

Maximo M. Kalaw Declares U. S. Cabinet Consistently Refuses "Self-Determination."

By MAXIMO M. KALAW, Secretary of the Philippine Mission, and author of "The Case for the Filipino Self-Government in the Philippines," etc.

"When they show sufficient capacity," when they are able to govern themselves," "When they are educated enough." Thus run the answers of many Americans pressed with the question as to when the Filipinos should be granted their independence. Now, "ability," "capacity" and "sufficient education"—What do they mean in black and white?

Senator Shugart may think no people is capable of self-government that does not establish the judicial council, or that has no Daily Sunday. John Smith of Somerville may think no people is capable of self-government that does not vote his democratic ticket, or go to church on Sundays.

"Capacity for self-government" is as broad and elastic as the world, and if that should be the criterion for the granting of Philippine independence, America might as well say to the Filipinos, "I will give you independence when it pleases me to do so."

Fortunately, the American promise to the Philippines is not based on such obscure and abstract details. It is based on a definite, tangible thing. When America, through her Congress, officially told the Filipino people that they would be granted their independence as soon as they could establish a stable government, no abstract or obscure condition was meant. Stable government, according to American usage, means a certain, definite thing.

The United States promised the Cubans the same thing, that "when they have established a stable government, then American troops would be withdrawn." As soon as the Cuban people elected a government suited to themselves, capable of maintaining order and fulfilling all international obligations, there was a stable government in Cuba, and American troops were withdrawn.

When Congress passed the Jones law, it simply borrowed the phrase "stable government" from the Cuban history and applied it to the Philippines. The history of Philippine legislation shows that in black and white, the Filipino people accepted the Jones law and immediately began setting up the stable government required by Congress as a pre-requisite to independence. The stable government is now a fact. It is indeed more than that; it is an undisputed fact.

The official representative of the United States in the Philippine Islands, the Governor General, reported to the American Congress and the administration that "the Filipino people have established the stable government demanded by Congress as a pre-requisite for the granting of independence—namely, a government elected by the suffrage of the people, which is supported by the people, which is capable of maintaining order and of fulfilling its international obligations."

The Philippine question is therefore no longer a question of politics, argument or supposition. To the Philippine mind, at least, it is now a question of whether the United States is ready to discharge its own obligations fully and completely. America went before the world in the recent war as the avowed champion of "self-determination" and Filipinos cannot see how America can consistently refuse to act.

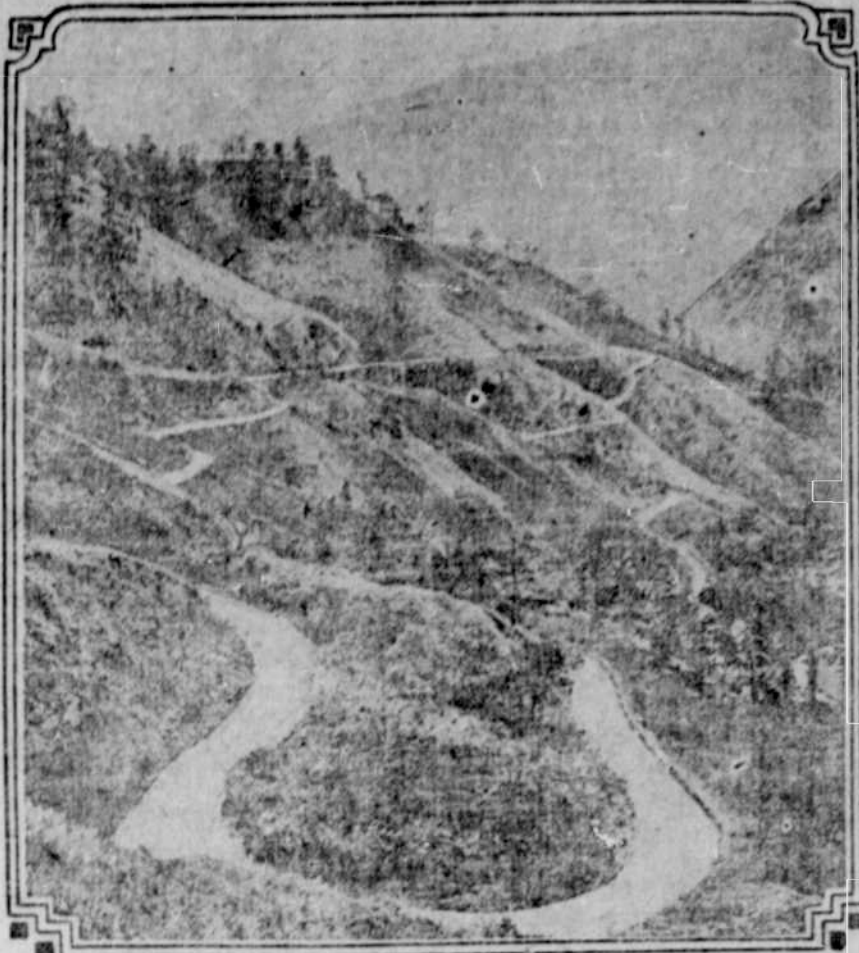
The Filipino people, however, have no grudge or grievance against the American people. There is a message of friendship and gratitude. They seek independence as the natural and logical outcome of America's policy in the islands and of America's solemn promise to them. They come willing to give privileges and concessions not incompatible with their national welfare.

The Filipino people are willing to accept independence under any of the following conditions: Under a League of Nations, guaranteeing its territorial integrity; under the protectorship of the United States for the first few years; under a treaty of neutrality between the United States, England, Japan, France and other powers, or even without any condition whatever—absolute and complete independence. They have no fear of Japan. Philippine independence, in our opinion, is not inimical to Japanese interests. The Japanese are now free to come to the Philippines, but at the present time there are less than 10,000 Japanese in the islands. There are six times as many Japanese in California as there are in the entire Philippine Archipelago.

The Filipinos are willing to take their chance as a nation. Smaller nations beset by graver problems and dangers have taken a more hazardous chance at freedom, and have succeeded.

A PHILIPPINE TRAVELOGUE

THE ROMANTIC ISLANDS OF THE FAR EAST. PICTURES OF THEIR NATURAL BEAUTY AND HISTORIC SPOTS—BE COMING A MECCA FOR TOURISTS AND A POPULAR WINTER RESORT.



The Zigzag on the Way to Baguio, Summer Capital of the Philippines.

All aboard! Let's go! We're starting from Manila, the great picturesque, Americanized Oriental city, and will travel by automobile 200 miles to the north to Baguio, the summer capital of the Philippines. The trip can also be made by train.

We have ahead of us one of the most scenic, spectacular and thrilling automobile trips in the world. We will have excellent roads all the way. The Philippines are, in fact, a paradise for motorists, possessing 3,500 miles of fine macadamized roads.

The first part of the trip is through typical small towns and then across the central plain of Luzon and through several rich and fertile provinces, where tropical vegetation is seen at its best. Here one is impressed with the great agricultural wealth of the Philippines, which represents one of the East's greatest producing areas, with the advantage of immense natural resources for the development of further production. It is regrettably true that even in the United States there is far from any real understanding of the potentialities of the islands.

At some points rice fields, looking in the distance like the greenest of green lawns, stretch away as far as the eye can see. If you want color, if you want to feel the romance and mystery of an Oriental twilight, pass this way as the red eyed sun at the end of the dying day is slowly sinking behind the unending expanse of green fields. At first you cry out in ecstasy at the gorgeous scene. But as you ride along, your eyes fastened on the panorama of tints and colors, and with the impenetrably black Oriental night coming on fast, you become enthralled. You no longer try to express your feelings. You cannot. You realize that those now fast changing, colorful masterpieces in the heavens and on the landscape are pictures that no man can adequately describe nor human hands duplicate. So what's the use of trying!

True, these are but impressions, but the travelogue considers himself justified in mentioning them, for they are a part of the trip to Baguio and return. Indeed, the gorgeous sunsets in all parts of the Philippines leave an impression on the mind of the tourist that is everlasting.

We leave the palms and tropical foliage and enter the zone of rugged pine. We pass from the soft, incense laden air of the warm lowlands to the crisp, invigorating ozone of the temperate zone, all within a few hours' time.

For mile after mile the road now follows the tortuous course of a river, the road lying in the bottom or on the rocky sides of a granite canyon.

The Philippines are rich in hydro-electric possibilities. This power is the cheapest power on earth. And it is everlasting. Your travelogue is neither a prophet nor the son of a prophet, but he predicts that one day there will be innumerable Philippine government owned hydro-electric plants in this canyon we are now passing through. Think of the possibilities of such a project! Today the trip from Manila to Baguio is too expensive for the average Manila worker and his family, many of whom may live and die without beholding the wondrous beauties of their own island of Luzon. Think of what a blessing it would be to Filipino mothers and children to feel upon their fevered brows the cool, invigorating breezes of the mountain tops now so near and yet so far! With the Philippine government owning its own electric railways and hydro-electric plants it would be possible to bring

the trip to Baguio within the means of hundreds of thousands of Filipinos. Not only is there sufficient power in this river to electrify a line from Manila to Baguio, but to operate the street railways of Manila, light the city and furnish power for manufacturing concerns.

But we have now arrived at Camp Oha. From this point the scenery rapidly changes as the elevation increases. We are traveling over the famous Benmet road, the construction of which through the mountains is a most remarkable engineering triumph. At places the road is blasted out of the solid granite. Riding on the edge of a 100 foot precipice makes one feel like



"At times we seemed perilously near the jumping off place."

he is on the rim of the world. Some of the turns are so sharp it is impossible to see 20 feet ahead, and we seem to be perilously near the jumping off place. We wonder if it is safe to lean out and peer into the canyon far below, and when we do we are perfectly satisfied we are flirting with death. Yet the trip is a safe one, providing our driver has better nerves than our own.

All too soon we reach the outskirts of Baguio, a city among the clouds, and are rather surprised at the modern city we find it to be. In ten years Baguio has grown from a village of huts to the now justly famed mountain resort of the Philippines, sometimes called the Philippine Simla. It is undoubtedly destined some day to become a large city.

Baguio ranges in elevation from 4,500 to 5,500 feet and is surrounded practically on all sides by high mountain ridges and "hogbacks" towering into the skies at a height of almost 8,000 feet.

Aside from the scenery, which is noteworthy, the great blessing of Baguio is its temperate climate, which is indeed a godsend to those impoverished by the tropical temperatures of the lowlands. Not only is the mountain air rich in ozone, but it has been demonstrated to be extraordinarily free from germs of all kinds.

Each year during the hot season the school teachers of the entire archipelago are enabled by the government to spend a month at the teachers' camp in Baguio for recreation and conference on school work. American army officers and their families also go to Baguio for the hot months.

And now that your travelogue has you in Baguio, he believes he will leave you there, for there are many interesting wide trips to take, and, besides, Baguio is the most delightful place for a vacation in the entire Orient.

C. R. T.

MEET THE DE VEYRA FAMILY!

They Are Putting the Philippines on the Map in Washington



Hon. Jaime C. de Veyra, Who Has Just Been Re-elected as Philippine Commissioner to the U. S.



Mrs. Jaime C. de Veyra. She Is Doing Important Work for Her People in America.



THE CHILDREN OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSIONER.

The Baby of This Group Speaks Three Languages—Visayan, Spanish and English.

Permit us to present the De Veyra family.

The Hon. Jaime C. de Veyra is the Resident Commissioner from the Philippine Islands to the United States and has just been elected to a second term of three years. As Resident Commissioner he has a seat on the floor of the American Congress, the privilege of taking part in debates, although no vote.

Commissioner de Veyra has an interesting wife and four bright Filipino kiddies. The De Veyra family, individually and collectively, constitute the best argument as to the tact and capabilities of Filipinos that the Philippine Islands have in Washington.

The commissioner is a 100 per cent Filipino, a Visayan, and is one of the foremost leaders of the party in power in the islands. During American occupation he has been successively governor of his province, member of the Philippine legislature, cabinet member and executive secretary of the islands.

Like many statesmen of the Philippines, he was originally a newspaper man. He was one of the founders of El Nuevo Dia of Cebu, the first Philippine paper published advocating Philippine independence. The paper came under the censorship of General McIntyre, and on the appearance of the first number the editors were left in the singular position of seeing every prominent article blue penciled.

Mrs. de Veyra, like her husband, is a "live wire" in the Philippines cause. She is the best known Filipina in America. She is an interesting public speaker and is constantly giving illustrated lectures at women's clubs and other gatherings. Mrs. de Veyra is a publicity bureau all in herself and has put the Philippines on the map so far as the women folk of Washington congressional circles are concerned.

"I find that the Filipino people have been much misrepresented in the United States," says Mrs. de Veyra. "I do not mean to infer we are perfect, for we are not. My people have most of the defects, I suppose, that other humans have, but at the same time we are far from the people that many Americans have been made to believe. Not only are we a Christian people, but our race has a history that we are not ashamed of. Throughout the Philippine Islands the people are now working earnestly to improve themselves and their conditions so they will be prepared to take over their own affairs. We all love America for giving us a chance to help ourselves and for having promised us our independence, which is one of the dearest desires of the entire citizenship of the islands."

To American women whose ideas of Filipinos have been founded on Sunday supplement descriptions of wild tribes, Mrs. de Veyra's gentle manner and evident culture have been a revelation. She is sought by women's clubs because of her charming manner as an impromptu speaker on the subject nearest her heart—the women of her country.

At a recent Washington gathering she gave in perfect English a concise account of the work of a woman's club in Manila which supplies milk to the babies of the poor and trains mothers to rare for their young children. She told of another woman's club which has branches all over the Philippine Islands and which maintains day nurseries for the children of the working women, provides Christmas cheer for the lepers, the insane and the convicts, and gathers data to influence legislation for the benefit of Filipino women and children.

The four little De Veyras, shown in the picture, having attended the public schools in Manila, slipped right into the same grades in the schools of Washington. Even little Mary, the baby of the family, speaks three languages—her native tongue, Spanish and English.

Here's indisputable evidence that the Filipino people have been Americanized! The great American game of baseball is the rage in the islands. This photograph shows a parade which preceded one of the big games in Manila. Baseball is played from one end of the archipelago to the other, and, as in other branches of athletic sports, some classy players have been developed.

2ND MISSION COMES FROM PHILIPPINES

Body Headed by Senate President Quezon Reiterates Demand for Independence.

That the Filipino people are in earnest in their demand for immediate independence is indicated by the coming to the United States of a second Philippine mission to work for independence. Coincident with this announcement the War Department received a cable from Manila stating that the all-Filipino legislature had adopted resolutions reiterating its plea for immediate independence.

The second mission, like the first, is composed of the leading men of the islands and will work in the United States not only for immediate independence, but also to bring about "better understanding, greater confidence and closer economic relations between the United States and the Philippines."

The mission is again headed by Manuel L. Quezon, president of the Philippine Senate, who is well known in America, having been for six years resident commissioner to the United



Senate President Manuel L. Quezon.

States. Mr. Quezon and the Hon. Sergio Osmena, Speaker of the Philippine House of Representatives and Vice President of the Council of State, are the leaders of the Nacionalista party, which has been in power since 1907.

While Speaker Osmena is not so well known in the United States as Quezon, he is considered one of the ablest men in the islands. Senate President Quezon recently referred to Osmena as "the greatest Filipino since Rizal."

The personal relations between Osmena and Quezon are probably without a parallel in modern politics. They have been the leading political figures in the islands for 12 years, yet there has never been the slightest indication of rivalry between them. Throughout their college life as well as their long political service each has refused to be a candidate for any position that the other aspired to.

During the years Quezon was the Philippine delegate in the American Congress he won the esteem and confidence of both the Republican and Democratic sides of the chamber. Whenever he spoke he was assured of a good attendance. One of the official short hand reporters once declared Quezon used the purest English of any member of the House.

Osmena, as president of the Nacionalista party, is the leader of the national movement for independence.

"Osmena is the premier 'de facto' of the Philippines," said a leading Filipino

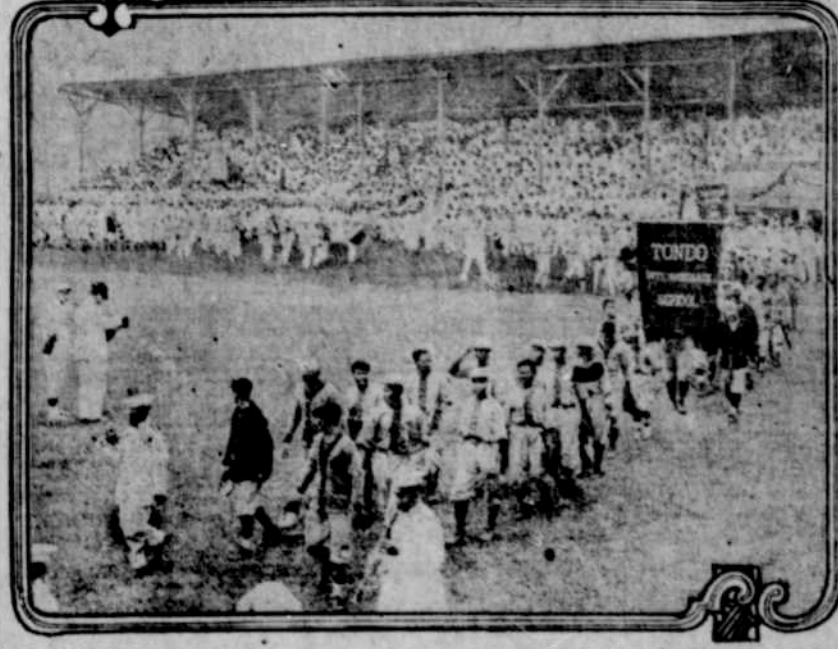


Speaker Sergio Osmena.

journalist, now in America. "A very conscientious and tireless worker, thorough and persistent, a genius for grasping the big features as well as the smallest details of public affairs, cool headed, quiet by temperament and education, a deep thinker, an eloquent speaker, a polished writer, a keen observer of men—such is Osmena."

Both Osmena and Quezon have been consistent advocates of Philippine independence, yet when the occasion demanded they have never hesitated to champion the cause of America's good intentions toward the Filipino people.

"PLAY BALL!" They can do it the year around in the Philippines.



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