

## GIVE TAFT CHEERS

## New Secretary of War Is Welcome to Washington.

## CAVALRY ACTS AS ESCORT

General Chaffee and Other Prominent Officials Are at the Depot—Root Formally Greets His Successor at the White House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—William H. Taft, ex-Governor-General of the Philippines and new Secretary of War, arrived here over the Pennsylvania road at 5:15 this afternoon. His train was the regular connection of the Chicago Limited. He was enthusiastically welcomed by a large crowd at the station. Lieutenant-General Adna R. Chaffee, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, Assistant Secretary of War Oliver and Colonel Clarence Edwards, Chief of the Division of Insular Affairs, formally greeted the new head of the War Department.

Governor Taft was escorted down the train sheds by General Chaffee and Assistant Secretary Oliver, and after they reached the gates and passed through a lane formed, there was a prolonged outburst of cheering which was not abated until the train had disappeared into the distance.

Governor Taft, with General Chaffee and Colonel Edwards, both in full uniform, entered the city by the Pennsylvania road, and, led by Troop L, Fifteenth Cavalry, from Fort Meyer, which had been drawn up in the plaza in front of the station, they were rapidly driven to the War Department, where Secretary Root formally welcomed his successor. From there the new Secretary was driven to the Arlington Hotel, where apartments had been reserved.

Governor Taft looked the picture of health. He said he had a splendid trip, and was in excellent health. Mrs. Taft and their children did not accompany the Governor, but will remain in California for an indefinite length of time.

## MAN WAS UNDER THE BED.

But Miss Edith Simpson Did Not Scream.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 27.—(Special.)—Miss Edith Simpson, daughter of Asa M. Simpson, the millionaire lumber merchant of Oregon and California, has upset many a pretty conceited tradition, having to do with the timidity and helplessness of the so-called weaker sex when confronted by danger.

The exciting episode in which Miss Simpson acquitted herself so creditably occurred in her own boudoir at the home of her father in this city. While she was standing before a large dressing mirror engaged in arranging her hair, she saw a strange and unaccountable form protruding from beneath the bed.

Miss Simpson hid her inner tumult in an air of apparent ignorance and indifference. A moment more and she was in the hall, then she locked the door and telephoned the police. When the officers arrived at the Simpson home, Miss Edith led them to her room. The tell tale feet of the burglar were no longer protruding from beneath the bed. The bed was moved across the room, but the burglar did not appear.

Finally one of the portly bluecoats discovered the culprit, who had been carefully rolling over so as to keep concealed. He was pulled out from his hiding place and taken to jail.

## TAKE UP BASKET-BALL.

University of Oregon Students Promote Team Financial Support.

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON, Eugene, Jan. 27.—(Special.)—At a meeting of the associated students held today the attendees of the university decided to recognize basketball as a phase of their athletics worthy of the same support as the student body fund has been apportioned the students authorized the basketball management to arrange a schedule with the college teams of the state with the agreement that the associated students should assume any deficit that might be incurred.

The fact that the students decided to lend financial support to the basketball team makes it possible for the manager to arrange a better schedule, as he is released from the personal responsibility of defraying the expense of the team. Consequently Manager C. H. Bunker is making preparations to put the "varsity" men against the strongest teams in the state. Two games have been arranged with O. A. C. and an effort is being made to meet the respective teams of the Valley Basketball Association.

Many university men have long been seeking to get basketball introduced, as it offers an opportunity for the college athletes to do special training work during the winter and thus be in splendid physical condition to do track work in the spring.

## RED BOY ORDERED SOLD.

Eastern Stockholders Will Undoubtedly Protest Against Court's Order.

BAKER CITY, Ore., Jan. 27.—(Special.)—Judge Eakin has issued an order directing the receiver of the Red Boy mine to sell the property to satisfy the claims filed against the corporation. The date of the sale has not been fixed. It is very likely that an effort will be made on the part of some of the stockholders to prevent the sale being made.

It is claimed that there is no necessity for the sale, or the receivership even, as the mine is as rich in high-grade ore as ever it was and that if it was worked properly it would soon be paying a handsome dividend.

A contest seems likely over the sale of this property on the part of some of the large Eastern stockholders, who bought stock in the corporation on the strength of the showing made for the mine while it was owned by private parties as a close corporation.

## GAVE HIS CHILD DEADLY DOSE

Seattle Clergyman Picked Up Strychnine Bottle by Mistake.

SEATTLE, Jan. 27.—Nicolas, the 5-year-old son of Rev. Vladimir V. Church, pastor of the Graeco-Russian Church, of Seattle, was given a dose of strychnine by mistake tonight by his father, and before medical assistance could reach him died in terrible agony.

The clergyman had been prescribed strychnine for some slight ailment and was in the habit of giving his son regular doses of the medicine. The bottles stood side by side on a shelf and were identical. In error the clergyman gave the boy a teaspoonful of the deadly poison and within an hour the child was dead.

## FIREMEN FALL THROUGH PLANK

Plunge Twenty Feet Unhurt During Fire at Rooming-House.

TACOMA, Jan. 27.—Tenants fled for their lives because of a rush of flames in a

frame rooming-house at 116 South C street, this evening. While fighting the fire, which had burst from all parts of the structure at once, three men of the department, including Chief Jesse Poyne, plunged down through rotten planking, falling 20 feet in a heap.

In spite of the narrowness of all escapes no one was seriously injured. An exploding lamp was the cause of the fire and the loss is about \$1000.

## MANY CATTLE SHOT DOWN.

Farmers Enraged at Intrusion of Range Stock.

HEPPNER, Ore., Jan. 27.—(Special.)—News of one of the biggest stock-shooting affairs that ever occurred in Morrow County has just leaked out. The matter has been kept quiet, owing to the fact that the owner of the stock said nothing and was secretly obtaining evidence in order to bring the guilty parties to justice.

Ben Swaggart, the well-known stockman, and the largest breeder of horses in Eastern Oregon, is the owner of the cattle. When he learned of the shooting he went to the scene and found 30 head dead, all pierced with rifle balls. The cattle were ranged in what is known as the sand country along the Columbia, but had worked back into the farming districts east of Leno, where the shooting occurred only a few miles from town.

The shooting was not over any range troubles between cattle and sheepmen, but occurred in a district that is fenced and farmed. As the fences are generally poor, the farmers were annoyed by range cattle breaking in and destroying their crops. This is the supposed cause of the shooting. Mr. Swaggart is making a determined effort to secure enough evidence to convict the guilty parties.

## Orders Made in Supreme Court.

SALEM, Ore., Jan. 27.—(Special.)—In the Supreme Court today the following orders were made:

S. C. Beach, appellant, vs. Guaranty Savings & Loan Association, respondent; ordered that appellant have until February 25 to file reply brief.

Anthony Neppach, respondent, vs. Oregon & California Railroad Company, appellant; respondent allowed until February 25 to file brief.

John C. Christy permanently admitted to the bar on motion of Percy R. Kelly, of Albany.

W. E. Babes, appellant, vs. Coos Bay, Roseburg & Eastern Railroad and Navigation Company, respondent; ordered that respondent have until February 10 to file brief.

C. A. Schebredo, appellant, vs. George E. Chamberlain, et al., respondents; appellant allowed 30 days additional time to file brief.

## Examinations Made More Stringent.

VANCOUVER, Wash., Jan. 27.—(Special.)—The rules governing the promotion of pupils in the Clark County schools have been made more stringent under the new direction of Superintendent Pritchard. An average of 75 per cent in grammar and arithmetic is now required, and 75 per cent in all other branches. Now promotion blanks have been adopted upon which must be marked the average of a pupil in each branch and signed by the teacher issuing the certificate of promotion.

## Woman Boosts the Primary Petition.

BAKER CITY, Ore., Jan. 27.—(Special.)—A petition which is being generally signed

is in circulation among the voters of this county asking the next Legislature to enact a direct primary law.

The promoters of the movement keep a young woman stationed at the Clerk's office, who makes it a point to present the petition to every voter who comes to the Clerk's office to register.

Mrs. Sabina Bowen.

COTTAGE GROVE, Ore., Jan. 27.—(Special.)—Mrs. Sabina Bowen, aged 90 years, died at her home three miles from here last night. Mrs. Bowen was born in Pennsylvania, came west 40 years ago and lived at Latham, where her husband, Charles Bowen, was section foreman for the Southern Railway for many years. No children survive her.

Examinations at State University.

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON, Eugene, Ore., Jan. 27.—(Special.)—Mid-year examinations were opened today and will continue until February 5. The second semester of the college work begins February 8. A number of new students are expected to enter college at the opening of the second semester.

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## A VISIT TO AGUINALDO

## NEW YORK MAN CALLS ON HIM IN HIS RETIREMENT.

The Almost Forgotten, ex-Filipino Leader Living Quietly Today and Studying Political Economy.

With the Rev. James B. Rodgers, the Presbyterian missionary, who speaks excellent Spanish, I went one morning to have an interview with Emilio Aguinaldo, the recognized leader of the insurgents, or revolutionists as they prefer to call themselves, in their fight against Spanish rule in 1897, and against American rule in 1898-1901. I used the word "recognized" advisedly after many interviews with Americans and Spaniards and Filipinos. The opinion is almost general here, that the real leader of the revolution during their years of revolution was Mabini, the "brains of the revolution," who died in May of this year of cholera. Mabini was not a general or even a soldier in the army, but was a paralytic, and is affectionately termed by the Filipinos "the Sublime Paralytic." It is admitted that two or three other men who were active on the field, General Luna among the number, were Aguinaldo's superiors intellectually, and that it was the recognition of this fact which led to the assassination of Luna.

Aguinaldo was a schoolmaster at Silan when the revolution of 1896 broke out. The provinces of Cavite and Batangas were the chief centers of the rebellion against Spain, or more literally against the Spaniards. The rebels established their headquarters near Silan, at the base of the Tandang Mountains, where in the numerous ravines that reach to the Lake of Taal they were safe from any enemy. Aguinaldo had recently passed his 57th birthday, when on August 31, 1896, he issued his first pronouncement, and became the recognized leader of the rebels. From this time on he continued the issuance of manifestos, in one of which he said:

"We aspire to the glory of obtaining the liberty, independence and honor of the country. . . . We aspire to a government representing all the five provinces of the country, in which the most able, the most worthy in virtue and talent, may take part without distinction of birth, fortune or race. We desire that no monk or friar shall sully the soil of any part of the archipelago, nor that there shall exist any convent." etc.

The rebellion against Spain continued with varying fortunes for more than a year, when Aguinaldo and his staff agreed to a treaty which was signed at Biac-na-Bato December 14, 1897. The end of the revolution was received with great rejoicing in Madrid as well as in Manila. Under this treaty the rebels undertook to deliver up their arms, and in return the Spaniards were to evacuate the places held by them; to conclude an armistice for three years for the application and development of the reforms to be introduced by the Spaniards; to cease to conspire against Spanish sovereignty; in the islands, nor aid or abet any movement calculated to counteract the reforms. Aguinaldo and thirty other leaders agreed to quit the islands and not to return until so authorized by the Spanish Government.

The revolutionists were taken to Hong Kong by John T. McLeod, a Scotchman, the manager of the Compagnie des Indes, and the first payment promised by the Spanish Government was handed to Aguinaldo by Mr. McLeod in Hong Kong. In describing his trip to China to the writer, Mr. McLeod said that Aguinaldo requested that he should accompany the Spaniards, whom he did not trust. The insurgents believed that they were not sincere in their promises, and that as soon as the open sea was reached they would promptly throw the Filipinos overboard.

To prevent this, the letter requested that they be allowed to retain their arms, and that the Spaniards should be deprived of theirs. The journey was without special incident. The little brown men were not drowned. They received the money promised at that time and within six weeks returned to their promise not to return to the islands, as they claim the Spaniards were to them in failing to make subsequent payments of the money promised, and in carrying out the reforms late down in accordance with the terms of the treaty, they were back in the islands assisting the Americans in routing the common foe. Within three months their turn was turned against the Americans, because they were not allowed the privileges which would have been theirs if they had been successful alone—entering the city of Manila as victors.

Then came the struggle against the Americans, lasting for nearly three years, and ending with the capture of Aguinaldo by General Funston in the Spring of 1901. Some of the incidents of the struggle at this time, but the revolution was at an end when its leader was brought to Manila. For some months he was kept a military prisoner, and then suddenly released, much to his surprise and also, it is said, much against his will, for he feared that his life would not be safe without military protection. It is surmised also that his friends, if not himself, had secured a reception. The discussion then turned to the honors which have been conferred on many of the leaders of the revolution. In fact, there is a list in Manila, that one must have been a revolutionist to receive any office which the people control. Nearly all of the Governors who have been elected, for instance, were insurgent Generals. The civil government was also placed in the hands of men in positions of trust who formerly bore arms against the United States forces. Aguinaldo admitted this fact, but said that the same was true in Spanish times, adding:

"The Spaniards had many natives in the government service, but it is probably true that there are more men in the higher positions under American than under Spanish rule." Referring to the suggestion made some time ago that Aguinaldo would visit America, he was asked if he

had any plans toward that end. To this he replied:

"I am especially anxious to have a banking system established throughout the provinces which shall help the farmers and serve to undo the ravages of the war and devastation which followed from the locusts, the rinderpest, and the cholera." Aguinaldo's banking scheme, while containing many excellent points, was not deemed practical by the Government. It contemplated the establishment of a national currency system for the Philippines, guaranteed by the United States for \$200,000. The money was to be loaned here and loaned to the farmers at a low rate of interest, after the manner of the agrarian banks of Europe. The burdens of the provinces were to be relieved, and many, and in not a few of the provinces it is a struggle to keep from starvation, while in many others the farmers are struggling to get their land back, which they own, or which they can lease. Congress recognized this condition last year, and voted \$200,000 to relieve the distress in the islands, and the money is being distributed most wisely by the civil government.

"Have you presented your financial plan to Governor Taft and the Civil Commission?"

"Yes, I have."

"How was it received?"

"Very dry. It was read and sent to Washington, and nothing more came of it." There was more to the matter which characterized the answer than the words indicate. It seemed to be quite a disappointment to Aguinaldo that his plan, which he deemed practicable, should have had so "dry" a reception. The discussion then turned to the honors which have been conferred on many of the leaders of the revolution. In fact, there is a list in Manila, that one must have been a revolutionist to receive any office which the people control. Nearly all of the Governors who have been elected, for instance, were insurgent Generals. The civil government was also placed in the hands of men in positions of trust who formerly bore arms against the United States forces. Aguinaldo admitted this fact, but said that the same was true in Spanish times, adding:

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year in the boys' school of Manila. Mr. Rodgers explained that I was a "periodista," (journalist) and that just as in our true relation at the outset, I had expected to find a Filipino, but the man before us was more of a Chinaman in his looks and in his bearing than he was a representative of the people for whose recognition by the powers of the world he had vainly pleaded. His high cheek bones, his manner of asking questions, his air of reserve, as well as his color, marked him at once as a mestizo (one containing mixed blood in this case Chinese and Filipino). It is quite significant that the majority of the leaders of the revolution were mestizo. A member of the Philippine Commission said a few days ago that nearly all of the ranking families in Manila were more or less Chinese in their origin. It is true that the Chinese ancestor may have entered the Philippine family line a half-dozen generations back, in every case he left his impress.

"Have you traveled much through the islands?" said Aguinaldo in Spanish, and then explained apologetically that he had picked up considerable English when he was a prisoner, through his contact with American soldiers, but that he spoke only Spanish now, and was losing what little English he had learned. After being told that we had visited the leading provinces of the archipelago, including the capital cities of the insurrection, he asked our opinion of the islands and of the people. This gave an opportunity to speak of the native Governors of the civil provinces whom we had met; the ablest men in the provinces, we are told, in nearly every case, and nearly all of them, had been leaders in the revolution.

"The Governors, your friends, spoke very highly of you," said the visitor. "That was kind of them," replied the young leader, now without any apparent following, and apparently also without much material resources, although three or four years ago a salary of \$50,000 a year was voted to him; if he ever received it, it probably went into the cause to which he devoted his life. After explaining the conditions in the various islands as he had seen them, the visitor answered this question:

"What would have been their condition today if the revolutionists had been successful in their contest with the Americans?" Mr. Rodgers apparently thought this question too personal to translate literally, and the translation which Aguinaldo received, softened as it was by many pleasant words, and not few parentheses, was still too nearly personal for an answer in terms. A significant shrug of the shoulders was the only reply.

"When the great American Civil War was settled in 1865, the situation was accepted at once by those who had lost it," said the interviewer. "The men returned from their battlefields to resume their work on the farms and in the shops as far as opportunity offered."

"But there was a difference there," replied the Lee of the Philippines. "Those men were of one nationality. The Southern men were defeated by men of their own race and blood. They were never conquered by an enemy from the outside." In this statement alone was there the least intimation shown. In a moment the former spirit of reserve and self-control were apparent.

"What do your friends and you think of the future of the islands under American rule?" With another shrug of the shoulder Aguinaldo replied:

"As for the future, I have been in the provinces, and have doubtless learned how they feel; as for myself, my opinions are the same as they have always been. The American people know them well. I have no message for the people of America."

"I thank you for your courtesy. I would rather not avail myself of it, however. What I should say might excite rumor and ill-feeling. I am out of politics. I am spending my time at present studying what may be done for the welfare of my people."

"What lines have your studies taken?"

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