

## FILIPINOS WANT AMERICA TO GIVE INDEPENDENCE

Maximo M. Kalaw Declares U. S. Cannot Consistently Refuse "Self-Determination."

By MAXIMO M. KALAW, Secretary of the Philippine Mission, Author "The Case for the Philippines," "Self-Government in the Philippines," etc.

"When they show sufficient capacity," "When they are able to govern themselves," "When they are educated enough." Thus run the answers of many Americans pressed with the question as to when the Philippines should be granted their independence. Now, "ability," "capacity" and "sufficient education"—What do they mean in black and white?

Senator Shogun may think no people is capable of self-government that does not establish the judicial recall, or that has no Billy Sunday, John Smith or Somerville may think no people is capable of self-government that does not vote his democratic ticket, or go to church on Sundays.

"Capacity for self-government" is as broad and elastic as the world, and if that should be the criterion for the granting of Philippine independence, America might as well say to the Filipinos, "I will give you independence when it pleases me to do so."

Fortunately, the American promise to the Philippines is not based on such obscure and abstract conditions. It is based on a definite, tangible thing. When America, through her Congress, officially told the Filipino people that they would be granted their independence as soon as they could establish a stable government, no abstract or obscure condition was meant. Stable government, according to American usage, means a certain, definite thing.

The United States promised the Cubans the same thing, that "when they have established a stable government, then American troops would be withdrawn." As soon as the Cuban people elected a government suited to themselves, capable of maintaining order and fulfilling all international obligations, there was a stable government in Cuba, and American troops were withdrawn.

When Congress passed the Jones law, it simply borrowed the phrase "stable government" from the Cuban history and applied it to the Philippines. The history of Philippine legislation shows that in black and white, with full knowledge of what it meant, the Filipino people accepted the Jones law and immediately began setting up the stable government required by Congress as a pre-requisite to independence. The stable government is now a fact. It is indeed more than that; it is an undisputed fact.

The official representative of the United States in the Philippine Islands, the Governor General, reported to the American Congress and the administration that "the Filipino people have established the stable government demanded by Congress as a pre-requisite for the granting of independence—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."

The Philippine question is therefore no longer a question of politics, argument or supposition. To the Philippine mind, at least, it is now a question of whether the United States is ready to discharge its own obligations fully and completely. America went before the world in the recent war as the avowed champion of "self-determination" and Filipinos cannot see how America can consistently refuse to act.

The Filipino people, however, have no grudge or grievance against the American people. Theirs is a message of friendship and gratitude. They seek independence as the natural and logical outcome of America's policy in the islands and of America's solemn promise to them. They come willing to give privileges and concessions not incompatible with their national welfare.

The Filipino people are willing to accept independence under any of the following conditions: Under a League of Nations, guaranteeing its territorial integrity; under the protectorate of the United States for the first few years; under a treaty of neutrality between the United States, England, Japan, France and other powers, or even without any condition whatever—absolute and complete independence. They have no fear of Japan. Philippine independence, in our opinion, is not inimical to Japanese interests. The Japanese are now free to come to the Philippines, but at the present time there are less than 10,000 Japanese in the islands. There are six times as many Japanese in California as there are in the entire Philippine Archipelago.

The Filipinos are willing to take their chance as a nation. Smaller nations have been by graver problems and dangers have taken a more hazardous chance at freedom, and have succeeded.

## FARMERS ARE NOT PAUPERS SEEKING ALMS

McAdoo Says Those Who Feed Nation Should Be Treated as Business Men.

### SPEAKS FOR FARM LOAN ACT

Former Secretary of the Treasury Says Future of Agriculture Depends on Keeping Country-Raised Boy on Farm.

"The American farmer is not a pauper seeking alms. Neither is he a ward of the government to be treated as an irresponsible child."

Such is the statement of W. G. McAdoo, former secretary of the treasury.

Mr. McAdoo contended that the farmer only asks to be permitted to take his place among the business men of the nation, where he belongs. He said that the farm loan act merely enables the farmer to borrow as a right—not as a favor—adequate funds at reasonable rates. Mr. McAdoo said, in part:

#### Why Farmers Need Money.

"Up to the time of the passage of the farm loan act, the system of farm credits in operation in this country was exceedingly cumbersome. It was so cumbersome that it could not furnish the kind of service the farmer required, at any price. That is, it could not furnish loans on the long term amortization plan. Also the entire field of farm credits was without anything more than the most primitive (and therefore futile) regulation as to rates of inter-



W. G. McAdoo.

est and commission charges. Agriculture was rapidly deteriorating, the number of farmers engaged in tilling the soil was decreasing, the number of acres actually under cultivation was decreasing, the output per acre was actually decreasing, and the food supply of the nation was decreasing, as was also our contribution to the world's food supply.

#### Wants His Right, Not a Favor.

After an exhaustive study of the needs of the country and after another exhaustive study of the credit system of European countries, congress decided to adequately finance agriculture as a great underlying industry essential to the life of the nation. Congress did not contemplate any petty remedies. It did not contemplate charity for the small farmers. It did not contemplate a special privilege for the big farmers. But congress did contemplate establishing a practical system of rural credits by which the farmer would be enabled to secure as a right—not as a favor—adequate funds at reasonable rates. And congress did this, assuming that the general welfare demanded that we look to the future and make provision for a continued food supply for the nation.

#### Keeping Country Boy on Farm.

"The intent of congress in passing the federal farm loan act was not to bring the city boy back to the country, as some seem to think, because the congress, having in its membership a goodly number of men who sprang from the farm, was fully aware that it was folly to expect the city man to succeed in the country. Rather it was the intent of congress to keep the country boy on the farm by making farming sufficiently profitable to be attractive to an ambitious man of brains, energy and vision. I mention this because some people seem to feel that the millennium will come the moment we can get the city boy headed for the farm. Farmers, however, know better. They know that the successful, efficient farmer must be made from the country-raised boy. And all know that there will be enough farmers, when farming is made profitable and country life is made attractive. Neither can be accomplished unless adequate farm credit can be had all the time and on reasonable terms."

## Nebraska Soldiers and Sailors Memorial



A COMMITTEE of 500 composed of prominent patriotic men from every county of the State is appointed by the executive committee of the Nebraska Memorial Association. The executive committee will without delay handle all the details of the campaign for raising funds for erecting the monumental structure (illustrated above) on the State University Campus at Lincoln. A local committee will be appointed in every county to take charge of this drive and four minute speakers will be chosen to help put the facts before the people. Everybody is invited to help in this effort to make a suitable expression of the profound obligation felt by all Nebraskans toward the fallen heroes of the great war. The Memorial Building will cost \$1,000,000 and will be a magnificent architectural creation. It will include a Memorial Hall with tablets bearing names of fallen heroes, and all veterans; a Museum containing trophies and relics of all wars in which Nebraska participated; and in the grand rotunda will be placed statues of Nebraskans who distinguished themselves in war. The building will also provide permanent headquarters for the American Legion, Grand Army, Spanish War Veterans, etc. There will be a stadium and other splendid features. The office of the Executive Committee is in the Keelie Building, Omaha.

## Says Hands Were Almost Useless

RHEUMATISM AND OTHER TROUBLES BEGAN TO DISAPPEAR AFTER TAKING TANLAC.

"There's no mistake about Tanlac being a real medicine, for nothing but a real medicine could do what it has for me," said Mrs. Hattie Campbell, of 1808 Grace St., Omaha, Neb.

"Beginning with indigestion four years ago," continued Mrs. Campbell, "my troubles multiplied till my life became one of constant suffering. Everything I would eat soured on my stomach and almost tortured me to death. The gas would press on my heart at times so I could hardly breathe and I would almost smother. I suffered from heartburn and had nervous sick headaches and was so dizzy that I would almost fall every time I stooped over. I had rheumatism in my hands so bad that my fingers were all bent over and at times they would become so numb as to be almost useless. My appetite was poor and I fell off from one hundred and thirty pounds to ninety-four and nobody will ever know how much I suffered."

"I was in an awful fix, and while I tried everything recommended I found no relief until my sister and some of my friends got me to take Tanlac. While on my second bottle my appetite returned, I could eat most anything I wanted and my other troubles began to leave me. I have regained sixteen pounds of my lost weight and am now able to eat anything I want without suffering from gas or indigestion afterwards. My hands and fingers have become supple again and I hardly notice any rheumatic pain in them. Those headaches and dizzy spells are gone and I have improved so much that I hardly feel like the same person."

Tanlac is sold in Dakota City by Neiswanger Pharmacy, in South Sioux City by Shane's Pharmacy, and in Homer by Brassfield & Jensen. Advertisement.

this corporation shall at no time exceed the amount of its paid in capital and surplus except for deposits.

ARTICLE VI. This corporation shall begin business on the 1st day of March, 1920, or as soon thereafter as authorized by the State Banking Board of the State of Nebraska, and shall terminate on the 1st day of March, 1921.

ARTICLE VII. The affairs of this corporation shall be under the control and management of a board of directors consisting of not less than three nor more than five shareholders, whose term of office shall be for a period of one year, or until their successors are elected and qualified, not less than a majority of whom shall be residents of the county in which the bank is located or counties immediately adjacent thereto. It shall be the duty of the board of directors to elect from their number a president and secretary, and select a vice-president and cashier, and they may also select an assistant cashier and such other clerks and assistants as the business of the corporation may require. The term of office of the officers of this corporation shall be one year, or until their successors are elected and qualified. The board of directors may adopt such by-laws for the regulation and management of the affairs and business of the corporation as it may deem proper.

ARTICLE VIII. The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of this corporation shall be held on the first Tuesday of January each year, at which meeting the board of directors above provided for shall be elected. A majority of the shares of the stock of the corporation at any regular or special meeting, shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE IX. Until the regular meeting of the stockholders of the corporation, the following named persons shall constitute the board of directors: E. H. Gribble, J. S. Bacon, J. J. Eimers, Henry Runge, and Wm. P. Warner.

ARTICLE X. Each stockholder shall at any regular or special meeting be entitled to one vote, either in person or by proxy, for each share of stock held.

ARTICLE XI. These articles of incorporation may be amended at any regular or special meeting called for that purpose by a two-thirds vote of all the stock.

Witness our hands this 27th day of January, 1920.

E. H. GRIBBLE, J. S. BACON, J. J. EIMERS, HENRY RUNGE, WM. P. WARNER.

Witness: Sidney T. Frum, State of Nebraska, Dakota County.

On this 27th day of January, 1920, before the undersigned, a notary public in and for said county and state personally appeared, E. H. Gribble, J. S. Bacon, J. J. Eimers, Henry Runge, and Wm. P. Warner, to me known to be the identical persons whose names are affixed to the foregoing articles of incorporation, and each for himself acknowledged the same to be his voluntary act and deed.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and notarial seal this 27th day of January, 1920, at Dakota City, Nebraska.

Sidney T. Frum, Notary Public. My Commission expires Sept. 20, 1923.

#### RESOLUTION.

Estimate of expenses for the Village of Dakota City, Nebraska, for the fiscal year commencing April 27, 1920, and ending April 26, 1921.

Be it resolved by the Chairman and Board of Trustees of the Village of Dakota City, Nebraska, that the expenses of said Village for the fiscal year ending April 26, 1921, be estimated as follows:

Interest on Water Bonds and Sinking Fund ..... \$1250 00  
General Village Purposes ..... 1500 00  
Total ..... \$2750 00

The total revenue for said Village for the preceding year being \$2200.

Be it further resolved that said estimate of expenses be published in the Dakota County Herald for four successive weeks as required by law.

Passed and approved this 27th day of April, 1920.

G. F. Broyles, Chairman Board of Trustees.

Attest: Sidney T. Frum, Clerk.

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TERMS: \$12.50 for standing colt; \$10.00 to insure mare in foal. When mare is about to be removed or sold, the foal bill becomes due at once. Good care will be taken to avoid accidents, but will not be responsible if any should occur.

## L. L. Howard

Owner and Manager. Dakota City, Neb., Route 2

## E. F. Rasmussen

### Auctioneer

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