PROGRESS OF THE FILIPINO IS SLOW

Couldn't Be Otherwise, in View of Years of War, Famine and Pestilence—But He Is Throwing Off His Sloth and Is Rising.

The workings of three varying colonial theories are to be seen in the far east, side by side, so that comparisons are of highest aptness. In Java the Dutch are operating under a theory like that of ancient Rome; in India the British are applying one that is less bad and that seems very good to John Bull; in the Philippines Uncle Sam is testing a theory of his own devising. Mr. Haskin will make a comparison of these theories as judged by their effects, and will especially note the results so far produced in the fitting of the Filipino for the life of a free man.

By Frederic J. Haskin.

Washington, Aug. 18.—Notwithstanding the seal and competency of the American administrators in the Philippines, the islands have not greatly prospered in a material sense in the past decade. The readjustment of the tariff laws, with the full opening of the markets of the United States to certain Philippine staples, is expected to have a wholesome effect upon business, but as a matter of fact the tariff was only partly responsible for conditions in business, and its revision can only partly aid in building up prosperity.

Not since the visitation of the ten plagues upon the people of Egypt has a people suffered a greater variety of disasters than have befallen the Filipinos. War is the most destructive engine in the hands of mankind, and the Philippines have felt its devastation cruelly. When it is remembered that it required 30 years for the states of the Union which formed the Confederacy to regain their ante-bellum status as to agriculture alone, the effect of a more terrible kind of war upon a community far less susceptible to reorganization may be imagined.

Demoralized by Wars.

The war in the Philippines began in 1896, when Aguinaldo captained the revolution against Spain. This was a direct result of the administration of the friars' estates—a vexing question settled only by the great diplomacy of Mr. Taft. That war had scarcely ended when hostilities between Spain and the United States began. Admiral Dewey struck at Manila. Aguinaldo returned and assisted the Americans to take Manila. The Filipino leader found that the Americans would not permit him to realize the full fruits of the joint victory, and the insurrection began. After the organized insurgent army had been defeated and rounted, guerrilla warfare was begun.

This meant that no farmer was safe from the operations of either side, and that everybody was frightened into doing nothing. After the guerrilla warfare was broken up and civil rule established, organized bands of ladrones or bandits terrorized the country. They destroyed crops and houses, stole cattle and continued the reign of terror. All of this disorder is now practically at an end, but it will require many years to restore the idle fields to cultivation, and to win the people back to the peaceful habits of industry and thrift.

The Scourges of Nature.

Not only war and the destructiveness of man, but the powers of nature have also been used against the Filipinos. A series of most destructive typhoons has cut off the cocoanut crop and reduced the hemp production. Unprecedented droughts have cut off the rice production. Locusts have swept over the country, leaving it stripped of living green—but as the Filipinos eat locusts the plague was not so unwelcome as it might be in other countries. The tobacco has fallen off in quality on account of the loose and irregular habits of cultivation resulting from war and ladronism.

But the crowning plagues were those of disease. A great epidemic of cholera swept over the islands, killing people by thousands. Then came the rinderpest, which in two or three years killed 80 per cent of all the working livestock in the country. Carabao, or water buffalo, are used everywhere for draft purposes, and the rinderpest almost wiped them out. Horses cannot be used, because of the Indian disease, "surra," which killed more than half the horses in the islands.

Export Values Not Lowered.

In spite of all these drawbacks, it is a fact that the Philippine Islands have not retrograded under American rule. It is often stated, in a careless fashion, that the Philippines do not export as much as they did under Spanish rule. This is untrue. There has not been a year since 1903, the date of the restoration of peace in the archipelago, that the exports have not amounted to more in dollars than they ever did under the rule of Spain. From 1885 until 1895, just before the beginning of the revolution against Spain, the average annual value of exports was about $20,000,000. Under American civil government the average annual exports have been $32,000,000. The record for the current year probably will show a great reduction on account of the slump in the price of hemp, which forms more than half of the total exports of the islands.

This showing is much better than many critics of the American regime expect to find when they go to the statistics. But the fact remains that sugar, tobacco and rice industries of the islands do not approach their former prosperity. This is partially due to the abandonment of rice culture for that of hemp, but it is largely chargeable to the devastation by war and pestilence.

Capital Waits for Assurance.

Sugar production in the islands is in a most primitive condition, and much capital would be required to develop it to a point where it could make a showing against Hawaii, Cuba or other cane sugar producing countries of today. The tobacco cultivation also needs capital and intelligent supervision. A free trade arrangement with the United States will aid both sugar and tobacco but the improvement will come but slowly. The islands are now importers of rice, although 50 years ago they raised more than they consumed and sent it to Europe.

All commercial prosperity seems to wait the introduction of foreign capital, and foreign gold, with its customary timidity, will not come until it is assured of the future intentions of the American government with regard to the Philippines. Naturally progress under such conditions will be very slow—as slow as it was in the southern states after the war.

Yet there is a genuine and lively hope of great things in the Philippines—a confident expectation of a golden future. One may not hear much of it among the bankers and the great importing and exporting merchants of Manila, for many of them are given over to discussing hard times, and hard times only. They can not be blamed, for the business man has had rough going in the Philippines for the past year or two. But if one gets out among the retail merchants of Manila, or talks to those salesmen who have made a tour of the provinces, he finds a great optimism.

Civilization Through Temptation.

These retail merchants say that the Filipino's needs are increasing by leaps and bounds. He must have shoes, he must have more clothing, he must have ornaments, he must have sewing machines, phonographs, books and scores of things of which he never dreamed until the Americano school teacher came to the village. To obtain these things he must have money. To get money he must work. The result is an increase in the production of the islands, and an increase in the consumption of imported goods. One retailer said: "The Filipino will not save money; he must spend it. Unless there is something he wishes at the moment he will not work. We are making him industrious by tempting him with luxuries. It is a philanthropic mission with material profit for everybody concerned."

No doubt the business of the islands has suffered somewhat from politics, men formerly engaged in commerce having turned to politics since the opening of opportunity to natives to participate in the government. But it is enevitable that their places will be taken by the younger generation, and within 10 years from now the normal status of interior commerce will be restored. It always takes a long time to recover from the effects of a devastating war and to make adjustment to an entirely new social order.

Insular Government Has Helped.

The government at Washington has been slow, perhaps, to grant the Philippines tariff encouragement, but it has otherwise done all it could for the business men of the islands. The government at Manila, being largely free to do as it likes, has greatly facilitated commerce in the archipelago. Subsidies have been granted to interisland steamship lines, the government telegraph and interisland cable service has been extended, railroads have been constructed and highways have been built.

It is due to this activity on the part of the Manila government, approved by the administration at Washington, that the commerce of the Philippines has actually increased under American rule, despite the great handicaps to interior production and foreign disposal. There is no reason to believe that these policies will not be continued in force. At the present moment the low price of hemp casts a gloomy shadow over every prospect in the Philippines, but such things are the portion of every country. With more advantageous tariff regulations, and with the constantly increasing agricultural development, it is probable that the Philippines will show a gradually increasing business each year. But there is no hope for great prosperity and wide development without foreign capital, and that awaits a decision as to the probable future of the Philippine government.

For this hot weather, the beach and a Lion Bathing Suit and comfort is yours. We have reduced every Bathing Suit in our stock as follows:

$5 Bathing Suits $3.40
$4 Bathing Suits $3.15
$3 Bathing Suits $2.15
$2 Bathing Suits $1.35
$1.50 Bathing Suits 90¢

THE LION CLOTHIERS
166-170 THIRD ST.

VISITORS TO THE EXPOSITION

Will find rest and comfort for tired feet if they will shake Allen's Foot-Ease, an antiseptic powder, into their shoes before starting out. Over a quarter million packages of this world famous preparation were sold during the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo and nearly as many at St. Louis. It cures tired, aching, swollen, perspiring feet while you walk. 30,000 testimonials. Get a 25c package of Allen's Foot-Ease today of any druggist. Don't accept any substitute.

EMPEROR AT RIPE OLD AGE

Francis Joseph of Austria-Hungary Is 79 Years Old Today.

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Vienna, Aug. 18.—Emperor Francis Joseph's birthday was celebrated here and throughout the empire today.

Following is list of leading events in the life of Emperor Francis Joseph:

1830—Born on August 18, the eldest son of the late Archduke Francis Charles of Austria.

1849—Ascended the throne on December 2, on the abdication of his uncle, Ferdinard I.

1851—Issued the Edict of Schoenbrunn on September 26.

1854—Refused to join the Alliance of the western powers against Russia.

1860—The Reichsrath was enlarged by imperial patent on March 5.

1862—The emperor sanctioned the principle of the responsibility of ministers on May 1.

1865—The convention of Gastein was signed on August 14.

1866—Austria became involved in war with Prussia and was defeated.

1867—The emperor was crowned as King of Hungary in Posth, June 8.

1878—The congress of Berlin sanctioned the occupation by Austria of Bosnia and Herzegovina, formerly Turkish provinces.

1890—Archduchess Valerie was married to the Archduke Francis Salvator.

1898—Death by assassination of Empress Elizabeth, whom the Emperor had married April 24, 1854.

1899—Crown Prince Rudolph, the emperor's only son, was mysteriously killed at a hunting lodge at Meyerling.

1908—Celebrated the Golden Jubilee of his ascension to the throne.

DRUGGISTS TAKE OLDBERG TO TASK

Slur Upon National Formulary Criticised as Immensely Mischievous.

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Los Angeles, Aug. 18.—Delegates to the pharmaceutical association's annual convention now in session in this city anticipate a lively fight as a result of a clause in the annual address delivered by President Oscar Oldberg of the association on the opening day.

Oldberg stated that the United States congress made a ridiculous mistake when it adopted the National Formulary, the official organ of the association, as a legal standard. This was done at the time of the passage of the present pure food law.

A committee appointed to investigate and make a report on President Oldberg's address returned the following communication to the association:

"We find that part of the president's address referring to the National Formulary, in which he states that congress made a ridiculous mistake in adopting it as a legal standard, is unwarranted, unjust and uncalled for."

The committee that rendered the report was composed of Professor William S. Erby, dean of the California College of Pharmacy; Dr. Martin I. Wilbert, assistant pharmacologist of the United States marine hospital service, and Dr. C. S. N. Hallberg of the Illinois College of Pharmacy.

The indifferences, brought to a crisis by this feature of Oldberg's address, will probably be the subject of a bitter debate when the next general session of the convention is called, Friday. The fight is said to have had its origin in the dissatisfaction of many manufacturing pharmaceutical houses with the adoption of the National Formulary by congress, compelling them to follow the standards of this formulary to the alleged curtailment of their business.

Friends of Oldberg have promised to defend their leader when the case is considered before the assembly, Friday, and friends of the Formulary are as decided in the opinion that the president's address has gone far to offset the advantage gained by their association by the adoption of the Formulary as a legal standard, which was secured only after many years of arduous work.

THINK AGED MAN WAS MURDERED

Wealthy Civil War Veteran Found Dead in Streets of Los Angeles.

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Los Angeles, Aug. 18.—Convinced that William Saulters, an aged and wealthy veteran of the Civil war, was murdered between midnight and dawn Saturday, police detectives have instituted an investigation that they hope will result in placing the responsibility for the supposed crime.

Saulters was 74 years of age and a resident of Tacoma, where he had several nieces and nephews. He came to this city recently to spend the summer months, taking quarters in Central Place. To Mrs. Frank Smith, his landlady, he confided that he never went on the streets unattended at night because he feared violence on the part of a man he once defeated in a bitter civil suit.

Saturday night Mrs. Smith, through a window across the court, saw Saulters and a strange man with heavy white hair and a white mustache seated at a table in Saulters' room, a whiskey bottle and two glasses between them. The table was strewn with papers which both men were pouring over.

They left the house at 11:30 in the evening and Saulter's body was found in the street an hour later by the police. Mrs. Smith stated she heard angry voices in Saulters' room shortly before the men left.

D. P. Foley of Tacoma, a nephew of Saulters', was notified immediately and is now on his way to this city. The authorities hope he may be able to give material assistance in the investigation.

It was believed at first that Saulters died from natural causes, but an autopsy performed late yesterday by Autopsy Surgeon Campbell revealed the startling fact that death had been caused by a terrific blow on the chest that had broken the breast bone and fractured seven ribs, and that the jagged ends of the ribs had punctured the lungs. The peculiar nature of the injury has caused the police to cast aside an early theory that the man was struck by an automobile or other vehicle, and the search for the slayer was begun today.

WOODLAND, WASH.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Woodland, Wash., Aug. 18.—Yesterday afternoon Dell Weir, of Ariel, discovered the body of a man floating in Lewis river two miles north of Woodland, on the Clark county side. Vancouver authorities were notified, and Coroner Jones went to the scene. The body proved to be that of Mr. Davenport, who was drowned two weeks ago near Lou Powell's landing, while working on a boom of logs. The body was taken to Vancouver for interment.

Mrs. Radcliffe, of Oakland, who is visiting her daughter, Mrs. A. A. Alford, spent last week in Seattle at the fair.

Mr. and Mrs. Caleb Anderson, of Oakland, arrived in Woodland today, en route to Highland to vist the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Castle.

J. C. Dolan and his sister, Josephine, departed today for Sacramento, Cal., for a visit.

Miss Bessie Englert returned today from Etna, where she has been in attendance at the sick bed of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Fred Englert.

Albert H. Bozorth and his two sisters, Mrs. Amelia King and Mrs. Luella Williams, depart tomorrow for Amboy, Wash., to visit their brother, Arthur L. Bozorth and family.

J. C. Andrews and wife, Leon Mason and wife, and Misses Katie and Annie Clemons, of Ridgefield, passed through Woodland today in an automobile en route to Seattle.

Mrs. W. A. McCormack returned yesterday from Seaside, Or., where she spent a week with Mrs. George Goerig.

Mayor Love and wife have been entertaining their daughter and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, of Portland, also Mr. Anderson's mother, Mrs. Hilton, of Marble's Mill.

Miss Clara Telce, of La Centre, is spending the week in Woodland, the guest of Miss Ruth Conrad.

Mrs. Plimpton and child, of Portland, are being entertained by her parents, Captain and Mrs. Campbell.

Saturday evening Captain and Mrs. Campbell were the subjects of a pleasant surprise, it being the latter's birthday. Twelve friends called and spent the evening in merrymaking.

J. S. Lyons, of Jennie Creek (age 82), is expecting his brother, Rev. Horace G. Lyons (age 86), of Topeka, Kan. The latter will probably spend the winter with relatives here.

At the Hotel Martin are Fred Blaire, of Oklahoma; T. L. Gibson, of Santa Cruz, Cal., and L. D. Markham, of Pittsburg, Pa. The latter expects his family in a few weeks and intends to make Woodland his home.

Grandpa Straight and his granddaughter, Mrs. Clementine Aurys, left recently for their old home in Missouri to spend the summer with relatives. It is learned that Mr. Straight's health is very poorly since his arrival there.

Colonel J. Gillott returned yesterday from Salt Lake City, where he has been visiting his son and attending the G. A. R. encampment.

Electric Lights for Dayton.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Dayton, Or., Aug. 18.—At a meeting of the city council last evening a franchise was passed granting the Yamhill Electric company, of Newberg, the right of putting in an electric light plant, and authorizing the mayor and recorder to enter into a contract with the company to furnish light for the streets. This will mean much for Dayton.

Robley D. Evans' Birthday.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, U. S. N., retired, one of the best known officers of the United States navy, was born in Floyd county, Virginia, August 18, 1846. He was educated in the public schools of Washington and appointed to the United States naval academy, from Utah, in 1860. He graduated from the academy in 1863, was promoted to the grade of lieutenant in 1866, lieutenant commander in 1878, captain in 1893, and rear admiral in 1901. In the civil war he participated in the two attacks on Fort Fisher, and was severely wounded. In 1891 he earned the title of "Fighting Bob" while in command of the cruiser Yorktown at Valparaiso, Chili. In the war with Spain in 1898 he commanded the battleship Iowa and took an active part in the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet off the harbor of Santiago. After the Spanish war he commanded the Asiatic fleet for three years, and upon his return home he was given command of the North Atlantic fleet. In the famous world cruise of American battleships Rear Admiral Evans was in command from the time of departure at Hampton Roads until the arrival of the fleet at San Francisco. A year ago he was placed on the retired list on account of age.

This Date in History.

1609—The Half Moon arrived at the entrance to Chesapeake bay.

1713—Louisburg founded by French settlers from Newfoundland.

1771—Nicholas Boylston, a famous Boston merchant, died. Born in 1716.

1807—The Danes attacked the British before Copenhagen.

1830—Francis Joseph, emperor of Austria-Hungary, born.

1864—Seizure of the Weldon railroad.

1891—Earthquake in Martinique; 340 lives lost.

1908—Persia appointed diplomatic representatives at Athens, Greece, for the first time in 2399 years.

KALAMA, WASH.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Kalama, Wash., Aug. 18.—A gentleman representing Winston Bros. was in Kalama a few days ago and arranged to put their commissary department on the hall grounds and the right of way purchased in Kalama by the Harriman interests. They will make Kalama their headquarters and will in a few days begin the work of grading for the U. P. double track from Kalama to Tacoma. Camps will be established at Castlerock also. The cost of the grading will probably be $1,600,000. This does not include the cost of the two tunnels in this county, one at Carrollton and the other at Rocky Point. It is said the road will leave the old line at the rock quarry below Olequa and will go around Napavine hill, eliminating that steep grade. This will leave Olequa about one mile off the railroad line.

The Northern Pacific sidings at Kalama are filled with trainloads of stell for the double track from Kalama to Vancouver. It is stated that they will have the double track finished to Kalama by October 1.

Miss Georgia Mitchell, who has been spending her summer vacation with her sister, Mrs. Carl Lindquist of Weiser, Idaho, returned home Monday.

Mrs. Hugo Schultz and son Albert visited Portland Monday and Tuesday.

Captain Charles Gore returned Monday from a visit to the eastern part of this state, to Idaho and Montana. He says there are plenty of fine places, but they all cost big money and no place he visited is any better, when price is considered, than can be found right here in Cowlitz county.

Mrs. D. P. McFadden and aunt who reside on Coal creek, eight miles from Kelso, drove over to Kalama to transact business Tuesday. They found the roads fine except the "bad place" at Carrollton. With a little improvement in the roads and a free bridge at Kelso the Kalama merchant will be getting trade from Stella.

BURNED WHILE TRYING TO AVERT EXPLOSION

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Pacific Grove, Cal., Aug. 18.—George Troy, who lost a large amount of property in the San Francisco conflagration in 1906, narrowly escaped being burned to death in a fire which destroyed his grocery store in the Duarte block in New Monterey today. He is in a serious condition, suffering from terrible burns.

When the fire began to spread through the building Troy tried to carry out a kerosene stove, in hope of preventing an explosion. He was too late, and the flames ignited the oil. A tank of gasoline also exploded near him, and his face, arms and hands were burned. His physician says he has a chance to recover.

Two Statues to Whitman.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Walla Walla, Wash., Aug. 18.—In memory of Marcus Whitman, whom many believe saved three states to the union, two statues have been cast by the Walla Walla Commercial club, one to be placed in the state capitol and the other in Whitman college campus. One of the statues was used at the national irrigation congress and was from there sent to Seattle. After the exposition closes it will be placed in the state capitol building. The other will be placed on a pedestal on the college campus at convocation exercises, September 14.

Great School for Cooks.

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 18.—The delegates to the convention of the International Stewards' association, now in session in this city, have arranged for a visit to Winona, Ind., to attend the breaking of ground for the school for cooks and general hotel services, which is soon to be added to the Winona Technical institute. The school is to cost a million dollars and will be the first great institution of its kind to be established in America. The school will be operated as a model hotel and the guests will be the students and faculty of the technical institute. Adolph Meyer, former chef to the Czar of Russia, and now steward of the Knickerbocker club of New York, has been offered the position of superintendent of the school.

HOW ABOUT YOUR FUTURE?

Have you provided for the rainy days that may come a little later? How much are you saving from your salary? No matter how economical you may be, you will never gain a competency for old age by investing your savings at 3 per cent.

A small investment today upon our easy monthly payment plan in a

ROSEBURG
HOME-ORCHARD TRACT

Will, however, insure you not only a sure living in future years, but after your trees mature, you will be assured of a net annual income of $5000.

We plant your tract to apples and peach fillers, and warrant scientific, up-to-date care for a period of three years under skilled orchardists, at which time we surrender to you a perfect orchard and a dividend-payer worth three times what it originally cost you.

NO IRRIGATION NECESSARY

In the Umpqua Valley. Many of our most successful fruitgrowers have made signed statements that they have an abundance of water going to waste and yet do not irrigate, as they have found it absolutely unnecessary.

Our apples, pears and peaches are perfect in point of size, flavor and color.

Roseburg Home Orchard Tracts has no sagebrush to clear, no stumps to dig out, no sandstorms, practically no fog. An annual rainfall of thirty-five inches, beautiful scenery, and the most delightful climate in America.

Remember, the first ten buyers of Roseburg Home Orchard Tracts this week will **SAVE BIG MONEY.**

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PORTER BROTHERS FORWARD SUPPLIES

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

The Dalles, Or., Aug. 18.—Porter Brothers continue forwarding supplies to the front on the Deschutes. Yesterday three carloads of rails, cars and scrapers arrived from Spokane and were ferried across the Columbia. They were shipped out over the Great Southern to Boyd, and forwarded from there by freight teams.

New Incorporations.

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Salem, Or., Aug. 18.—Articles of incorporation were filed in the office of the secretary of state today as follows:

Newport, Otter Rock & Siletz Railway company; principal place of business, Newport; captial stock, $100,000; incorporators, E. M. Bradford, D. L. Keyt and R. F. Baker.

When a Grocer gives you Burnett's Vanilla voluntarily, rest assured he is a high-class grocer who is looking out for your interest.

Burnett's Vanilla is as superior to ordinary vanilla as rich cream is superior to skimmed milk.

Remember to ask for it and see for yourself.

Burnett's Vanilla

CLEMENCEAU BACK TO EDITOR'S CHAIR

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Paris, Aug. 18.—M. Clemenceau, who recently resigned as premier of France following a dispute with a member of the French cabinet, will take an editorial position on one of the big Paris dailies, according to a semi-official announcement made today.

Clemenceau is planning to take a trip to Africa and it is expected that he will take up his new duties on his return from his journey. Before entering upon his political career Clemenceau was a newspaper writer and he won his name while engaged in journalism.

First Wheat Brings 76½c.

La Grande, Or., Aug. 18.—The first new wheat to be sold near La Grande was purchased this morning by U. B. Couch, for the Pacific Coast Elevator company. The price obtained for No. 1 Forty-fold is 76½ cents.

AUSPICIOUS OPENING

Politz Clothes Shop Opens to Admiring Crowds.

An event of considerable interest to men and young men was the opening yesterday of Politz Clothes Shop at 285 Morrison street, between Fourth and Fifth. Messrs. Politz at great expense have fitted up a store easily acknowledged one of the finest on the coast. The show windows, the light effects, the cabinets all show great originality and taste. Mr. Herman Politz has spent the past three months in the eastern markets and has selected a line of clothes which for style and quality will win for this store a large share of patronage from men of exclusive taste and good judgment.

New and Original Styles

Sellers-Hirsch Building

Bush & Lane Piano Co.
386 Washington St.

Different from anything ever shown in Portland

W. M. LADD, President. T. B. WILCOX, Vice-President.

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