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GOV.-GENERAL OF PHILIPPINES FOR FREEDOM

Declares It Not Right That Free-
dom Should Longer Be
Withheld.

By FRANCIS BURTON HARRISON,
Governor-General of the Philippines.
(First Article.)



Gov. Gen. Harrison

My six years' experience as governor-general of the Philippine Islands have convinced me that the Filipino people are ready and fit to have their independence. I have recommended to Congress, as well as to the executive administration, that independence be granted. As to the question of the stability of government, I wish to say to the American people upon my responsibility as the governor-general that in my opinion there exists today in the Philippine Islands a stable government, which I think should answer the requirements laid down by Presidents Grant and McKinley, and as I understand it, also by Mr. Root—namely, a government elected by the suffrage of the people, which is supported by the people, which is capable of maintaining order and of fulfilling its international obligations.

I am very glad to go on record as being entirely in sympathy with the aspirations of the Filipino nation for independence. I have recommended to Congress that in granting independence some provision be made similar to what is known as the Platt amendment in the treaty with Cuba, which restricts the ability of the new republic in borrowing of foreign governments and also permits the United States to intervene with the affairs of the new republic in case conditions of disorder should be found to prevail. Such recommendation does not come as an expression of the views of the Philippines; it is my own view of what would be desirable to secure a feeling of confidence and satisfaction on the part of all persons who have already invested money in the Philippines or who contemplate doing so in the near future.

But it is not right that independence itself should longer be delayed. By temperament, by experience, by financial ability, in every way, the 11,000,000 Filipinos are entitled to be free from every government except of their own choice. They are intelligent enough to decide for themselves.

I have found the native Filipino official to be honest, efficient and as capable of administering executive positions as any men I have met anywhere in the world. These officials are today governing 1,000 municipalities and forty-two provinces, economically, efficiently and for the good of the entire people. They have a native government, including many graduates of Yale, Princeton, Harvard and other American universities. Other members are graduates of Santo Tomas and other Philippine universities, and in education and ability they compare favorably with any I know. They have leaders like Speaker Osmena of the House of Representatives and President Quezon of the Senate who would adorn any office.

The Philippines are away ahead of the United States in successful government ownership and operation of public utilities.

The government took hold of the steam railways and made them pay a profit of 1,000,000 pesos a year more than under private ownership. It took hold of the highways, and we have 7,000 miles of the best macadamized roads in the world. The Manila city government is about to take over the street railways and the gas and electric plants, while the territorial government is arranging for ownership and control of the coal supply.

The movement for independence is a peaceful one. No territory was more loyal to Uncle Sam during the war. It offered an armed and equipped division to our government, gave it a submarine destroyer and over 200 Liberty bonds and Red Cross funds.

Two million natives speak English fluently, and there are 700,000 English speaking children in the public schools. I am more than willing to retire if the Philippines can be granted what they deserve—a government like that of the United States.

A MISREPRESENTED RACE.

The Filipino people are a much misrepresented race. The frequent publication of pictures of semi-naked Mindanao Moros and Igorotes has caused a great many Americans to believe they are typical of the inhabitants of the Philippines. Such is far from the case, however. Of 11,000,000 inhabitants of the islands, 10,000,000 are a Christian, civilized people with a culture and refinement that will compare very favorably with that of other nations. The Filipino women are exceptionally modest. A street flirtation in Manila, so far as a Filipino woman is concerned, is something that is almost unknown, as any American, that has visited Manila will testify.

SECRETARY MEREDITH



Edwin T. Meredith of Des Moines, Iowa, recently appointed secretary of agriculture by President Wilson.

FARMERS TO ENTER POLITICAL FIGHT

Washington.—With the appointment of a committee of seven prominent farm organizations' leaders to draw up a "platform," the American farmer as represented in the national board of farm organizations, served notice on present and prospective presidential candidates that he is determined to participate actively in the coming campaign.

The platform will comprise questions designed to bring out unmistakably the attitude of each candidate upon matters which agriculturalists consider of paramount importance.

C. S. Barrett of Georgia, president of the National Farmers' union, was named chairman of the committee, the other members being T. C. Atkeson of West Virginia, representing the national grange; Gifford Pinchot, Pennsylvania, of the Pennsylvania Rural Progress association; J. B. Houston, Wisconsin, secretary Wisconsin Society of Equity; W. L. Drummond, Oklahoma, International Farm congress; R. D. Cooper, New York, dairyman's league and J. R. Howard, Washington, American Farm bureau federation.

FOOD COST STILL RISING

Prices Since January, 1913, Have More Than Doubled.

Washington.—The average expenditure for food increased 2 per cent in the month ending January 15, according to statistics made public at the labor department. This is an increase of 9 per cent over January, 1919, and 104 per cent since January, 1913. Comparisons of retail prices paid for 44 articles of food showed 29 had advanced since December 15, while 11 had decreased and four were unchanged.

Decreases were recorded in strictly fresh eggs, 8 per cent; butter, 5, lard and canned tomatoes, 3, pork chops, storage eggs and oranges, 2, fresh milk, canned corn, canned peas and prunes, 1.

Poles Defeat Russian Reds
Warsaw.—An attack, which a Polish official communication terms the opening of a long-prepared bolshevik offensive, was repulsed by the Poles on the northeastern front after a one-day battle. The bolsheviks coming in a southeasterly direction between Polock and Bobruisk, were thrown back with "heavy losses," it says.

THE MARKETS.

Portland.
Oats—No. 3 white feed, \$5.50 a ton.
Corn—Whole, \$6.4; cracked, \$6.6.
Hay—Willamette valley timothy, \$27@28 per ton; alfalfa, \$30.50.
Butter Fat—83@84c.
Eggs—Ranch, 40c per dozen.
Poultry—Hens, 20@25c.
Cattle—Best steers, \$11@12.75; good to choice, \$10@11; medium to good, \$9@10.
Hogs—Prime mixed, \$15.75@16.25; medium mixed, \$15.25@15.75; pigs, \$13@15.
Sheep—Eastern lambs, \$17@18; valley lambs, \$14.50@17; ewes, \$10@12.

Seattle.
Hay—Eastern Washington timothy, \$38@39 per ton; alfalfa, \$35.
Butter Fat—85@87c.
Eggs—Ranch, 44@48c.
Potatoes—Yakima Gems, \$100; to cala, \$85@90 per ton.
Poultry—Hens, heavy, dressed, 45c; light, 40c.
Hogs—Prime, \$16@16.50; medium to choice, \$15@16; pigs, \$12@13.50.
Cattle—Best steers, \$11.75@12.25; heifers, \$9.50@10; calves, \$7@18.

DRY LAW DEFIED BY MICHIGAN COUNTY

Iron County Officials Halt
Wine Seizure By Prohibition
Agents.

Chicago.—A "rebellion against prohibition" has broken out in Iron county, Michigan, and the county, led by its prosecuting attorney, is in "open revolt" against federal authority. Major A. V. Dairymple, federal prohibition director for the central states, has notified Washington.

Prohibition agents leading a party of Michigan state constables were held up February 19 by Iron county officials and wine they had confiscated was taken from them, according to reports brought to Chicago by Leo J. Grove of Marquette, supervising prohibition agent for the upper peninsula. Major Dairymple appeared to Attorney-General Palmer to order warrants issued for the arrest of the prosecutor, two deputy sheriffs, two police officers and three other residents of Iron River, a mining village.

By a vote of nearly three to one—47 to 17—the senate passed and sent to the president the modified railroad reorganization bill under which the carriers will attempt to adjust themselves to conditions arising with the end of government control.

Thirty-two republicans joined with 15 democrats in voting for adoption of the conference report, while three republicans and 14 democrats comprised the 17 voting against it. There was never any doubt as to what the senate would do, in view of the wide margin by which the Cummins bill, more drastic than the compromise was passed. The bill goes to President Wilson and the general opinion was that he would sign it although labor leaders will urge a veto.

FIRST FIGURES ON CENSUS GIVEN OUT

Washington.—The first population announcements of the 1920 census issued by the census bureau are as follows:

Cincinnati, 461,158, an increase of 37,567, or 10.3 per cent.

Washington, D. C., 437,414, an increase of 106,345, or 32.1 per cent over 1910.

Cincinnati ranked as 13th city of the country in 1910 with a population of 363,591. Washington ranked 16th with a population of 331,069.

From now on, as soon as the statistics gathered by the enumerators and special agents are assembled and verified, the data will be made public, the population of the larger cities being announced first. Then will follow the population of the various counties.

After the counties have been completed the population of the various states will be announced, and then the count of the entire United States.

MUST REDUCE MEAT PRICES

Cost to Consumer Must Follow Decline in Wholesale Quotations.

Chicago.—Retail meat dealers throughout the country must reduce their prices as the wholesale price of meat declines or else submit their books to federal agents for investigation of their profits. This definition of the government's attitude was announced by Attorney-General Palmer. Instructions to serve the notice on retail meat dealers have been sent to every United States attorney, he said. Mr. Palmer's pronouncement on the meat price situation follows the publication by the Institute of American Meat Packers of a bulletin announcing the practical cessation of foreign trade as a result of the adverse exchange situation. Wholesale meat prices at the Chicago stockyards dropped to pre-war levels for some grades, following the publication.

Club Woman Convicted of Syndicalism
Oakland, Calif.—Charlotte Anita White, club woman and author, who was convicted of criminal syndicalism, is in jail, held without bond by Judge Quinn. She was convicted on one of five counts by a jury composed of six men and six women.

Nevada Cowboys Form Union.
Reno, Nev.—A cowboys' union, said to be the first of its kind in America, is being organized here under the auspices of the Trades and Labor council and will seek affiliation with the American Federation of Labor.

Robert E. Peary, Explorer, Is Dead.
Washington.—Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, retired, discoverer of the North Pole, died here after a two-year illness of pernicious anemia.

Russian Reds Take Archangel.
London.—Bolshevik forces have captured Archangel, on the White sea, according to a wireless dispatch from Moscow.

MORE DEMOCRATS FOR RESERVATIONS

Peace Treaty Reservations
Carried By More Than
Two-Thirds Vote.

Washington.—The first of the reservations attached to the peace treaty last November was readopted unchanged and by an increased majority in the senate after the treaty's irreconcilable opponents, holding the balance of power, had balked the efforts of republican and democratic leaders to obtain modification in the interest of compromise.

The outcome, although giving the defection of four more democratic senators from the ranks of those who have stood against all reservations, generally was accepted by all elements in the senate as tightening the treaty deadlock and bringing the question of ratification one step nearer the political campaign.

The reservation on which the senate acted relates to withdrawal from membership in the league. The vote on its adoption was 45 to 29, 10 democrats joining the solid republican lineup supporting it. Four of these—Senators Ashurst (Arizona), Fletcher (Florida), Henderson (Nevada) and Nugent (Idaho)—have stood on all previous roll-calls steadfastly against any qualification of the treaty.

It was by a bare majority, 33 to 32, that the senate rejected the change in the reservation framed by republican leaders and submitted by Senator Lodge as part of his compromise plan.

In addition to the four democrats who swung over to reservations for the first time, the members of the minority party voting to adopt the withdrawal qualification were Senators Chamberlain, Oregon; Gore, Oklahoma; Myers, Montana; Shields, Tennessee; Smith, Georgia, and Trammell, Florida. The result, 45 to 29, showed two-thirds of the senators present voting together for the first time since the treaty fight began.

NO AGREEMENT ON SALES OF SHIPS

Washington.—There is no agreement or any contemplated agreement between the United States and Great Britain as to the disposition of the former German ships, President Wilson declared in a statement to the senate, in response to a resolution of inquiry.

The president, however, transmitted to the senate a proposed understanding, signed by Lloyd George and Woodrow Wilson, as to the title of ships seized during the war from Germany. The proposal, subject to the action of congress, following ratification of the treaty.

The proposal provides that German ships shall be allocated among the allied nations ton for ton for the losses suffered during the war. In the event of a nation having seized ships whose tonnage is in excess of the tonnage lost during the war, the nation shall pay a reasonable rate for all excess tonnage to the reparations commission, to go to the credit of Germany for reparations.

MORE CREDIT WANTED

Loans Would Be Made by Farmers on Personal Security.

Washington.—A system of co-operative farm credit, based on personal security as distinguished from mortgage loans, was proposed in a bill introduced by Representative McFadden, republican, Pennsylvania. Loans on personal security would be obtained by farmers from "community" banking associations having stock subscribed by farm members. There would be a central bank with \$25,000,000 capital loaned by the government and also state branches.

Farming interests require loans on personal security, Representative McFadden stated, and federal bond and private bank facilities do not completely meet requirements.

Passports to West Indies to Cost \$10.
Washington.—A charge of \$10 for passports to Cuba, Bermuda, the Bahamas islands and Mexico has been tentatively agreed upon by the conferees on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill. Under the original measure such passports were to be granted free. Revenue from passports to these countries now is estimated at \$800 daily with prospects of great increases because of prohibition.

Referendum Beer and Wine Wanted.
Washington.—Amendment of the Volstead prohibition enforcement act so as to permit the states by referendum to authorize sale of 2.75 per cent beer and 10 per cent wine, was proposed in a bill introduced by Representative Minahan, democrat, New Jersey.

SENATOR NEWBERRY



United States Senator Truman H. Newberry of Michigan, now on trial charged with violation of the election laws.

CONGRESS PASSES RAILROAD BILL

Washington.—The compromise Esch-Cummins railroad bill was approved by the house, which adopted the conference report after four hours of debate. Adoption of the conference report came after the house had defeated, 28 to 171, a motion to recommit.

Chairman Esch of the interstate commerce committee then called for the previous question and there was a buzz in the chamber as the voting began.

The "liquor rebellion" in Iron county, in the upper Michigan peninsula, apparently has subsided in the face of the approach of Major A. V. Dairymple, federal prohibition enforcement chief for the six central western states, and a picked force of eighteen armed assistants, reports from there indicated. Major Dairymple said he was cloaked with full permission to handle the situation in his own way. He announced he would "clean up" the county, arrest the state, county and Iron River city officials who had interfered with his lieutenant in the seizure on February 19 of contraband wine or "give up my job."

Martin S. McDonough, state's attorney for Iron county, who assumed responsibility for the disarming of Major Dairymple's assistant, Leo J. Grove, and a small party of state constables and taking from them the wine they had confiscated, was ready, he said, to submit peaceably to any federal arrests.

The house adopted the conference report by a vote of 250 to 150—a clean margin of 100 votes.

The vote for the adoption of the conference report showed 205 republicans and 45 democrats supporting it. The opposing vote included 125 democrats, 23 republicans, one independent and one prohibitionist.

BRIEF GENERAL NEWS

One cent postage for local or drop letters was approved by the senate postoffice committee.

Governor Edward I. Edwards of New Jersey qualified for a place on the democratic ballot in Michigan's presidential preferential primary April 5.

Universal military training as a part of the future military policy of the United States was approved in principle by the house military committee.

Another issue of about \$300,000,000 of treasury certificates of indebtedness may be expected about March 15, Secretary Houston of the treasury has announced.

The United States grain corporation announced that on March 2 it will resume buying of flour under its regular flour offer plan, after a suspension of general purchase for two months.

Thirty days' absence from the territorial limits of the United States or Illinois extending over a like period, shall constitute inability of the president to perform his duties and shall require such duties to be taken over by the vice president or the official next in line of succession under a bill introduced in the house by Representative McArthur of Oregon.

Railroad Transfer Order Issued.
Washington.—Director-General Hines Tuesday issued orders which provide for the formal transfer of authority now exercised by railroad administration officials to the corporations which resume control of the lines March 1.

French War Certificates Presented.
Indianapolis.—A total of 118,409 French certificates were bestowed upon the next of kin of the Americans who died in the world war, it was announced at the national headquarters of the American Legion.

DAUGHTER OF AGUINALDO IN U. S. CAPITAL

She Meets Many Wives of American Statesmen and Makes a Hit.

When General Emilio Aguinaldo was leading the Filipino army against the American forces twenty years ago he probably little dreamed that some day a daughter of his would visit the city of Washington and would be given a great reception at the famous Congressional Club! And that the wives of 120 members of the American Congress and two wives of members of the President's cabinet would call upon her to pay their respects!

But all this actually happened when Miss Carmen Aguinaldo, his nineteen-year-old daughter, visited Washington recently. And those wives of the American statesmen expressed themselves as both charmed and surprised at the refined, tactful, college educated young miss who greeted them.

"Miss Aguinaldo was simply delightful," was the expression of one congressman's wife. "She was very modest, yet she acted so natural and thorough."



MISS CARMEN AGUINALDO, Daughter of the Former Leader of the Filipino Army.

daughter at home that she captivated everybody."

On another occasion while in Washington Miss Aguinaldo was given a real ovation by a Filipino-American audience when she recited "My Last Farewell," poem of Dr. Jose Rizal, the Filipino martyr.

Miss Aguinaldo is a student at the University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill. While in Washington she was the guest of Mrs. James C. DeYer, wife of one of the resident commissioners from the Philippines. The Capitol building and the Congressional library appealed particularly to the young Filipino, while the beautiful sights from the Washington monument thrilled her with delight. When asked how she liked America, she smiled and answered:

"It is a wonderful country. I didn't like winter at first, but since I have learned how to skate I am having fine times. All the Americans whom I have met have been very good to me. My friends in Urbana and my classmates in the university are just lovely, but I cannot help feeling homesick at times because I am missing my father. My coming here was indeed a great sacrifice for him, for we are very close. He is so good to me."

Miss Aguinaldo is intensely patriotic. She does not conceal her resentment when she hears or reads of a misrepresentation of the Filipinos. "It is unfortunate," she once exclaimed in a voice full of sadness, "that my country and my people are hardly known, much less understood, by the people of America."

Politics is tabooed in any conversation with this Filipino maid. She evades the topic by replying that she is too young to express opinions on things political. "All I can say," she declares, "is that I share with my father in the desire for independence for my native land. There is no question about our being able to govern ourselves."

Filipinos declare Miss Aguinaldo has a "genuine Filipino temperament"—that is, she does not believe in the accidental custom of "dates" between young men and women. She does not see anything wrong in it, she says, but it is such a violent departure from the custom in the Philippines that she cannot adopt it.

"You might laugh at me," she said, "but I cannot go out with one single escort unaccompanied. I simply can't. I will go back to my country with the soul of a Filipino."

A newspaper in one of the large American cities that Miss Aguinaldo visited expressed the opinion that she would no doubt be greatly impressed by the sight of street cars and some of the fine residences she would see, but the truth is the young lady was raised in Manila, where she has seen an up-to-date street car system all her life.