

# CONGRESSMEN FAVOR FILIPINO INDEPENDENCE



Congressman Edward J. King of Illinois.

Washington.—"The appointed hour is here: let the Philippines be free." This was the keynote of a speech by Congressman Edward J. King of Illinois, (Republican) in which he reviewed the American occupation of the islands from the first day to the present time. He declared that the United States was honor bound to grant independence without further delay.

Congressman King is one of an increasing number of Republicans in the House who are urging quick action on Philippine independence. Mr. King is the author of a bill which provides that within one year the Philippine government, under presidential proclamation, may assemble a convention and frame a constitution.

After the constitution is ratified by the Filipino people the President may recognize the Philippine islands as "a separate and self-governing nation." The transfer of authority is to be completed within one year. Provision is made for safeguarding American investments in the Philippines and for the providing of coaling stations and submarine bases in the islands by the United States.

Word from the Philippines is that the people expect early independence and will be sorely disappointed if they do not get it.

"No nation has the right," said Congressman King "to hold another people in peonage, even though it may be argued by the professional that the condition is simply one of 'tutelage.'"

"A little more observance of the golden rule in national and international affairs would soon dispel that desire for exploitation, the fiercest foe of freedom in the world today.

"When we went to the Philippines we declared before the whole world that we were not actuated by any selfish desire of conquest or territorial aggrandizement, but solely by humanitarian impulses."

Congressman King called attention to the fact that Filipinos are now raising funds to erect a monument to Admiral Dewey, which he said was indirectly a tribute to the American people as well as to Dewey. He recalled the cable that Dewey had sent to President McKinley, which was as follows:

"In my opinion these people (Filipinos) are superior in intelligence and more capable of self government than the natives of Cuba, and I am familiar with both."

Congressman King then recited the preamble to the Jones law, passed August 29, 1916, and declared it was a definite pledge of independence. The preamble stated "it is as it has always been the purpose of the people of the United States to withdraw their sovereignty over the Philippine Islands and to recognize their independence as soon as a stable government can be established therein."

Congressman King stated there was no question but that the Filipinos had established the specified stable government and, therefore, it is the solemn duty of the United States to grant the promised independence.

## ASKS INDEPENDENCE FOR PHILIPPINES



Francis Burton Harrison

Manila.—Francis Burton Harrison, former governor general of the Philippine Islands, offered to tender his resignation eighteen months ago upon condition that the Secretary of War recommend to President Wilson that a Filipino be appointed his successor. He made the offer while in Washington in 1919.

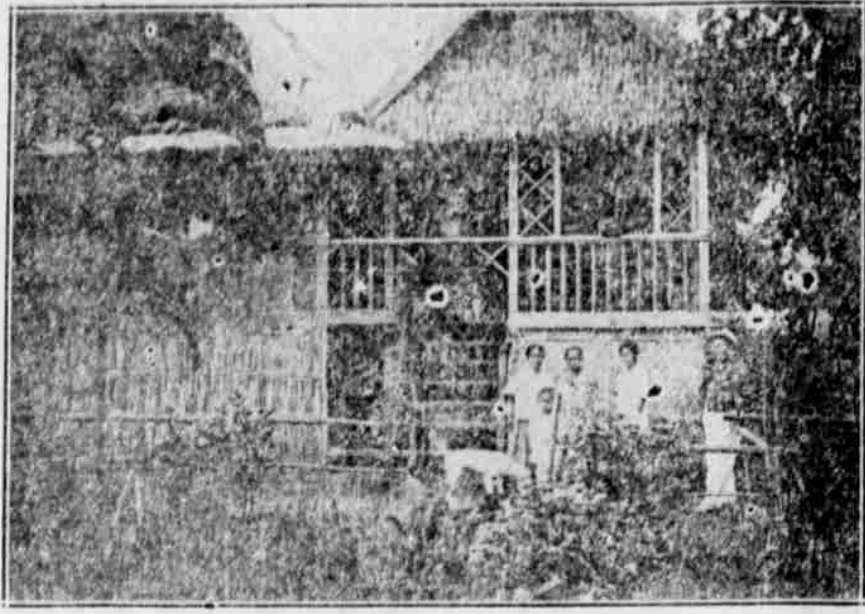
Discussing Philippine independence, the governor general said:

"I can see in the future a very beautiful vision. When the flag of the Philippine republic shall be hoisted, when the Stars and Stripes will come floating down to the strains of 'The Star Spangled Banner'—that flag, old glory, so rich in happy and honorable achievements, will be made doubly dear because it will mean that the United States will have kept its word to the people of the Philippine Islands."

School of Journalism in Philippines Manila.—A school of Journalism, the first in the Far East, has been established at the University of the Philippines, in Manila.

Admission to the School of Journalism is limited to third and fourth year students who have shown marked ability in the use of English. The course is open to both men and women. A class of about 50 registered at the opening of the journalistic course.

# Here's a Real Argument For Philippine Independence



A Typical Philippine Homestead

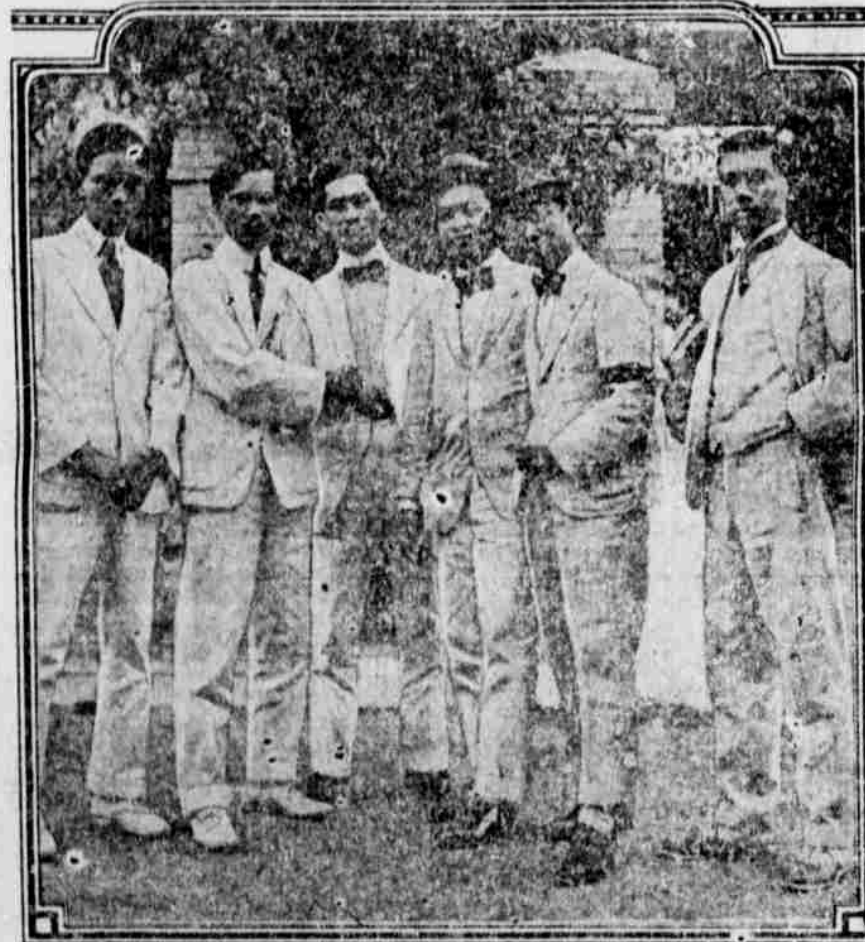
The United States isn't the only country that has homesteaders—those enterprising pioneers who leave thickly populated districts and take their families into virgin territory to create homes for themselves. The Philippine islands have thousands of thrifty homesteaders.

The above photograph shows a picture of a Christian Filipino homesteader and his family near Pikit, Cotabato province, Mindanao, P. I. Five years ago he was a cab driver working for low wages at Cebu, a thickly populated city. He went into the then wilderness of Mindanao, planted hemp and coconuts, paid for his land and has become wealthy. Thousands of similar instances could be cited. One Mindanao homesteader is worth \$200,000.

The Philippine government is encouraging the immigration of Filipinos from the thickly populated sections into Mindanao. This is the second largest of the islands of the archipelago. It is still sparsely settled, although it is one of the richest and most productive islands in the world. Many Americans have established plantations there and become rich.

Filipinos are using the stories of the many successful Filipino homesteaders as an argument for independence. They make the point that a people that can go out into a tropical wilderness with no capital save their patience, perseverance and energy and win homes for themselves, have the necessary stamina to run their own affairs.

## As a Modern Filipino Actually Looks



There are hundreds of thousands of this type of young men in the Philippines. They are to be the future rulers of the destinies of the islands.

The Filipino has been much misrepresented in the United States. This is largely because the Sunday supplements have made a specialty of portraying the semi-naked non-Christian hill tribes as "typical" Filipinos, which is far from the truth.

The total population of the Philippines is 10,350,040, of which 9,493,272 are Christians and civilized, and have been so for 300 years, possessing a culture and refinement that will compare favorably with that of other countries. The number of non-Christians is 856,363, and only a small percentage of them are uncivilized. They are fast becoming educated, and will ultimately make good citizens.

## ASKS INDEPENDENCE WITH OR WITHOUT PROTECTION

Manila, P. I.—The people of the Philippines want independence in whatever form they can get it. Manuel Quezon, president of the Philippine senate, declared in an address before that body:

"Let the Americans in the Philippines and those in the United States know that the people of the Philippines covet their freedom, liberty and political emancipation so much that they will not hesitate to receive from the Congress of the United States complete and absolute independence without protection," Quezon said.

"If the United States, dictated by its own interests, decides to extend protection to the Philippines, well and good. We would accept that as a solution of our problems. If not, let us have absolute independence in whatever form we can get it."

President Quezon declared that if the question were put before the Filipinos for a vote, 98 per cent would favor absolute independence.

Seventy per cent of the inhabitants of the Philippines over ten years of age, according to the last census, are literate. This is a higher percentage of literacy than that of any South American country, higher than that of Spain, and higher than that of any of the New Republics of Europe whose independence is being guaranteed by the Allies.

There is but one issue in the Philippine question, and that is: Is there today a stable government on the islands? In the Jones law you promised independence upon the establishment of such a stable government. Your own Governor-General has officially reported that there is a stable government in existence today, and we also have submitted plenty of evidence to substantiate its existence. Therefore, we hope and expect America will now carry out its pledge."

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## A TEST OF FAITH

(Chattanooga News.)

We have frequent occasion to protest against the efforts of Japan to impose her dominion upon unwilling peoples, yet we have thus far failed to exemplify the ideals which we recommend to Japan. If we should withdraw our sovereignty from the Philippines, in accordance with our repeated promises, we could the more consistently ask Japan to follow a similar course toward Shantung, Manchuria and Siberia. Our plea would have a great deal more force if we could make it with clean hands. To say that the Philippines are not ready for independence is merely to express an arbitrary, gratuitous opinion. It is perfectly easy to create conditions—in one's own mind—that no people ever could comply with. Our delay about respecting our own pledge is a reflection on our national good faith and a constant invitation to international complications in the far east.

## INDEPENDENCE OF PHILIPPINES

(Atascadero (Cal.) News.)

The Philippines should be given absolute independence, which is their natural right, even if we are well aware that they have not yet reached the full stature of Americanism. We ourselves have not reached it so long as we insist upon governing other peoples against their will.

# CONGRESS HEARS DRAMATIC PLEA FROM FILIPINO



Philippine Resident Commissioner Isuro Gabaldon

Washington.—"Must the heart of America beat only for the freedom of Ireland, of Poland and of the Czech-Slovaks, and not for the independence of the Philippine Islands?"

This was the question Resident Commissioner Isuro Gabaldon of the Philippines addressed directly to the membership of the House of Representatives in a speech which was given very close attention and was frequently applauded.

"At one time," said Commissioner Gabaldon, "Congress had before it no less than thirty resolutions expressing sympathy with the aspirations of the Irish people, if not actually urging England to grant independence to Ireland. At that time, also the Filipinos were knocking at your door. Out of the womb of war, many European republics were born, and America has rejoiced to uphold the same. And yet the claim of the Filipinos is still unheeded. Must there be exceptions, then, in international justice?"

"My plea, gentlemen of the American Congress, is that you ignore no longer the repeated requests of a deserving people for an independence that rightfully belongs to them. The granting of independence now affords the United States a golden opportunity to give to the world unanswerable proof of its sincerity, its consistency and its altruism. It will be the greatest example of square dealing in the history of the ages.

"Do not think we are not appreciative of all you have done for us. We are. America has truly treated the Filipino people as no other nation has ever treated an alien race in all history. The high points of the American policy in the Philippines have been consistently inspired by altruism. We know that you were actuated in your labors by the desire to contribute to our own welfare.

"And we love you perhaps most of all for your solemn promise to grant us that which we hold dearer than life itself—our freedom. Independence is our national ideal. It is our all absorbing aim. It grows stronger every hour. For the spirit of nationalism never dies. Much less can it be subdued. We believe that we can never hope to be a sturdy nation if we are to rely forever on the magnanimity of the United States.

"America's task in the Philippine Islands is finished. What you have assumed as your sacred obligation in that part of the world has been fulfilled. A people with a medieval system of institutions has been transformed into a conscious nation, imbued with all that is modern in the activities of nations. And if you give us independence our gratitude to you will increase a thousand fold; it will last forever if you keep faith with us.

"There is but one issue in the Philippine question, and that is: Is there today a stable government on the islands? In the Jones law you promised independence upon the establishment of such a stable government. Your own Governor-General has officially reported that there is a stable government in existence today, and we also have submitted plenty of evidence to substantiate its existence. Therefore, we hope and expect America will now carry out its pledge."

## FINE HAT MAKING A PHILIPPINE ART



This Filipina is making a Philippine hat, which is becoming quite popular with both men and women in the United States, and is usually a source of great pride to the wearer.

## FILIPINO INDEPENDENCE, BUT NO GUARANTY

(Chicago Tribune.) We do not blame the Filipino people for wanting their complete freedom. It is the natural aspiration of mankind.

## THIS "ANGEL" WAS A KITE

Cut Superstitious Railroad Man Who Shot It Down Was Certainly Scared for a Time.

"The shooting," says a Texas man, "occurred some years ago on the Panhandle branch of the Santa Fe, and the hero of the tale was a superstitious engineer who believed in 'warnings.'"

"One night he was rolling along at a good speed, when he saw a clear, white light, like a will-o-the-wisp, dancing over the track a few hundred feet in front. He shut off steam and came to a stop as quickly as he could. The conductor and train crew came running up to the engine to see what was the matter.

"There is some one swinging a lantern across the track," said the engineer, and the crew went ahead to investigate.

"We can't find anyone," reported the rear brakeman, and the engineer pulled out again, but he went slowly, and in a few minutes stopped again. The crew went ahead once more to see what was the cause of the light. The conductor, who was a good shot, drew his revolver, and at his second shot there was a crash, a scream, and the light went out, and something white came fluttering down from the clouds.

"The engineer was scared. 'You've shot an angel, sure,' he said to the conductor, with a face as pale as death.

"Investigation brought out the fact that a small boy, with a lantern tied to the tail of a kite, was the cause of the trouble; but for a long time it teased the engineer to be asked about 'shooting angels.'"

## HIGH PLACE FOR LEWIS CASS

Was Instrumental in Setting Up American Form of Government in Western Territories.

"Those who pushed the frontier westward were themselves the products of frontier conditions," says William B. Shaw in the American Review of Reviews. "Such a leader was Lewis Cass, a native of New Hampshire, who went out as a youth to the settlements that were soon to be organized into the state of Ohio, took part in lawmaking there, served as a volunteer officer in the war of 1812, was appointed governor of Michigan territory, and for many years was engaged in the difficult task of setting up an American form of government in regions that had barely emerged from the wilderness stage.

"That Lewis Cass was in after years a United States senator from Michigan, a member of cabinets, a diplomat and an unsuccessful aspirant for the presidency may have partially blinded us to the really important services that he rendered in the pioneer period of Michigan's history. Neither he nor any of the men of his day could have foreseen the strain that was to be put on the states created out of the old Northwest territory caused by the attempt to absorb vast populations of northern European blood into the citizenship.

"Lewis Cass lived to see great armies recruited among those newly made Americans to fight for the Union and the principles of nationality which he had himself defended throughout his career."

First Payment of Rent. It would be hard to find exact records of the first rent paid. It is said that when the Germans conquered parts of Gaul, the land was parceled out to chiefs, lieutenants and private soldiers. In return the holders of the lands promised military service when needed. Some of the land was given to favorites, who were allowed to pay in money instead of service, and the system was established. Rent was certainly known in the days that Rome flourished, there being Latin names for rent under long leasehold tenure; of a farm, ground rent, rent of state lands and the annual rent payable for the right to the perpetual enjoyment of anything built on the surface of the land.

Ancient Bible. A Bible belonging to Elizabeth Haddon, a Quakeress, printed in 1566, has been discovered in the East. The Haddon Bible is sixteen years older than the Reims Testament sometimes spoken of as "the oldest Bible." The Haddon Bible is an authentic "Great" Bible. It is also a "Treacle" Bible. Coverdale, the translator, rendering "The Prophecy of Jeremie," gave the reading "I am hev and abashed; is there no triacle at Gylad." This in the King James modern version reads "balm in Gilead."

The Haddon Bible is indeed "Great." It weighs 18 pounds, and its dimensions are: Thickness, 4 1/2 inches; width, 10 1/2 inches; length, 16 1/2 inches.—Detroit News.

Few Do Much Walking. Statistics of mankind's amblings, including young children and old persons, and taking into consideration the fact that nowadays there are the inclination and the facilities to ride more and walk less than our forefathers did, show that a fair estimate of the average distance walked during the 24 hours by the men, women and children of continental United States seems to be four miles. The postman and the policeman and the messenger boy walk far more miles than four, so does the farmer, though the use of the tractor has taken some of the burden of agricultural work of the man's mare.

## LEGAL NOTICES

First Pub. March 10, 1921—4w.

### ROAD NOTICE.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: The commissioner appointed to locate a road commencing at the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 13, township 29, north, range 6 east of the 6th Principal Meridian in Dakota county, Nebraska, and running south on the section line to the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of section 24, township 29 north, range 6 east of the 6th Principal Meridian, all in Dakota county, Nebraska, and there terminating, has reported in favor of the establishment thereof, and all objections thereto or claims for damages must be filed in the County Clerk's office on or before noon of the 23rd day of May, A. D. 1921, or such road will be established without reference thereto. GEO. J. BOUCHER, County Clerk.

(Seal)

First Pub. March 10, 1921—4w.

### ROAD NOTICE.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: The commissioner appointed to locate a road commencing at a point at the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 4, township 27, range 7 east of the 6th Principal Meridian in Dakota county, Nebraska, running thence west on the north line of section 4, 1320 feet to the half section line of section 33, township 28, range 7, thence north on said line 228 feet, thence in a northeasterly direction 300 feet, thence in a northwesterly direction 300 feet, thence almost north 1150 feet, thence north-west 236 feet, thence in a northerly direction to the public road on the north line of section 33, intersecting said road about the middle of northwest quarter of northeast quarter of said section and there terminating, has reported in favor of the establishment thereof, and all objections thereto or claims for damages must be filed in the County Clerk's office on or before noon of the 23rd day of May, A. D. 1921, or such road will be established without reference thereto. GEO. J. BOUCHER, County Clerk.

(Seal)

First Pub. March 31, 1921—3w.

### NOTICE.

Charles J. D. Bouwmeester and Harry L. G. Bouwmeester will take notice that on the 19th day of March, 1921, Sherman W. McKinley, County Judge in and for Dakota County, Nebraska, issued an order of attachment for the sum of \$395.43, in an action pending before him wherein John Ryan is Plaintiff and Charles J. D. Bouwmeester and Harry L. G. Bouwmeester are defendants; that property of the defendants consisting of a tractor has been attached under said order. Said case was continued to the 9th day of May, 1921, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JOHN RYAN, Plaintiff.

First Pub. March 31, 1921—3w.

### NOTICE.

Charles J. D. Bouwmeester and Harry L. G. Bouwmeester will take notice that on the 19th day of March, 1921, Sherman W. McKinley, County Judge in and for Dakota County, Nebraska, issued an order of attachment for the sum of \$107.00 and interest in an action pending before him wherein Thomas F. Crosby is Plaintiff and Charles J. D. Bouwmeester and Harry L. G. Bouwmeester are defendants; that the property of the defendants consisting of a tractor has been attached under said order. Said case was continued to the 9th day of May, 1921, at 10 o'clock A. M.

THOMAS F. CROSBY, Plaintiff.

First Pub. April 7, 1921—3w.

### ORDER OF HEARING AND NOTICE OF PROBATE OF WILL.

In the County Court of Dakota County, Nebraska, State of Nebraska, ) ss. ) (Dakota County, )

To Catherine Riley, Matilda Hendricks, Nellie Burk, Angeline Noble, Frank Riley, Loretta Roe, and Thomas Riley, and to all persons interested in the estate of Miles T. Riley, also known as Miles T. Reilly, deceased.

On reading the petition of Catherine Riley praying that the instrument filed in this court on the 2nd day of April, 1921, and purporting to be the last will and testament of the said deceased, may be proved and allowed, and recorded as the last will and testament of Miles Riley, deceased; that said instrument be admitted to probate, and the administration of said estate be granted to Mike O'Neill as executor.

It is hereby ordered that you, and all persons interested in said matter, may, and do, appear at the County Court to be held in and for said county, on the 23rd day of April, A. D. 1921, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted, and that notice of the pendency of said petition and that the hearing thereof be given to all persons interested in said matter by publishing a copy of this Order in the Dakota County Herald, a weekly newspaper printed in said county, for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing.

Witness my hand, and seal of said court, this 2nd day of April, A. D. 1921.

SHERMAN W. MCKINLEY, County Judge.

(Seal)

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