

IOLO SECOND PHILIPPINE CITY

Trade Center of Visayan Group and Capital of Panay, an Island Swarming With Banditti.

(Copyright, 1930, by Frank G. Carpenter.) ILO ILO, Feb. 20, 1930.—Ilo Ilo, which is pronounced as though it were spelled Ilo-Ilo, with the accent on the "o", is the second city of the Philippines. From the way the town has been treated in the Associated Press and cable dispatches of the war correspondents, I supposed it was a large city. I had heard that it had all the way from 30,000 to 50,000 inhabitants, and that it was the center of the sugar and hemp trade of the islands. It is the chief city of the middle islands of the archipelago, the trade center of the Visayan group, and the capital of the island of Panay, one of the largest and wealthiest of the Philippines. Still it has, with its surrounding villages, not more than 10,000 people, and the city proper does not cover as much ground as the county seat of an average Ohio county. It is situated on both sides of the Ilo Ilo River, which winds through the town as though it were a ribbon, and is a town of any size, and the ground about it is low and flat, running back behind the town for a distance of some 12 miles or more before the mountains rise. The harbor is formed by the Ilo Ilo Strait, a strip of water about six miles wide, running between the island of Panay and that of Gutierrez, furnishing a safe and deep anchorage for ships.

The lowlands above and below Ilo Ilo are covered with coconut groves. There are millions upon millions of trees waving the shores of the western side of the island, so close together that they seem to rise right up out of it, forming a stockade of white poles topped with green many miles long. Back of the stockade arise rising out of it, the hills and mountains, and the most of the houses are of whitewashed stucco, a few of wood painted white or in light colors, and many are dilapidated and in ruins. Desolation and Destruction. You see everywhere the desolation and destruction wrought by the insurgents. When they evacuated the city they set fire to it, saying that most of the property belonged to the English and Chinese, and to burn it would not injure the natives, who lived chiefly in the adjoining villages of Molo and Harrow. So they soaked everything with coal oil and ran from house to house, setting fire here and there. The work was well done, and nearly every building of value was more or less injured. The schools and hospitals, as well as private dwellings and business property of all kinds, were burned, and in many cases burned to the ground. Some which had a first story of stone have since been rebuilt. Similar burning has gone on in most parts of the island of Panay, and although it is nominally conquered, it will be a long time before its peaceful possession can be assured. The country is full of bandits and thieves, and there are bands of guerrillas who are traveling from place to place making looting and robbery their business. These men do not respect the rights of property of the natives any more than those of the foreigners. They levy their contributions on all, perpetrating the most horrible murders and other crimes. Those who show any sympathy for us are singled out for death, and their houses are burned and their families murdered. Many of the natives would gladly adopt the American Government and join with us were they not afraid of the guerrillas, and such officials as are appointed by us have to be protected in the exercise of their offices. This will necessitate the garrisoning of the island for the long time to come. Indeed, it seems to me that there will have to be a large American army kept in the Philippines for years, in order to insure the progress and quiet which must be had, if the islands are to be Americanized.

I heard today from an old English resident here who seems to me a very sensible suggestion. The way to the chief road of the island should be patrolled by cavalry. Five hundred men, properly mounted, could protect the main roads and crush every band of guerrillas that approached the mountains. The insurgents are cowards, and they will run if attacked by a force of any size. With such protection, the people could safely go about their work on their plantations, and the banditti, confined to the mountains, would soon be starved out and disappear. One source of the robber bands comes from the native soldiers who were employed in the Spanish army. There were about 2000 of these. When we took possession, instead of making them part of our forces, as was our policy in Cuba, we discharged them and ordered them to go back to their homes. They had been serving some time and preferred the trade of the guerrillas to agriculture. They formed bands of guerrillas, and since then have been working with the insurgents and independently raising trouble everywhere.

Match Head Cartridges. Panay, and especially Ilo Ilo, has been the center of and scheming against the Americans. All kinds of plots have been hatched up here and all sorts of means tried to smuggle in arms and ammunition. One of the most ingenious devices was the importing of Japanese matches, in order to use the heads for re-organizing Mauser cartridges. Thirty million boxes of these matches passed through the custom-house here within a month before our officials suspected what was being done. It was then suggested that the natives could not use as many matches legitimately, and it was discovered that they were cutting off the heads and using them for powder. A number of their cartridges so charged were captured and tested. It was found that the match heads had more explosive power than an equal amount of powder. The insurgents had faith with each force that they were charged into elms upon striking the snare, whereas the ordinary cartridge, charged with powder, gave the balls a mushroom shape. Upon reducing the amount of match heads one-third, the effect produced was the same as that of the usual powder-charged cartridge. The insurgents had also refilled the old cartridges with the ordinary amount of fulminating powder. Speaking of the terror inspired by the banditti, incidents happen every week which show that it is well founded. Take, for instance, the case of a boy who was working about one of the camps in the neighboring island of Cebu. He was a quiet little fellow, and he wanted only to be allowed to make a living. He was acting as a servant for one of our lieutenants, while his mother and father were employed on odd jobs about the camp. He was warned that he should leave his place, but did not. A short time after this he disappeared for a week. At the end of that time he returned, dressed only in a shirt, with his throat badly cut, his arms gashed and torn and his face scratched and blistered. Upon his forehead, tattooed in black letters of indelible ink, were the words, "Traidor a la Patria," and on his chin, pricked in with the same ink, was "Mata." The boy cried bitterly as he told his story, begging the Americans to protect him and his father. He said he had been told by some of his acquaintances that there was a party of Americans in the mountains who had sent for him. The men told him that if he would go with them they would guide him to the place. He

went. On arriving at the foothills, he found himself surrounded by a party of the insurgents of his own town, including his former president. He was at once seized, and the president told him they had enticed him to that place, and made an example of him. This man then ordered that the boy be tied up and tattooed. He was placed with his back against a tree. His arms were tied above the elbows with ropes, and he was raised by these so that his feet were off the ground. Another rope was tied about his



1. GROUP OF VISAYANS.

neck, binding it tight to the trunk of the tree, and a third around his forehead. In this position he could not move his head and, so tied, the tattooing was done. Father Since Disappeared. He was left for a time on the tree, with the sun beating down upon him and the cords cutting into the flesh of his arms and neck. When he was taken down, he was told that he must stay with the band, and warned that if he attempted to escape, they would not only recapture and kill him, but would also kill his father. He ran away that night, but since then his father has mysteriously disappeared, and it is believed that the insurgents have carried out their threat, and killed him. I have heard of other instances of killing and torture both here and in Luzon, instances which go to show that there are no more cruel and bloodthirsty people anywhere than the Filipinos, which show that they have the lowest ideas of life and civilization, and also that, with all their so-called bravery, they are really cowards at heart, who will only fight in the dark and when they know they are comparatively safe. It would, I doubt not, be safe for 10 or 12 Americans to travel about in the mountains, but one or two, if they went unarmed into some of the districts, would take their lives in their hands. Here in Ilo Ilo every one seems kind and long time to me, but I do not suppose that there was anything like war going on. I made an excursion with Lieutenant Van Dusen, of General Hughes' staff, out into the country near Ilo Ilo, yesterday. Very little of the region near here has yet been opened up, but we found the people living in their fields, and I had a chance to see something of their life in this strange part of our new possessions. The houses are much like the country houses of Luzon. They are thatched but built high up on poles, and under each but for the chickens and pig, and also for the farming tools, if the owner is so fortunate as to possess any. Most of the houses are near the roads, but some are off in cocoanut groves at the sides. The people live in most cases high up, and the average hut is reached by a ladder or bamboo poles. The ladders slope upward at an angle of about 45 degrees. They usually consist of heavy side pieces and rungs about as big around your arm and as long as the width of the floor, on the rungs the women and children sit in the evening as our people do on their front door steps, and quite small babies are to be seen thus balancing themselves and crawling up and down. Neither Windows or Doors. The floors of the houses are usually of bamboo sticks split in half, with the curved side upward. There are cracks between the strips, so that the average housewife does not need to sweep, for the dirt falls through the floor. These houses have no windows. Holes in the walls or yard square take their place. Sometimes there is a thatched roof, which may be fitted into the hole in time of rain, and in some cases there are doors of thatch which may close the opening between the stair ladder, but there are neither windows nor doors. This, you see, relieves the Filipino of the many troubles of the American housewife. She has no windows to wash, floors to sweep, and no doors which keep flying open. She has no trouble about her stove drawing, for she has no stove in our sense of the word, and she has no trouble about a little clay pot, not using our sense of the word, but in most cases, remember, I am speaking of the poor. There are some who have a stove, but the people eat with their fingers, dipping into the common bowl of rice about which they squat and conveying the stuff from it directly to their mouths. There are but few cooking utensils to clean, and wash dishes has no terrors for the husband, because the clothes are usually taken to the well or to the stream and the dirt is pounded out with the hands or by slapping the garments upon the stones. What would you think of sending your daughter to the well with a water bucket which she had to carry on her head, and girls carrying buckets of that length this afternoon. They were trudging along the road with them from the springs, wells and streams to their homes, and still, most of them were carrying their buckets over their shoulders, just as you would carry a pole. The Visayan water buckets are from a foot deep and only about three or four inches in diameter. It is merely a stick of bamboo, with the joints removed, except at the bottom, forming a wooden pipe of the above dimensions. The water-carrier takes it over her shoulder to the stream, and usually wades out far enough into the water to reach her to fill it by laying it down at an angle of 45 degrees or less, or by sinking it. The greater part of the water used in this region is carried in this way. But little water is used at the houses, except for cooking or drinking. Every one goes to the well or the creek when he wishes a bath, and from the number of people I see bathing in every stream, I judge that the people are clean. The Visayans are fond of paddling any playing in the water, and you see boys and girls of all ages, and even women and men, rolling about in the reeds and talking dives off the banks into the deeper pools. I saw a party of a dozen young girls

ranging in age from 12 to 30, swimming in a pool out in the country near here the other day. They had on loose, cotton, low-necked Mother Hubbards, which the water had glued as tightly to their plump bodies as the traditional paper on the wall, and their brown necks, faces and bare feet shone out in contrast under this hot sun of the tropics. When I showed them my camera, and told them I wanted to photograph them diving into the creek, they laughingly consented, and ran up the bank and jumped far out into the stream, while I made snap shots of them. A little farther up the stream were several washwomen, the mothers, I suppose, of the maidens at bath. They were slapping the clothes on the stones in the creek, trying to pound the dirt out of them. Some were standing up to their waists in the water and rubbing the garments to and fro with their hands. After a while they were comparatively clean, it was spread out upon the grass to dry, being bleached into apparent cleanliness by

cases bare to the waist, and along the shore it is not uncommon to see full-grown men wearing nothing but breech cloths. Little boys go about in short shirts and babies sit astride their mothers' hips as naked as when they were born. It is indeed a strange part of the animal show of Uncle Sam's great circus of this year 1930, and a part which will need considerable training before its members can take their places in the ring to do the great trick act of American citizenship. FRANK G. CARPENTER.

PEN AND PENCIL.

To the student of human nature the theater presents endless possibilities of research. Here, if anywhere, are to be found representative of all sorts and conditions of the "genus homo." I strolled into a popular music hall the other evening—of course, I include music halls un-



BEARDED MAN WINS.

He and a Ballet Girl Take Prizes in Men's Beauty Contest. A "beauty contest" was held in Mainz, Germany, recently, which, says the New York Herald, differed from those usually held in the fact that the prizes were to be awarded, not to women, but to men, and the judges were to be, not men, but women. The Carnival Society of Mainz had charge of the affair, which was of an interesting character, since the competition was open to male beauties from all countries. Many such beauties appeared, and infinite pains they took to render themselves irresistible. On one point almost all seemed to be agreed. This was that the one feature of a man's face which makes the most impression on ladies is the mustache. Consequently each of them spent hour after hour in rendering the hair on his upper lip as seductively as possible. Some applied wax to the ends and then curled them defiantly upward; others, believing that a drooping mustache would win any heart in Christendom, labored assiduously to produce a fine downward curve, and still others nether curled upward nor downward, but contented themselves with



2. GIRL WATER-CARRIER OF PHILIPPINES.

der the style and title of theater—and could not refrain from making a sort of analytical survey of such members of the audience as came within the range of my vision. Almost the first person upon whom I riveted my eagle glance—a Nick Carter—at the peril, he it understood, of being considered rude and unmannered in the extreme—was a man of immense bulk and evidently great importance. He seemed to occupy a large space in his own estimation, and certainly more than filled the seat which had been allotted to him. He was of grave countenance and decidedly critical, if not keenly appreciative. All through the performance he kept up a kind of running commentary. "Here are some of his nose-softly-voiced remarks: " "Cheerful." "Good figure—no voice." "Could do better myself." "Just passable." "Calls that a star!" "And so on, and so on. Fancy an audience wholly composed of units of similar units! But extreme meet. I decided on my immediate left, and not half a dozen yards away from my critical friend, was a young swell—the word is expressive of the impression he made upon me—who was prepared to admire anything and everything on the programme. He cheered enthusiastically, clapped vigorously and appeared to think each subordinate turn better than the immediate predecessor. From all appearances a man of next-door neighbor was not an enviable one, but, as I have pointed out before, I am five-eighths of a philosopher, and, therefore, can make by Nature, can you picture an audience composed wholly of either?

There are women who feel something like a grudge against the children, who, one after another rob their mother of her beauty and strength. Men do not usually realize how much the mother gives to each child to her own loss. Women accept it as part of the obligation of Nature and pay the debt grudgingly. Yet in Nature's plan every child is a new joy and fresh happiness. It isn't the children that steal the mother's strength. It is the unnatural drains and pains which weaken her. Every woman who has used Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has found in it the one thing woman has waited for. It stops the drains, heals inflammation and ulceration, makes the baby's advent a pleasure and his life a blessing. No opiates or narcotics are contained in "Favorite Prescription."

"I read what your medicine had done for other people," writes Mrs. Edwin H. Gardner, Box 70, Beechwood, Norfolk, Va., "so thought I would try it, and I found that it was a blessing to me and my family. I began in June and took a bottle of your medicine, and three weeks of 'Felle's.' I took your medicine a year when I had a very bad case of 'Favorable Prescription,' three of 'Golden Medical Discovery' and three weeks of Pellet's. I had no appetite and could not eat much without it distressing me. Before I took the medicine I only weighed 125 pounds, and now I weigh 175."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets clear the brain by cleaning the body of the corruption which clouds it. WASHINGTON & ALASKA STEAMSHIP CO. Steamship "CITY OF SEATTLE" will leave Seattle at 8 P. M. on Monday, April 15, for every 10 days thereafter, for Vancouver, Ketchikan, Juneau and Sitka, making trip from Seattle to Sitka in 12 hours. For freight and passage inquire of DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, AGENTS.

CAPE NOME VIA DAWSON Alaska Steamship Company The only company having through traffic arrangements to Atlin and the Klondike. Weekly steamer from Dawson. For full information apply to J. L. HARTMAN, Agent, Portland, Or., 1 Chamber of Commerce.

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ASTORIA & COLUMBIA RIVER RAILROAD CO. LEAVES For Mayra, Rainier, ARRIVES UNION DEPOSIT. Clifton, Astoria, Warrenton, Leve, Ham, Bond, Fort Stevens, Gearhart Park, Seaside, Astoria and Seaside Express. 8:00 A. M. Astoria and Seaside. 11:15 A. M. Express. 1:00 P. M. Astoria and Seaside. 9:40 P. M. Daily. Ticket office, 205 Morrison St. and Union depot. J. C. MAYO, Gen. Pass. Agt., Astoria, Or.

WHITE COLLAR LINE COLUMBIA RIVER & PUGET SOUND NAVIGATION CO. PORTLAND AND ASTORIA. (BAILEY GATZERT (Allder-street dock) Leaves Portland daily every morning at 7 o'clock, except Sunday. Returning leaves Astoria every night at 1 o'clock, except Sunday. Oregon phone Main 331, Columbia phone 251. U. B. SCOTT, President.

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EMPIRE LINE SEATTLE CAPE NOME Yukon River Points R. S. "OHIO," 2500 tons, after two years' service as U. S. transport, has been released, and will sail from Seattle for Cape Nome about May 25. Rates—First class, \$100 and \$120; second class, \$75. For berths, etc., apply to an railroad agent, or of the International Navigation Co., or to EMPIRE TRANSPORTATION CO., 907 First Avenue, Seattle, Wash.

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TWO TRAINS DAILY FOR ALL POINTS EAST. "FAST MAIL AND PORTLAND - CHICAGO SPECIAL ROUTE." Leaves for the East via Spokane daily at 3:45 P. M. Arrives at 8:00 A. M. Leaves for the East, via Pendleton and Huntington, daily at 8:00 P. M. Arrives via Huntington and Pendleton, at 6:45 P. M. THROUGH PULLMAN AND TOURIST SLEEPERS. Water lines schedule, subject to change without notice.

OCEAN AND RIVER SCHEDULE. OCEAN DIVISION. Steamships sail from Astoria: Monday, April 15; Tuesday, April 16; Wednesday, April 17; Thursday, April 18; Friday, April 19; Saturday, April 20; Sunday, April 21. From San Francisco—State of California, Tuesday, April 16; Friday, April 19; Monday, April 22; Thursday, May 3; Sunday, May 12; Saturday, May 11. From Portland—Columbia, Monday, April 22; Tuesday, April 23; Wednesday, April 24; Thursday, April 25; Friday, April 26; Saturday, April 27; Sunday, April 28; Monday, May 7.

COLUMBIA RIVER DIVISION. PORTLAND AND ASTORIA. Steamer Hassalo leaves Portland daily, except Sunday, at 8:00 P. M., on Saturday at 10:00 P. M. Returning, leaves Astoria daily, except Sunday, at 8:00 A. M. WILLAMETTE RIVER DIVISION. PORTLAND AND CORVALLIS, OR. Steamer Ruth, for Salem, Albany, Corvallis and Way Point, leaves Portland, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturdays at 6:00 A. M. Returning, leaves Corvallis Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6:00 A. M. Steamer Modoc, for Salem, Independence and Way Point, leaves Portland, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6:00 A. M. Returning, leaves Independence Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30 P. M.

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General Passenger Agent. V. A. SCHILLING, City Ticket Agent. Telephone Main 712.

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OCEAN AND RIVER SCHEDULE. OCEAN DIVISION. Steamships sail from Astoria: Monday, April 15; Tuesday, April 16; Wednesday, April 17; Thursday, April 18; Friday, April 19; Saturday, April 20; Sunday, April 21. From San Francisco—State of California, Tuesday, April 16; Friday, April 19; Monday, April 22; Thursday, May 3; Sunday, May 12; Saturday, May 11. From Portland—Columbia, Monday, April 22; Tuesday, April 23; Wednesday, April 24; Thursday, April 25; Friday, April 26; Saturday, April 27; Sunday, April 28; Monday, May 7.

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COLUMBIA RIVER DIVISION. PORTLAND AND ASTORIA. Steamer Hassalo leaves Portland daily, except Sunday, at 8:00 P. M., on Saturday at 10:00 P. M. Returning, leaves Astoria daily, except Sunday, at 8:00 A. M. WILLAMETTE RIVER DIVISION. PORTLAND AND CORVALLIS, OR. Steamer Ruth, for Salem, Albany, Corvallis and Way Point, leaves Portland, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturdays at 6:00 A. M. Returning, leaves Corvallis Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6:00 A. M. Steamer Modoc, for Salem, Independence and Way Point, leaves Portland, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6:00 A. M. Returning, leaves Independence Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30 P. M.

YAMHILL RIVER ROUTE. PORTLAND AND DAYTON, OR. Steamer Elmora, for Dayton and way points, leaves Portland, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays at 7 A. M. Returning, leaves Dayton for Portland and way points Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 A. M. SNAKE RIVER ROUTE. REPUBLIC, WASH., AND LEWISTOWN, IDAHO. Steamer Republic, for Lewiston, leaves Lewiston daily at 1:30 A. M., arriving at Lewiston at 12 o'clock noon. Returning, the Spokane or Lewiston leaves Lewiston daily at 8:30 A. M., arriving at Republic same evening.

General Passenger Agent. V. A. SCHILLING, City Ticket Agent. Telephone Main 712.

New Steamship Line to the Orient CHINA AND JAPAN FROM PORTLAND. In connection with the PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP & NAVIGATION CO. Schedule, 1930 (subject to change): Steamers: Due to Leave Portland: "ALBION" March 22; "MONMOUTHSHIRE" April 21; "HARTMAN" April 29. For rates, accommodations, etc., apply to DODWELL & COMPANY, Limited, 100 3rd St., Portland, Ore. To principal points in Japan and China.

THE FASTEST AND MOST DIRECT LINE TO THE EAST AND SOUTHEAST IS THE UNION PACIFIC WORLD'S PICTORIAL LINE

THE DIRECT LINE TO DENVER, OMAHA, KANSAS CITY AND ST. LOUIS. Only 3 1/2 Days to Chicago, Only 4 1/2 Days to New York and other Principal Eastern Cities. Through Pullman Palace Sleepers. Dining Cars (meals a la carte), and Free Reclining Chair Cars. Operated Daily on Fast Mail Trains. Through tickets, baggage checks and sleeping car accommodations available at the CITY TICKET OFFICE. 135 Third Street, Portland, Oregon. GEORGE LANG, City Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

FOR CAPE NOME The Magnificent Trans-Pacific Passenger Steamship TACOMA Registered tonnage, 281 tons; capacity, 400 tons; passenger accommodations, 100 first class, 500 second class. This steamer has just been released from the government service as a troopship, and has every modern comfort and convenience and is the largest steamer in the Cape Nome trade. Will sail from Tacoma and Seattle on or about the 25th of May. For rates and full information apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD. Telephone, Main, 26. 23 Oak Street.

ASTORIA & COLUMBIA RIVER RAILROAD CO. LEAVES For Mayra, Rainier, ARRIVES UNION DEPOSIT. Clifton, Astoria, Warrenton, Leve, Ham, Bond, Fort Stevens, Gearhart Park, Seaside, Astoria and Seaside Express. 8:00 A. M. Astoria and Seaside. 11:15 A. M. Express. 1:00 P. M. Astoria and Seaside. 9:40 P. M. Daily. Ticket office, 205 Morrison St. and Union depot. J. C. MAYO, Gen. Pass. Agt., Astoria, Or.

WHITE COLLAR LINE COLUMBIA RIVER & PUGET SOUND NAVIGATION CO. PORTLAND AND ASTORIA. (BAILEY GATZERT (Allder-street dock) Leaves Portland daily every morning at 7 o'clock, except Sunday. Returning leaves Astoria every night at 1 o'clock, except Sunday. Oregon phone Main 331, Columbia phone 251. U. B.