

FILIPINOS ARE PATRIOTIC

TAFT SAYS THEY HAVE GREAT LOVE FOR THEIR COUNTRY.

On This Score and Their Desire for Education, He Bases His Hope of American Success.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Governor Taft today continued his statement concerning conditions in the Philippine archipelago before the Senate committee on the Philippines. He resumed his account of his last year's tour of the province. He said that next to Manila, Cebu is the largest city in point of population and manner of improvement that any other place in the archipelago. The island of Cebu, he said, is the most densely settled of the group. It has been a question whether a civil government could be established in Cebu just before the arrival of the Commission, the insurgents having fled into the mountains. Mr. Taft insisted and the organization had been effected.

Speaking generally, Governor Taft said that there were no roads in the Philippine Islands under the Spanish rule, but that since the establishment of American control \$1,000,000 had been appropriated for the road improvements, both for strategic and commercial purposes. Most of the roads are on the seacoast, and the greater part of the travel for any distance is by boat. Frequent freights render it difficult to maintain the roads. In most, if not all, the islands, however, Taft said, there is a mountain backbone which is practically impassable.

In his tour Governor Taft had found the industry in progress, though much interrupted, largely on account of the destruction of the water buffalo, the work cattle of the island. This animal he described as "the beast of burden, the family friend, the wealth of the farmer, and the object of all the robber bands of the mountain districts." In the last two years about 10 per cent of these buffaloes had been killed off by a disease called rinderpest, and their prices had increased from \$10 to \$150 per head. He expressed the opinion that mules and milk-producing animals might be imported to advantage. There are five sugar plantations, but to his knowledge no milk is produced on the islands.

Discussing the threat of insurrection, Governor Taft said that the Philippine Insurrection was not long organized into a civil and government until it was found necessary to return to military control. He had been informed just before his departure for the United States that 30 or 40 insurgents on the island had surrendered, and the island had been entirely tranquilized. This statement led Senator Bland to ask a question.

"Within the past 24 days," he said, "I have observed in the newspapers that there were small fights within the space of 20 days. Where do they occur?" The reply was that most of the encounters had taken place in Batangas, Laguna, Mindoro, Bohol, Samar, Cebu and a few other places. Most of the troops are in those provinces.

"You speak," said Senator Cullerton, "of insurrections between the civil and military authorities as to whether there should be a civil or military control of a certain district. In such cases, who determines as to what shall be done?"

"That," replied Governor Taft, "is a question of instructions, or rather of construction of instructions. I have never gotten along so far without radical disagreement. One difficulty of this kind was submitted to Washington, and we were told that we must consider the differences if we could. We did so, and have had no other material difficulties of the kind."

He promised to speak more extensively on this subject at a later time. Governor Taft spoke of the unreliability of all estimates of the population, but said there are probably 6,000,000 Filipinos or Christians and probably 1,000,000 Moros. However, a census was badly needed. The members of the committee smiled when Governor Taft said that the Christians had made all the trouble. A recent outbreak in the northern portion of Luzon Island was described next. This time, the Governor said, was made almost without military escort. Cebu, in the extreme southern part of the island, is, from an agricultural standpoint, the most magnificent portion of the islands and also contains splendid scenery. He said that the Government would provide a more paternal form of government for the Igorrotes than for the Filipinos. It is also impracticable to place Philippine Government in the hands of the latter.

Governor Taft said that there are probably 12,000 rifles in the hands of insurgents in the islands, and there are some of the latter with machine guns. He could not, he said, tell where they came from. Some had been received from Admiral Dewey before the beginning of the insurrection. Some were also rumored to have come from Hong Kong and other parts of China and from Japan, but the reports could not be verified. Some Japanese had been found, but most of the rifles were either Remingtons or Mausers. Indicating either American or Spanish origin. As to the jumbies, most of these are concentrated now at Hong Kong, composed mostly of natives of Batangas who made their money in coffee-growing.

Referring to Samar and Mindoro, the witness said that Samar and Mindoro are the only Philippine provinces which have not been organized, and that with those provinces the Government is practically all of the Philippines capable of being taken will be under civil government.

In reply to other questions from Dubois, Governor Taft said that the Filipinos have protested against their country, that for instance, the Chinese have for them.

"The Filipino," he said, "attached himself to the Spaniards, and he is, I think, now forming an attachment for the name of Filipino. On that pride of country and on the Filipino's desire for education, I have the hope of the success of what we are doing in the islands."

In reply to other questions, Governor Taft said he had no objection to writing their own language, but he could not say what proportion of the people could write their own language. Mr. Easley, who encountered the fact that the people of the different provinces do not understand the language of another. The witness said that many of the Filipinos are engaged in instructing Filipino teachers. They are scattered over the islands in 45 towns, and they are making good progress. Many of the American soldiers acted as teachers of the Filipino teachers are generally, he said, availing themselves of the advantages thus afforded. As a rule, the people appear anxious to get the education thus given, but in some cases the priests are manifesting a disposition to establish parish schools for their people.

Governor Taft said that Spanish is the only language common throughout the archipelago, and this is the only instrument of communication. Mr. Easley thought. Governor Taft said this condition of affairs led him to vote for the continuance of Spanish as the official language of the islands. For English should now be constituted the official language, it would be impossible to conduct business without the aid of interpreters. At this point, Senator Patterson asked Governor Taft whether the Filipinos of average intelligence is capable of distinguishing between an independent government and a paternal form of government, such as the United States would give. Replying, Governor Taft said that a Filipino of intelligence in the expression of such distinction, but he emphasized the necessity of making sure that the Filipino would not pass upon this problem is a man of such intelligence. He said, "You cannot," he said, "appreciate the ignorance and the credulity of the natives who do not have the advantage of a knowledge of the Spanish language. The

EULOGIES ON BROSIUS

HOUSE PAYS TRIBUTE TO LATE PENNSYLVANIA CONGRESSMAN.

Passes Bill to Prohibit Sale of Firearms, Opium and Liquor in New Hebrides.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The House, after the transaction of some minor business, which included the passage of the Senate bill to prohibit the sale of firearms, opium and intoxicating liquors in the New Hebrides, devoted the day to eulogies on the life and services of the late Representative Brosius, of Pennsylvania. When the House met, a joint resolution was adopted to transfer to the library of Congress the collection of state reports in the possession of the Industrial Commission. After some routine business the committees were called. In response a bill was presented and passed to grant a right of

NEW SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.



EX-GOVERNOR LESLIE M. SHAW, WHO TOOK OFFICE YESTERDAY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—At 10:30 o'clock today, in the presence of the chief officials of the Treasury Department, Senator Dilliver and nearly all of Iowa's delegation in the Lower House of Congress, and other friends, ex-Governor Leslie M. Shaw, of Iowa, took the prescribed oath of office as Secretary of the Treasury, succeeding Lyman J. Gage. The oath was administered by Justice Shiras, of the United States Supreme Court, in the largest of the Secretary's office rooms in the Treasury building. Secretary Shaw was warmly congratulated by each person present upon his accession to his high office. The retiring Secretary was among the first to grasp his hand, and as he did so said: "Mr. Secretary, I congratulate you, and wish for your administration the highest possible degree of success."

Secretary Shaw responded: "I thank you, sir, most sincerely, and if my success shall be anything like that of my predecessor I shall be fully satisfied." The new and retiring Secretaries then received all of the officials and clerks in the Treasury building, to the number of 2,000. Secretary Gage has the love and respect of the officials and clerks of the department to a remarkable degree, as was shown in their leaving him. Many eyes were wet and voices trembled as the chief they had known and loved was grasped by the hand, probably for the last time.

Secretary Shaw remained in conference with his successor an hour or more, and then left the department. He will go to New York tomorrow or Monday, to remain a few days, and in the course of two or three weeks will go to Florida for a rest of two or three months. From that time his movements have not been decided upon, but it is altogether probable he will return to Chicago and accept the presidency of a large trust company in that city.

Secretary Shaw stated that for the present, at least, he would continue the purchase of bonds for the sinking fund on the present basis.

way through Oklahoma and Indian Territory to the End and Anadarko Railroad. The Senate bill to prohibit the sale of firearms, opium and intoxicating liquors in the New Hebrides caused some good-natured bantering of Secretary (Rep. Conn.) who presented the bill. He said the measure is designed to prevent our citizens from selling these articles to the uncivilized people of the New Hebrides, but when Cummings (Dem., N. Y.) asked him whether there was any law in Connecticut to prohibit the sale of the same articles there, he replied, amid general laughter, that in Connecticut they were not sold, but manufactured. The bill was passed, 185 to 15.

The House devoted the remainder of the day to eulogies on the life and public services of the late Representative Brosius, of Pennsylvania. At the conclusion of the eulogies the House at 3:35 P. M., as a further mark of respect, adjourned.

URGENT DEFICIENCY BILL. WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The committee on appropriations today completed the consideration of the urgent deficiency appropriation bill. It was amended in several important details, and among the amendments is one making provision for the entertainment of the President in his approaching visit, and another providing for the expenses of the American Embassy in London on the occasion of the forthcoming coronation of King Edward. In neither case was the sum fixed at today's meeting, because of the uncertainty of the committee as to the sum necessary. The figures will, however, be supplied after communicating with the State Department and before the bill is reported Monday. The committee also has decided to recommend the payment of the interest claims of such states as advanced money to the United States during the Civil War and are able to show action by the Court of Claims.

NORTHWEST BRANCH MINT. WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The House committee on coinage today acted favorably on the bill appropriating \$500,000 for establishing a branch mint at Tacoma, Wash. The general purpose of this new branch is to give added impetus in his for the gold and silver coinage in Alaska. Although votes were not taken on bills for other branch mints, the prospects are that the establishment of one at Tacoma will operate as an advertisement of the country. Director of the Mint reports were present, and stated that one branch in the Northwest would be sufficient for all Government needs.

ARIZONA'S PLEA FOR STATEHOOD. WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The hearings on the admission of Arizona to statehood were continued today by the House committee on territories. Governor Murphy, Delegate Smith and representatives of the statehood convention and boards of trade being heard on the advantages of giving Arizona full state rights.

SOLE TRUSTEE OF DAILY ESTATE. ANACONDA, Mont., Feb. 1.—In the District Court today, Mrs. Margaret Daly was made sole trustee of the estate of the late Marcus Daly, with full power to dispose of the property of the estate and to invest the proceeds in any manner she sees fit to the best interests of her children.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Statement Shows a Decrease of Nearly Six Millions in January.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The monthly statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business January 31, 1920, the total cash in the treasury amounted to \$1,955,928,858, a decrease for the month of \$5,901,388, which is accounted for by the increase in the amount of cash on hand and the retirement of bonds purchased for the sinking fund. The debt is recapitulated as follows:

Table showing public debt components: Interest-bearing debt, Debt on which interest has been paid, Debt bearing no interest, Total, and various fund balances.

Receipts and Expenditures. The comparative statement of the Government receipts and expenditures shows that during the month of January, 1920, the total receipts amounted to \$22,273,851, the total expenditures \$28,548,277, leaving a surplus for the month of \$6,273,426. The surplus for the corresponding month last year was \$4,400,000. The receipts last month from the several sources of revenue are given as follows:

Table showing revenue sources: Customs, Internal, Miscellaneous, and Decrease.

Disbursements on account of the War Department show an increase, as compared with January, 1919, of about \$45,000, on account of the Navy Department, an increase of about \$1,000,000. The interest accounts show a decrease for the month of about \$20,000.

Circulation Statement. The monthly statement of the Controller of the Currency shows that at the close of business January 31, 1920, the total circulation of National bank notes was \$259,444,715, an increase for the year of \$1,822,774, and a decrease for the month of \$46,311. The circulation based on United States bonds amounted to \$22,273,851, an increase for the year of \$5,055,302, and a decrease for the month of \$2,321,915. The circulation secured by lawful monetary operations amounted to \$23,271,915, an increase for the year of \$5,055,302, and a decrease for the month of \$2,321,915. The amount of registered bonds on deposit to secure circulation notes was \$24,381,280, and to secure public deposits, \$11,124,626.

Submarine Boat Launched. NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The submarine torpedo boat Plunger was launched at Elizabethport, N. J., today. The vessel was named by Mrs. Myron T. Herrick, of Cleveland. The Plunger is a sister ship of the Moccasin, Adder, Porpoise, Shark and Fulton. She is 63 feet 4 inches long and 11 1/2 feet beam. She has a displacement of 191 tons, and is 115 tons under water. She will be propelled by gasoline engines.

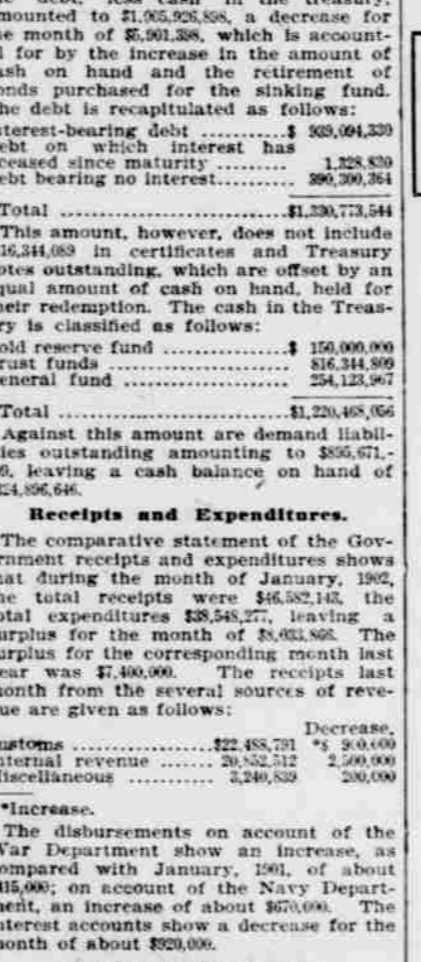
Hitchcock Gave a Dinner. WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The President and Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Alice Roosevelt were among the guests at a Cabinet dinner tonight given by Secretary Hitchcock.

Wisconsin Coming North. SANTIAGO DE CHILE, Feb. 1.—The United States battleship Wisconsin will leave here Wednesday night for Callao and San Francisco, coaling at Acapulco.

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Catarrh of the Stomach

A Pleasant, Simple, but Safe and Effective Cure for It. Catarrh of the stomach has long been considered the next thing to incurable. The usual symptoms are a full or bloated sensation after eating, accompanied



sometimes with sour or watery risings, a formation of gases, causing pressure on the heart and lungs, and difficult breathing, headache, feeble appetite, nervousness, and a general play-out, languid feeling.

There is often a foul taste in the mouth, coated tongue and if the interior of the stomach has been seen it would show a slimy, inflamed condition of the mucous membrane. The cure for this common and obstinate trouble is found in a treatment which causes the food to be readily, thoroughly digested before it has time to ferment and irritate the delicate mucous surfaces of the stomach. To secure a prompt and healthy digestion is the one necessary thing to do, and when the normal digestion is secured the catarrhal condition will have disappeared.

According to Dr. Harrison the safest and best treatment is to use after each meal a tablet, composed of Diphase, Aseptic Pepsin, a Little Nux, Golden Seal and fruit acids. These tablets can now be found at all drug stores under the name of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, and the record will compare favorably with that of any preceding year.

The five principal articles which show a decrease are corn, iron and steel manufactures, copper, cotton and mineral oils. The total value of exports of these articles in 1920 was \$1,000,000 less than in 1919; to North America, there is an increase of about \$1,000,000.

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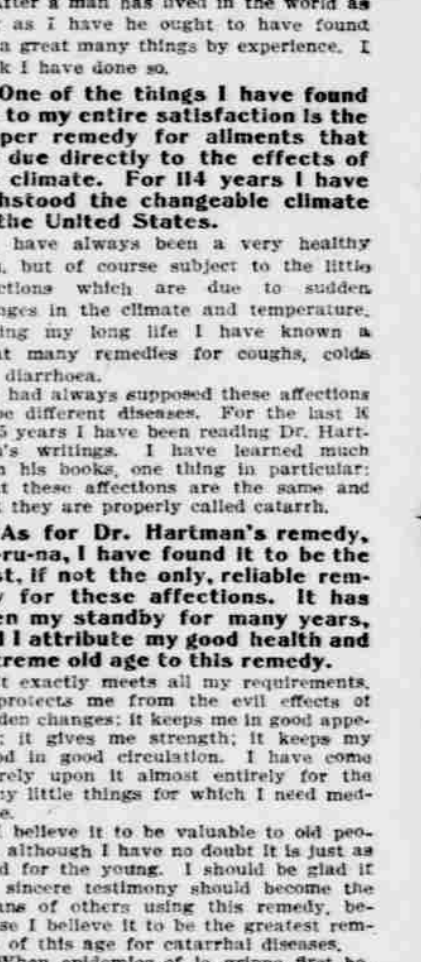
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SHOWING OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE YEAR JUST ENDED. Total Not Up to That of 1919 Because Shipments to Two Islands Are Not Included.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The export record of the calendar year 1920 is very satisfactory when its total is compared with that of 1919, or of any preceding year. While the apparent total falls about \$12,000,000 below the figures of 1919, the fact that the export figures of 1920 do not contain any of the shipments from the United States to Porto Rico or Hawaii, which aggregated probably \$30,000,000, shows that the grand total of shipments to foreign countries was in the year 1920 greater than in any preceding year. While there was a reduction of \$100,000,000 in the value of exports of certain articles, notably cotton,