

DUTY TO FILIPINOS

Taft Says America Must Teach Her People.

NOT YET READY TO GOVERN

He Hopes the Tariff Wall Will Be Let Down.

EVENTS OF WAR REVIEWED

Secretary of War Shows It Would Have Been Impossible to Abandon the Islands—Olney Takes Up His Remarks.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 28.—Members of the Harvard Law School Association assembled here today for the first general meeting since 1893. The occasion was also of special significance because attended by many men prominent throughout the country. Secretary Taft delivered the oration at the meeting, and Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller, of the Supreme Court of the United States, presided. The members assembled in front of Austin Hall and marched to Sanders Theater, where the exercises took place.

At the annual business session, Chief Justice Fuller, '93, was elected president of the association. The vice-presidents chosen were Richard Olney, '93, of Massachusetts; Oliver Wendell Holmes, '93, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; George Gray, '93, of Delaware; Justice of the United States Circuit Court; Edward O. Walcott, '93, of Colorado; Robert T. Lincoln, '93, of Illinois.

Secretary of War Taft was unanimously elected an honorary member of the association. In introducing Secretary Taft, Chief Justice Fuller said:

"To a man who comes to us with a marked success in a political career, the association extends a hearty welcome."

Mr. Taft discussed the relation of the United States to the Philippines from nearly every point of view, reviewing events in the islands from the time when their disposition was left an open question in the protocol with Spain to the present day, and declaring his ideas as to the future.

Allies of Aguinaldo in a Sense.

"Could we have given the islands back to Spain?" asked Mr. Taft. "With our consent and indeed at our instance and with arms furnished by us, Aguinaldo had raised an army which assisted us in invading Manila and the interior of the island, during the suspension of hostilities, had gone on driving the Spaniards out of their interior posts. We were, in a sense, allies of Aguinaldo and his followers, united for the purpose of driving Spain out of the Philippines—they to avoid further oppression by Spain, we to cripple our enemy by taking what he had. It was our destruction of the fleet in Manila Bay that broke the power and prestige of Spain in the islands, and on this Aguinaldo built his subsequent conquest of other points. The purpose of our action was more than five months ago, and was joint. To desert him as an ally, to restore to Spain Manila, which was the key of the islands, and thus enable Spain to drive him back into the interior and finally disperse his forces, would have been violating an obligation which the circumstances of our joint action created and would doubtless have subjected the islands to another and a bloody war."

"Could we have taken the islands from Spain and then have turned them over to Aguinaldo and his government? Were we under obligation to do so?" Inquired the Secretary.

Replying to his own questions, Mr. Taft referred to Aguinaldo's claim that Admiral Dewey acted on behalf of the United States, that this country would acquiesce in the independence of the islands. In refutation he cited the denials of Dewey, and Consul Pratt and Wildman, that any such agreement or promises had been made, and said that now a document has come to light, signed by Mabini, as Aguinaldo's Secretary of State, containing secret instructions to two envoys in respect to negotiations with General Otis, in which occurs the statement that the United States and Spain were united with a common purpose to drive Spain out of the islands.

Aguinaldo Was Not Misled.

Aguinaldo knew, the speaker declared, that it was for the Government at Washington to decide what was to be done with the islands. A fair review of the evidence showed that Aguinaldo was not misled, and that the refusal of the United States to turn over the islands "was not the act of personal treachery which certain of our fellow-citizens at one time seemed determined to call it."

Mr. Taft sketched Aguinaldo's career up to the present time, reviewing his relations with Dewey, and the circumstances of the killing of Binalafod, the founder of the Katipunan Society, and of Antonio Luna, the insurgent leader.

"The persons in this country who have idealized Aguinaldo have indignantly repelled the charges that Aguinaldo compassed those two deaths," continued Mr. Taft, "but one must say that the moral evidence is very strong against him."

"I do not wish to traduce Aguinaldo, or to show that he is a murderer in our sense, because I do not now so regard him. What he did is now so regarded to be justified by political exigency and self-defense. But I deem it important to bring out the facts, in order to show the character of government that he was establishing, that its corner-stone was violence and bloodshed; that under such a government there was no hope of civil liberty."

"To sum up, then, it is clear that the corruption and abuses of Aguinaldo's government, and the certainty of anarchy that would follow, due to the peculiar conditions I have just described, would have made it an act of folly on the part of the American people, strongly to be condemned, to abandon the islands."

"If then," said Mr. Taft, "the Government could not be turned over to Aguinaldo and his followers, the only other course was that America should assume sovereignty over the islands and conduct a government there for the benefit of the Filipino people."

Court Held the Transfer Legal.

Continuing, the Secretary said: "The Supreme Court of the United States has held that the transfer of the sovereignty by the treaty of Paris from Spain to the United States States was a legal transfer, and that the United States was the lawful sovereign in the archipelago after the treaty of peace was signed. Its authority was resisted, and the United States was what was its duty. I conceive that its duty was exactly that of any government in which a very considerable part of the people subject to its control, desire to withdraw from its sovereignty and set up a government of their own. The United States was obliged to enforce its author-

ity, and afterward to prepare the people of the island for popular government."

Mr. Taft also recited what the United States had done for the Filipinos, numbering up as follows:

"The organization of municipal and provisional government on bases as liberal in the matter of autonomy, as to surprise the inhabitants of the islands, the suppression of Ladrone by a native constabulary, the founding of an educational system that shall give elementary instruction and a knowledge of English to all children who attend the schools; the construction of public works, roads, buildings, and the establishing of a judicial system part native and part American."

Civil Rights of the Filipinos.

"Taking up the question of civil rights in the Philippines, concerning which he had received letters 'from suspicious individuals resident in and about Boston,' the Secretary of War averred that any inhabitant of the Philippine Islands is entitled to apply to court for the preservation of every right recognized by the bill of rights save the right of trial by jury and the right to bear arms, and if he will assert his right it will be secured him."

"It may be," he added, "that in the province of the Cavite, where Ladroneism is so ingrained that it has been necessary at times to declare martial law and to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, this is not true. Everywhere else it is the fact."

"People have been arrested for exhibiting seditious plays, he said, and instances in a case in Manila, said its suppression by the arrest of the instigators was no violation of the bill of rights. As to whether a man may freely advocate the independence of the islands by peaceable means, Mr. Taft's answer was that there was a party—the Nationalist party—a plank in whose platform is the obtaining of independence by peaceable means."

As to the future, Mr. Taft thought it unwise to promise a conditional independence to the islands, and to the people away from the importance of the present government.

"I am in favor of teaching the people to govern themselves," said he, "and I cannot assume that such a lesson so difficult to learn can be taught to a people, 90 per cent of whom are grossly ignorant today, without any political experience whatever in five years, as some of our supporters say, or in 20 years, as others suggest."

Best for Filipino.

"I regard the learning of English as one of the important steps in the education of these people, important in creating a solidarity among the people and in enabling the people to understand each other; important in bringing them into touch with Anglo-Saxon world, where they shall drink in the principles of civil liberty."

The government in the Philippines was, Mr. Taft said, nonpartisan, and included as many Democrats as Republicans. The policy of the United States was "The Philippines for the Filipinos." If ultimately the Filipinos were taken in "behind the tariff wall, as I hope and pray they may," it would tend to develop the islands in such a way that the Filipinos might prefer to maintain "some sort of bond that they may remain within the tariff wall and enjoy the markets, rather than separate themselves and become independent."

Upon the completion of the exercises in Sanders Theater, the members of the association proceeded to the Harvard Union, where a dinner was served. The banquet speakers included Richard Olney, Justice Knowlton, of the Massachusetts Supreme Court; Baron Kaneko, special envoy from Japan to the United States; and President Eliot, of Harvard University. Mr. Olney in his address, referring to Secretary Taft, said:

"Having absolute mastery over the lives and fortunes of 2,000,000 people, he has been general admiration and applause by the justice and skillfulness of his rule and by the tact, patience and humanity of his dealings with alien and subject races."

Olney Takes Up Speech of Taft.

Continuing, and referring to American rule in the Philippines, Mr. Olney said: "According to him (Taft) we are rich enough and can afford it, and therefore it is our duty to sacrifice American lives and American treasure indefinitely, and without stint, for the education and elevation of Filipinos according to American standards. But out of any such proposition at once leap another local puzzle for the modern American lawyer to find in the National Constitution any authority for purely philanthropic enterprises right in that Government to turn itself into a mission to the benighted tribes of islands in the South Seas, 700 miles from our shores, or any powers to tax the tolling masses of this country for the benefit of the benighted tribes of the Philippines, between whom, and the taxpayers, there is absolutely no community either of interest or sympathy."

"Again international law being part of American law, the equity of the Philippines' interests, without regard to size or strength, being the very basis of all international law, still another search is needed to find in American law any right in a strong nation to appropriate the sovereignty or territory of a weak nation, either in the name of collective civilization, or in any other name, or any other pretext whatsoever. And if the search be successful, and the doctrine vindicated that there are superior peoples in whose interest inferior peoples may be subjected to a foreign rule, which would be expropriation, if it did not lack the element of compensation to the victims, question: Is not a rule which is good for nations good for individuals also? Is it not the duty of the lives and property of weaker and inferior citizens in any community be rightfully expropriated for the benefit of the stronger and superior?"

"That new conceptions of law and of government like those just indicated with others akin to them are ripe among us today is not to be denied."

"It is imperative that the lawyers of the day should give them earnest consideration. It is for them to say whether there is a break with all our past which ought to be and is to be perpetuated; whether American principles as embodied in American constitutions and state papers, once deemed models of wisdom and inspirations to humanity, the world over, are now to be relegated to the limbo of antiquated superstitions; whether the flag shall symbolize the ideas and the ideals of the great Americans who are identified with all that is more glorious in our past history, or shall stand for the theories of the new guides and teachers of the present hour."

WIFE OF LOOMIS GIVES UP.

She Is Prostrated Over His Mysterious Disappearance.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., June 28.—The name of the brother of Assistant Secretary of State Loomis, whose mysterious disappearance has attracted much interest since the Kaiser Wilhelm landed in Europe over a year ago, is Frederick Kent Loomis, not J. Kent Loomis, as reported in the cables. Frederick Kent Loomis was manager of the Parkersburg Daily News. He was highly connected socially and in business here. His wife has a baby five weeks old, and is prostrated over her husband's disappearance. She has given him up as dead.

Still No Trace of Loomis.

CHESTERBURG, June 28.—The report, carried by a London news agency yesterday, that the body of Kent J. Loomis had been washed ashore near here, is false. The investigations made do not disclose any foundation for the rumor, as no body has been found near Chesterburg recently. The American Consular Agent, H. J. E. Hainesville, after an inquiry into the matter, also pronounces the report false.

Start Today!

DON'T WAIT
PAY CASH FOR YOUR TABLE SUPPLIES

You can buy twice as much from us for cash as you get from the ordinary retail market on time.

Below is a few of our many bargains for the entire week:

Sugar, 18 pounds for\$1.00
Carnation Cream, two cans for15¢
Choice Sweet Butter, per roll35¢
Fifty cents' worth Navy Beans for25¢
Fifty cents' worth Fancy Rice for25¢
Two pounds of Best Cream Cheese for25¢
Boiling Beef from Choice Steers, per pound6¢
Pot Roasts, tender and juicy, per pound8¢
Rolled Rib Roasts, formerly 15 cents, now10¢
Bologna and Liver Sausage, per pound7¢

Portland Packing Co.

DEPORTS MORE MEN

General Bell Puts Thirty-Six Miners on Train.

WILL BE PUT OFF IN STATE

Cripple Creek Is Unaware of the Intention of the Militia and There Is No Demonstration at the Depot.

WILL NOT ALLOW MEN TO LAND.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., June 28.—Upon the arrival of the train in this city at 3:20 with the deported miners from Victor, Captain H. B. Moore, in charge, was met by Chief of Police Reynolds and a force of policemen and ordered not to permit the men to get off the train. At 12:20 the train was still being held awaiting the result of efforts on the part of the military and police to arrange for the transportation of the men to Palmer Lake or Denver over the Rio Grande. Chief Reynolds says the men will not be permitted to get off the train here.

Unions Receive Requests for Aid.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 28.—Circulars asking for financial aid for the striking miners of the Western Federation of Miners, and strongly condemning the present situation in Colorado, are being received from the American Federation of Labor by various unions in this city.

EDITOR NOT THREATENED.

Proprietor of Victor Record Denies He Made Such a Statement.

DENVER, June 28.—A special to the News from Victor, Colo., says: The following statement was given out tonight by George E. Kyner, editor and owner of the Victor Record: "My attention has been called to certain statements printed in various papers to the effect that I have stated that my life had been threatened and that I held the Citizens' Alliance responsible for the wrecking of the Record plant."

"I take the opportunity of denying these statements in whole, or in part, and deny the responsibility for them. It has been suggested to me that I owe this statement to the citizens of this community and state, and particularly to the military now in power here. However, I make them in defense of no one, but believing that an injustice had been done and with the determination not to be a party to such an injustice. I will state further that the editorial published in the Record on June 6 was written by me and on the suggestion of no other person. It was not written from fear, but represented my honest convictions in the matter in question, namely, the ending of the strike and the possible advent of peace in the state."

GOVERNMENT IS INVESTIGATING
Bureau of Labor Will Go Into All Phases of the Dispute.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The Bureau of

MyStomach

"It feels so uncomfortable. Food distresses me. I get blue and despondent. I fear it is my heart. But my doctor says it's my stomach." And what did your doctor tell you to take? Ayer's Sarsaparilla? Quite likely, for he knows.

When the liver is wrong, everything is wrong. The digestion is weak. The disposition is weak. The nerves are weak. Nothing acts well. Just one of Ayer's Pills each night will make these wrong things right.

25 cents. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Honesty is the easiest policy too.

Schilling's Best has made it so.

Moneyback.

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