

PHILIPPINE REPRESENTATIVES AT THE CAPITAL

Personality of the Men Who Represent the Millions of People Who Live in the Far Away Eastern Archipelago--Loyal to This Country But Advocate Independence for the Islands

By Thomas F. Millard.

MANILA, Jan. 10.—The ship which brings this letter will carry also Benito Legarda and Pablo Ocampo de Leon, who come as duly elected and legally recognized delegates for the Philippine islands before congress. Their appearance at Washington will mark the beginning of actual participation by Filipinos in the administration of the United States government. It is therefore an occasion fraught with the hopes and fears of millions of people whom the fortunes of war brought unexpectedly under the dominion and influence of American institutions; and the personality of the men who have been chosen to represent these islands at the seat of the central government, the circumstances under which they were chosen and the aspirations and ideas which they embody cannot fail to enlist the serious attention of the American people.

It happens that there is considerable similarity in the lives of Senora Legarda and Ocampo. Both were born in the same year, 1870, in the district of Manila; both were educated in the University of Santo Tomas; both studied law and received a degree; in time both espoused the cause of the Philippine people against the oppression of Spain, and participated in the so-called Tagalog rebellion, which preceded the Spanish-American war, and which brought Emilio Aguinaldo into prominence; both were members of the so-called Philippine republic, and of the Philippine congress, and since American authority has been definitely established in the islands both have been conservative in their views, although holding differing opinions about many important matters.

Opposed to Spain.

The troublous times which preceded and accompanied the Tagalog rebellion found Senora Legarda already in a prominent position in the native community. He had prospered materially, and acquired wealth and influence. He was representative of the native element which resented the oppressions of the regime, and whose motto was "no more Spanish rule in the country." When the Tagalog rebellion began Legarda was in Manila, and he took an active part in the insurrection, but, with many other prominent Filipinos, was under the suspicion of the Spanish authorities. To be a rebel was a crime, and he was clapped into prison, and perhaps would have been executed, had he not been rescued by the American forces. He remained unmolested until the Spanish-American war, when he actively espoused the rebel cause, being for a time convinced that there was a chance to secure independence.

After the American occupation of Manila and during the interim which preceded the hostilities between the United States and the so-called Philippine republic, he was a member of the insurgent congress which met at Mololo. Some time, however, before the rupture occurred Legarda became dissatisfied with the attitude of the more radical members of the congress, and returned to Manila, where he apparently resumed his former affairs. Here he became the object of strong suspicion on the part of the American authorities, but he succeeded in gaining the confidence of General Otis, who frequently visited him. Although after hostilities between the United States and the Filipinos began, Legarda remained in Manila and preserved a sympathetic attitude toward the Americans, he was distrusted by many until an incident proved beyond reasonable doubt that he had all along been acting in good faith.

Amity With United States.

In an engagement some of Aguinaldo's papers were captured, and among them was a letter written by Legarda to the insurrecto generalissimo in which Legarda pointed out the folly of resisting American authority and advising the Mololos congress to put faith in the traditions and history of the American people, and in the assurances of the United States government, to secure ultimate justice for the Philippines. When in 1901 the present civil government was organized by Mr. Taft and his associates Legarda was appointed a member of the Philippine commission, on which he served without interruption until elected to his present position. As a member of the commission, Senora Legarda succeeded in earning the confidence and respect of his conferees and of the American community, while at the same time retaining his prestige with the Filipinos, a difficult task when conditions in the islands are concerned. He has frequently differed strongly with the American members of the commission about administrative matters, and has been a staunch, though reasonable, partisan of his own people, but on the whole he has consistently supported the American government, and is a strong advocate of what is known as the Taft policy.

Senora Ocampo has had a more picturesque career. Although now classed with the conservative element, he remained with the insurrection as a member of the Republican congress until convinced that further armed resistance was useless. He was captured by the American forces, brought to Manila, and released on parole by the military authorities, who were then trying to conciliate by kindness and conciliation the leaders of the insurrecto movement. Ocampo was, however, too strong a partisan and of too bold a disposition to remain silent under such circumstances; and it became known that while not agitating openly against the Americans he privately and even semi-publicly expressed his conviction that the islands should be independent. He assisted in editing a newspaper, La Patria, which adopted a critical attitude toward the American regime. This conduct finally led to his arrest and deportation to Guam, in company with other leading Philippine patriots. After the establishment of civil government he was permitted to return to Manila, and he subsequently accepted the inevitable and took the oath of allegiance to the United States, which he has since conscientiously kept so far as is known.

Although acquiescing in the de facto extension of American sovereignty in the islands, Ocampo has never been fully reconciled to it, except as a preliminary to eventual independence. He has expressed his views freely on occasion, he has usually done so with discretion, and has publicly advised the people to accept the situation and to work for independence along peaceful lines. In recent years he has taken an active part in political campaigns identified with the Nacionalista party. He made the recent assembly campaign as the nominee of his party in the Second Manila district, which was attended by some incidents that threw light upon Ocampo's political ideals and character. As the campaign progressed a disposition, fomented by sensational demagogues, toward extreme radicalism on the subject of independence developed, and which eventually split the Nacionalista party into factions. The chief radical faction became known as the Immediateista party, which advocated an immediate severance of all political relations between the Philippines and the United States. This slogan quickly became popular with the native voters, who were excited by wild promises and forid oratory.

The schism between the radical and conservative wings of the Nacionalista party threatened to lead to the election of the Progressive candidate. The Progressive party, of which Senora Legarda is one, does not favor immediate independence or any present agitation along this line. So a fusion of the various Nacionalista factions was proposed and with considerable difficulty the leaders agreed upon Senora Ocampo as a candidate satisfactory to all elements. This plan, however, was frustrated by Ocampo, who flatly refused to run on an Immediateista platform, holding that to advocate an

promise immediate independence was futile, constituted a deception of the people, and could accomplish no good end. A result was that the party split into three factions, each of which put a candidate in the field. The straight Nacionalista with Ocampo both houses, with Rafael del Fall, and the Liga Populista, with Mariano Guerrero, the editor of La Razonista, an anti-government newspaper. Dr. Valdez, a son-in-law of Legarda, was the Progressive candidate. Guerrero was elected and Ocampo sacrificed a seat in the assembly to his convictions.

Delegates Chosen.

The organic law provides that the delegates shall be elected by the assembly and commission acting coordinately but separately, which in practice, as was probably foreseen, meant that each branch of the legislature would have the power to select one delegate, since neither house could elect without the assent of the other. It was therefore, tacitly agreed that the commission should select one of the delegates and the assembly the other; both houses then elect the two nominees. Only two men were seriously considered as the candidates, Legarda and Tavera, both members of the body. It was generally recognized that either would make a satisfactory delegate, but both were reluctant to accept the honor.

It was evident that the position could only be occupied by men of some personal means, as the salary and allowances will not pay the expenses of the long journeys and residence in America, and prolonged absence from the district may result in their losing hold of the political situation here, besides involving a sacrifice of a larger official salary and of private business interests. For a few weeks Senora Legarda and Tavera did an amiable Alphonse and Gaston act, each urging the other as the most available man. It is probable that Mr. Taft cut the knot, and it is believed that Legarda accepted only at the earnest solicitation of the secretary of war. Tavera is known to have stated that he could not financially afford to accept the position.

The selection of the assembly candidate was not so easy. The fact that a majority of the commissioners are Americans determined of course that his candidate would be an out-and-out conservative. But the various groups of the Nacionalista party combined were in a majority in the assembly and there was considerable speculation as to who they might choose. Several candidates presented themselves and conducted a



quiet but active canvass for the place. Among these was Del Pan, the Immediateista, who had run against Ocampo and who was defeated by the more sensational Guerrero. But it soon became evident that they must not allow another Progressive to be elected through their inability to combine upon one of their own party. In this emergency they turned to Ocampo, who somewhat reluctantly consented to serve, and was consequently elected. Thus Ocampo's

defeat for the assembly landed him in Washington.

Just what the powers and prerogatives of the delegates will be upon their arrival in Washington is a matter of conjecture. The general impression is that their status will be the same as that of territorial delegates to con-

gress, which would entitle them to a seat in the house of representatives without a vote. But the law designates them as "residents" and the word "residents" may mean anything or nothing. Most people out here hold the view that this ambiguity of phraseology is simply an attempt of congress to sidestep a definition of the status of the islands, and that the intention was to place the commissioners on the same plane as territorial delegates. There is no doubt that most Filipinos think their delegates will have seats in congress, and many expect them to be able to vote. Any lack of tact in receiving them and delay in defining their status will react upon a project which is so near to reaching to destroy the beneficial effect of Mr. Taft's recent visit.

Although the radical Nacionalista element was unable to elect a delegate of their own faction, it by no means accepted defeat doubly. Del Pan was discomfited by his double defeat, and his sympathizers and adherents planned to send Ocampo to Washington with a radical tag in the shape of a resolution asking for immediate independence. A caucus of all the Nacionalista factions was held, and an attempt made to push a resolution through the assembly instructing its delegate (Ocampo) to formally request or demand independence from congress. This matter nearly caused an open rupture of the Nacionalista groups, but after a stormy debate the project was put to a vote and rejected, 43 to 2.

It is said that Ocampo contributed to this result by informing the caucus that he would not accept the position if he was to be saddled with such an instruction. It was announced that the caucus had decided not to instruct Ocampo because, upon deliberation, it felt that it could not properly instruct either or both of the delegates except with the concurrence of the commission. Thus was the issue very cleverly dodged, and a windy corner nicely weathered. The Immediateista and Independence assemblymen who before election had promised their constituents that they would secure complete independence by the next Fourth of July are now provided with a plausible excuse for not insisting upon instructing the resident commissioners, and the episode also served to put the commission in a position where it cannot well instruct its own delegate without the concurrence of the assembly. Really these people have considerable political astuteness of a sort.

There is much speculation, especially among Americans here, about what the resident commissioners may do in Washington. Ocampo is felt to be the uncertain quantity, as he is less amenable to advice than his compatriot, and

has frequently shown a disposition to take the bit in his teeth and follow his convictions, no matter how they lead. Legarda believes in ultimate independence, when the country is fully prepared for self-government, but he believes that the present situation is given to betterment of the economic and industrial condition of the islands, and the development of their natural resources. Ocampo seems to hold a similar opinion, except that he desires the United States to definitely declare its intention respecting the islands, and to fix a date when self-government will be granted.

Possibilities for Play.

Any one may see that in the mission of these men to Washington there lies a tempting opportunity for demagoguery. It is quite probable that they will be approached by the anti-imperialist element in congress and the United States, and promised support in an agitation for immediate independence, perhaps even urged to undertake it. Here is a chance for a political "grandstand play" which might tempt any politician. Should Ocampo and Legarda, or either of them, yield to the glamour of the attention they are sure to receive in America and the publicity which will accompany it, and make a spectacular demand upon congress for Philippine independence, it could serve temporarily to promote party prestige here, and would enable the agitator to become a transitory popular idol. Many who know the political capacity and disposition of the average Filipino, prophesy that the delegates will not reject the personal opportunity thus afforded. When one reflects upon the conduct of those men to some extent to be a test of the political capacity of the whole Filipino people, if the refusal to be diverted by projects impossible of present attainment, or by temptation of personal or party advantage, and strive for matters which may now be gained for their country and people, they will win the respect of the world concerning the political stability of the Philippines. Should they on the other hand, yield to advice and adopt the opposite course, they might conceivably set these islands back for a decade, and materially retard their progress.

It may not be amiss to say a word about the personalities of the two delegates. There is danger that unthinking persons will judge all the Filipinos by Senora Legarda and Ocampo. Both are Filipinos, it is true; the former a Spanish mestizo, and the latter a pure-blooded Filipino, but they are far above the great mass of Filipinos in capacity and integrity as, let us say, an American like Mayor McClellan is above the great mass of Americans on the other side, or Mr. Bryce is above the inhabitants of the slums of London. Such comparisons are odious, but it is important that Americans be not misled by erroneous conclusions about the political capacity of our insular wards. There are comparatively small numbers of such men as the Filipinos among the natives of the islands.

Senora Legarda has visited the United States once before, at the time of the St. Louis exposition. He is fairly conversant with the English language. Senora Ocampo has never been away from his own country, except to Guam, and speaks very little English. He expects, however, to take up the study of the language as soon as he reaches Washington, and his general intelligence is such that he will not be long in acquiring proficiency in it.

On the whole, a candid observer of every condition here cannot but feel that the selection of Legarda and Ocampo to be resident commissioners in the United States is a hopeful sign, and a favorable augur for the future.

SCOTLAND, LAND OF POETRY AND ROMANCE

Home Life of a Unique and Progressive People of Whom Poets Have Written and Bards Have Sung--Ancient Town of Edinboro

SCOTLAND! Land of poetry and romance, of peaceful valleys and rugged hills, of fair cities where austere asceticism is equalled by wildest revelry, of great extremes, which, meeting, form the complex character of the Scot, whose icy exterior so often conceals a volcanic temperament.

Fortunate, indeed, is the tourist in the land of Scott and Burns. If he may be permitted to mingle with the home life of the people.

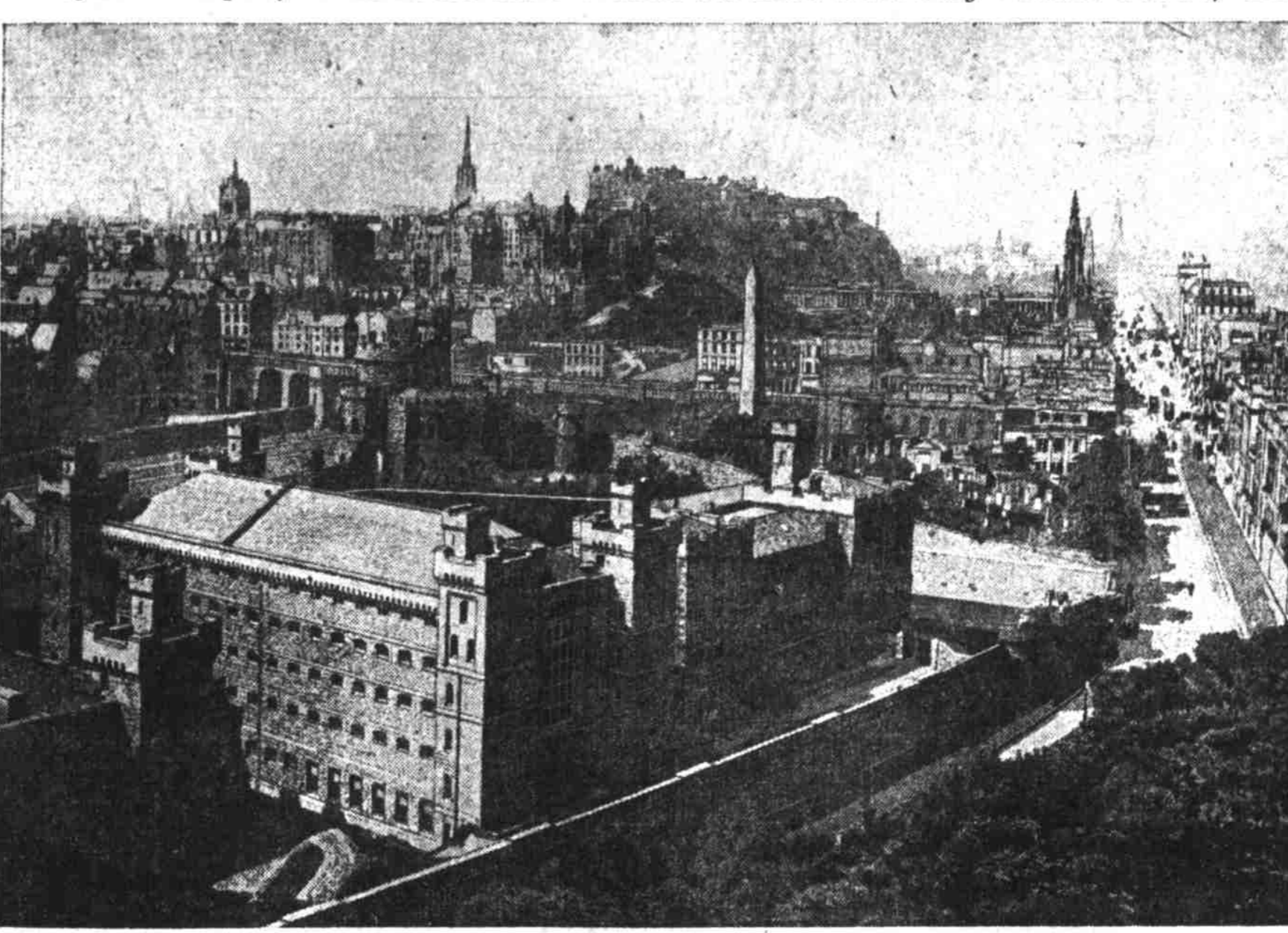
Visiting at an average country house, one is informed that breakfast is served at 9 o'clock. On entering the dining-room the visitor observes that it is located so as to command the best view toward the American coast, and is furnished with the solid comfort of the furnishing, and the fact that the walls are literally alive with the progress of the war. Before a blazing fire stands the venerable host, who turns with outstretched hand to greet each person who enters the parlor.

Behind the tea-service sits the hostess. Her snowy locks are covered with a dainty cap, and on her shoulders is a fleecy shawl. Before her also is the "Scotman," without which no home in Scotland would be complete. She offers her dainty cheek to be kissed by the women of the household as they come in, and shakes hands with the men. During the progress of the meal, she reads aloud from the "Scotman," bits of court gossip and political news, commenting as she reads.

Meal of Porridge.

Besides conversation and the "Scotman," the meal usually consists of porridge, thin rather than otherwise, fish, eggs, always hard boiled, toast, tea and marmalade.

After breakfast is over and the table cleared, a son of the house goes to the American organ, which is always in the room, and a hymn is sung, after which there is read a portion of the scriptures, and a prayer is said. Then the family separate, going in their different directions, to golf, to tramp, to drive in a pony trap to market, or go over the farm, until they meet again for a substantial dinner at 2 o'clock. Unless a foreign chef is employed, Scotch cookery is not as a rule, highly seasoned, and at first strikes the American who has been touring the continent or residing in the insurrection as revolting. When dinner is over, into motor togs, goggles, cap and furs, and then, in a



Glimpse of Edinboro, the City of Which Scotchmen Are Proud.

strong Glasgow-built car to climb the hills and dash down winding roads, past historic castles, and through villages replete with legends of Queen Mary, until

Duncraggan Huts.

"Duncraggan's huts appear at last. And peep, like moss-grown rocks, half seen. Half hidden in the copse so green."

And finally to reach home in time for tea, which meal is distinguished principally by the army of cakes that bears down upon one. The Scotch cake, in its infinite variety, would take a lifetime to comprehend.

In walking in Scotland, a woman finds a short skirt a necessity, especially in traversing heather tracts, where a gait is acquired that is not particularly graceful, and is called the "Heather loup." If an American woman does a walking stunt of 15 miles a day, the whole town calls to see if she is alive, they somehow having the impression that trans-atlantic women are extremely delicate.

The evening in a Scotch house is very pleasantly passed. The general education, as no Scotch girl's education is complete until she has been "finished" on the continent, for music particularly. Beside is a favorite game. The mistress of the house has her never-ending work, usually articles for church bazaars, and in the morning she is engaged before glowing grates, toes are toasted while fancy paints picture in the flames. Perhaps, it is the "Fair Maid's House" that is burning, or Jennie Geddes' stool that is burning, or the blood of Rialto that is dripping, drop by drop.

At 9:30 the servants come in and take their places around the room and the evening devotions are held, after which a light supper is served, and the "day is done."

In the bedrooms there is the same comfortable fire, the same comfortable furnishing, and the homelike feeling that makes the tourist want to linger, but Edinburgh calling, that city of fine outlines and magnificent distances, with her pantomimes and her pleasures, and one goes on.

It is said efforts are being made to consolidate the Populists and the Independence league into a new national political organization. The Independence league has been invited to participate in the national convention of the Populists to be held in St. Louis early next month.

Massachusetts is affording some of the most interesting scenes of battle between the Taft and Hughes managers. Meanwhile a big campaign is being waged that the old bay state will send an uninstructed delegation to the Chicago convention.

Concerning Sarcasm--By Landon Carter

PERHAPS there are few if any intellectual weapons known to man more subtly dangerous and powerful than sarcasm, and although its use is unquestionable it is rarely used as a just, honest means of defense, but more frequently to injure and degrade those who have not equal powers of retaliation, for just as intellectual attainments are greatest so also have they proportionate powers to wound and humiliate.

The universal love of applause is very apt to make one's wit drift into sarcasm, and although no true good humor ever finds satisfaction in the discomfort, humiliation or weakness of others, still when once mirth and merriment are assured, it is a strange but true fact that excitement "kicks the ball" until sooner or later even charity is frequently sacrificed. Sarcasm is one of the keenest, most cowardly and poisonous forms of cruelty, and is diametrically opposed to all charity, generosity and good feeling. It is simply bitterness given tongue and doubly dangerous because it is invariably incurable. Pessimism also frequently gives birth to sarcasm, of which can only be said that Americans are not particularly generous, for it can never ennoble. Nor is there any limit to the depths to which it may not descend, and in which descent it is truth, frequently and kindness always sacrificed.

Sarcasm has perhaps wounded more hearts, wrecked more homes and caused more general unhappiness than any other habit or characteristic. The characters of people in general should be sacred to all, and there are flaws in their reputations, do those ever try to make even more damning insinuations? Is it not more kindly to help and encourage rather than mount the pedestal, probable or even evident misdeeds which are so frequently and unjustly classed as faults? Sarcasm works havoc on the character, for it never meets with its own likeness, is paid in its own coin, breeds suspicion, and the conduct of life on such principles becomes a "tug-of-war" in which the result is unbelief in sincerity and goodness itself.

The Persian poet, Hafiz, says: "Thou learned not secret until thou knowest friendship; since to the unloving no heavenly knowledge enters."

This sentiment must be acknowledged by even the most ungenerous, and yet how many friends are forever alienated and embittered by sarcasm? A wrecker of friendship is even sadder than death; for death may soften the heart, while sarcasm always hardens and embitters. This world seems so full of the genuinely beautiful, love and charity are to be found almost for the mere asking, why should we so carelessly color our lives by momentary and unnecessary sarcasm, which has frequently no more rational foundation than perhaps temporary indignation.

An ancient rabbi has solemnly said: "The penalty of untruth is untruth." If under the most favorable circumstances one can invariably command veracity, how very much more helpless is one rendered by even a sarcastic tendency. Fortunately sarcasm is not an inborn quality, but one which, although rarely acquired, can also be overcome. Is it not always better to learn to love than to hate? When we are loved we are ever engendered tenderness, and even good will. When we are loved we are ever a good one, and if we may not in truth say "the good word," we may at least remain silent. We see in the crowd "Spare the rod, and spoil the child." Wherefore expect more that we give?

Broad Street in Edinboro, Showing Evidence of Much Civic Improvement