

TWO PROCLAMATIONS

Issued by Americans and Rebels in the Philippines.

FIRST IS OF A PACIFIC CHARACTER

Warns the Natives Against Continuing Opposition—The Other Urges Them to Further Revolt.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The Postmaster-General has received from F. W. Valle, Director-General of Posts in the Philippines, copies of two undated proclamations, one by the American Commissioners and the other by the insurgents.

The American proclamation is of a pacific character, but warns the natives that they have nothing to expect from continuing opposition to the Americans. It promises free transportation home to all insurgents who surrender their arms, and directs the confiscation of all money and property belonging to the insurgent government. The natives are notified that the American soldiers are expected to pay for everything they obtain from the Filipinos in the way of food and supplies, and it requests the natives to report any case of looting or extortion to the military commander.

The Filipino proclamation, issued in reply to this, announces that for a period of 10 days amnesty will be extended to all Filipino spies in the employ of the American forces, if they present themselves to the insurgent military or civil authorities. A single exception is made in the case of one Marcello Albano, who is denounced as an outlaw beyond the pale, and a reward is offered for his apprehension. The proclamation further declares that all the threats of the Americans of punishing the natives for the death penalty is pronounced against anyone found in his company at the time of his capture. The proclamation further declares that all the threats of the Americans of punishing the natives for the death penalty is pronounced against anyone found in his company at the time of his capture.

NATIVE TROOPS.

Question of Replacing Volunteers With Filipino Soldiers.

MANILA, Aug. 1.—As the time approaches for the volunteers to leave these islands and return to the United States, in order that all may be mustered out there by June 30 of next year, the question of how to replace the departing troops has brought the matter of an armed native force to the attention of the American authorities.

For more than a year there has been in the service of the United States a detachment of native Macabebe scouts, and their work has in the main been satisfactory. It is to be expected that the fighting organizations can be used with as good a result as the Macabebes, especially if the authorities take advantage of existing tribal hatreds and jealousies in selecting native soldiers to operate against the Tagals.

In many of the village garrisons throughout the islands, native inhabitants are being employed as a local police force to protect their own villages against depredation and attack from robbers and other malefactors. These local police are in some cases given firearms and uniforms, and they have at times done effective work in the limited field of their allowed them, namely the protection of their own homes. They have also been used in operations against the insurgents, both in Luzon and in the southern islands. In Leyte they did good work two months ago when they helped eight American soldiers repel a persistent insurgent attack upon their town, and two weeks ago, near Iloilo, 20 native police went out alone against 40 insurgents, scattered the enemy, killing one, and returned proudly to their town with two of their number wounded.

These are the beginnings of what must eventually come to pass in the Philippines, namely the organization and use of native soldiers to preserve order in the country. Just how these men will be organized and officered is not decided; but Major Allen, of the Forty-third Regiment, on Samar Island, has lately been given permission by General MacArthur to organize two companies of Visayanos for use against the insurgents, and Colonel Kennon, of the Thirty-fifth Regiment, now stationed in Cebu, has been examining along the same lines with Luzon from the northern portion of Luzon Island.

In December of last year, about 600 Ilocanos came to Colonel Kennon, at Cebu, and asked him to send them to the American garrison at Manila. Colonel Kennon at once opened negotiations with the Corps Headquarters in Manila in the matter, and in June 1 he was granted permission to enlist 50 Ilocanos as scouts, and to employ them for six months. The 50 men were employed as far as possible as road builders, ration carriers and guides. The success of this first detachment in the service will probably soon lead to the enlistment of other Ilocano tribesmen.

Between Ilocano and Tagal there is a fierce race hatred. The Tagals have looted Ilocanos for years, and have held them in slavery. But today the Ilocanos, who pride themselves on belonging to another and distinct tribe from the Tagals, have in a measure accepted American sovereignty and are fighting for the United States against their enemy. This attitude of the Ilocanos subjects them to Tagal reprisals and vengeance. Last month a band of insurgents caught three Ilocanos, and one man alone on the road near San Jose, in Negros Occidental. The man and one woman were at once killed. The other two women were horribly wounded with bolos and then buried alive in a cave where American soldiers later found and rescued them.

On the borders of the Ilocano-Tagal country such occurrences are common and go to show the existing racial hatred. It is the hatred, more than anything else that renders the Ilocano effective and useful as a fighter against the Tagals. Colonel Kennon's scouts were at once put on the trail of the Tagal party that buried the Ilocano women alive, and they chased and punished them.

The scouts have been active since their organization. For the first three weeks they were drilled by Americans and their own non-commissioned officers, showing much interest and pride and considerable aptitude in this training. They were sent, June 24, to the support of the American garrison at Alila, threatened with attack by 300 rebels. The following day 20 Ilocanos, scouting south of Alila, under command of Lieutenant Jernigan, of the Thirty-fourth Regiment, met 60 of the enemy and, in a sharp fight, killed four. They put five more of the enemy to flight, and on June 25, seven Ilocanos and three Americans met 70 insurgents, and, after killing three, they retired for reinforcements and found Lieutenant Jernigan with 20 scouts, who promptly routed the Tagals, adding to the rebel losses thereby until the total number of the enemy killed by the 50 Ilocano scouts on their first campaign reached 31.

In their fighting the Ilocanos are much benefited by the moral support given them by the presence of Americans at their side. They do better work when with the Americans than when alone. They are, as yet very green, and it is a somewhat difficult to make them cease firing during the excitement of a skirmish. In the matter of getting information from the people and finding hidden rifles they are supreme. They can look over a crowd of Tagals all ready protesting their innocence and friendliness to the Americans, and, with almost unerring correctness, pick out those who are active rebels from those who are not.

IT WILL BE A SUCCESS

SOUTHERN PACIFIC PREPARED TO HANDLE BIG CROWDS.

All of Western Oregon Will Go to the State Fair at Salem Next Week.

—Exhibits of Special Interest.

M. D. Wisdom, secretary of the State Fair Association, writes to the Oregonian that every indication points to the most successful gathering on the fair grounds at Salem this year of any held for years past. He makes this forecast on the strength of assurances he has already received from every part of Western Oregon. The people of the Valley are anxious to turn out en masse with the view of making the fair a success. On Portland day, Thursday of next week, the Southern Pacific will haul one of the

MacArthur's Death Report.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The War De-

partment has received the following list of deaths from General MacArthur:

Dysentery—June 20, Fourth Infantry, Infantry, James Hargrave, August 5, Infantry, Archie Elliott; September 2, Thirty-ninth Infantry, Winnie Johnson; September 4, Sixteenth Infantry, Quartermaster-Sergeant John Bell; September 1, Thirtieth Infantry, Edward H. Megel; August 22, George W. Scott; Eleventh Infantry, Edward A. Rodden; Eleventh Volunteer Cavalry, James F. Kauter; August 8, Twenty-fourth Infantry, William Lyle; August 18, Theodore G. Garvin; August 1, Thirtieth Infantry, William F. Brader; August 25, Sixth Infantry, Cook Edward E. Ender; August 20, Forty-seventh Infantry, John W. Walter.

Paralysis of the heart—August 30, Hos-

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