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Educating Filipinos

(Continued from Ninth Page.)

inculcate Americanism. Last Fourth of July there was a school celebration at which pyrotechnic speeches on liberty were made and the Declaration of Independence read by one of the pupils. On Washington's birthday American flags were put over all the school buildings for the first time, and there were appropriate exercises in commemoration of little George and his remarkable hatchet. I doubt whether the hatchet story has as much force here as in America, for the Filipino child has thus far not been taught to reverence the truth. Men, women and children think nothing of lying and some of the poems which were written by the teachers and prattled off in queer accents by these little yellow Filipinos must have seemed strange to them. I give here a specimen poem as it was actually recited by a bright little fellow of 10. It is entitled, "The Truthful Washington."

Truthful Washington.

I am a Filipino boy
And not supposed to know
About the great George Washington
And why folks love him so.

But I have heard it said of him
That from his early youth
When accused of naughty deeds
He always spoke the truth.

And I believe that truthful boys
Will truthful men become,
And be beloved by every one,
Like the great Washington.

It seems funny to think of Jesuit priests, in their gowns, acting as teachers of the



THREE LITTLE FILIPINOS.

public schools of a United States possession. This is the case here, but it is a necessity, for the present at least. The only high school of the islands is the teneo, or Jesuit college. It has about 800 pupils—boys, from 14 to 18, all well dressed and bright looking. The professors are dark-faced, black-haired Spanish priests, and, as far as I could judge from my conversation with them, well educated men. Their college building is just next to the Church of San Ignacio, one of the finest churches in Manila. The college is very large, comprising many rooms, floored with mahogany, and a theater, which is to be finished in native woods carved by the Filipinos themselves. The carving of the church interior, was done entirely by natives and it equals in beauty, I venture, any cathedral of Europe. One of the features of this college is its musical instruction. During my visit I found about twenty boys seated at pianos, all hammering away at their exercises at the same time and each on a different key. In other rooms the boys were engaged in sketching, and in others they were carving. They show considerable artistic ability and are, the priests say, very good at all things along the lines of the beaux arts. This school received, I understand, the most of its income from the public school funds.

Manila Colleges.

There are several colleges here in Manila managed by the different clerical orders, but none which will compare with even the second-class colleges of the United States. Each has a long list of studies in its curriculum, but as to practical education along modern lines it is unknown. One of the largest colleges, St. Thomas, is older than any college in the United States, having been founded at least ten years before our Pilgrim Fathers landed on Plymouth Rock. St. Thomas belongs to the Dominican friars, one of the richest of the clerical organizations and one which has caused a vast deal of trouble in the Philippine islands. The Dominicans also own the College of San Juan de Letran, which was founded in the middle of the seventeenth century. It was at this college that Aguinaldo was educated, but he does not seem to have carried away pleasant memories of his school days, for he has been one of the chief enemies of the friars ever since his graduation.

In addition to these institutions is the College of St. Joseph, founded by the Jesuits in 1601 and then endowed with three professorships by the king of Spain at \$10,000 each. There are also schools for girls here, taught chiefly by the nuns, such as the colleges of Santa Isabel, Santa Rosa and La Concordia, so that so far as name is concerned Manila has had no lack of educational institutions, although there is probably not a city of its size in the world

so wanting in educational advantages of real value.

There are many natives of the better classes who go to school abroad. Some girls are sent to the Italian convent in Hong Kong and many of the young Filipinos have been educated in Spain. There are here in Manila Filipino lawyers, doctors and dentists. The rebellion against the friars, which involved the people in war with Spain, was largely the result of a novel written by a Filipino author, Jose Rizal. This man was educated in Germany and Spain and was famous throughout the far east as an oculist. His novel has had the same effect here as to the friars as "Uncle Tom's Cabin" had in exciting feeling against slavery in the United States and it eventually caused him to be shot by the Spaniards. He was a poet as well as a novelist and is greatly beloved by the Tagalos. His novel is now being translated into English.

The Lord's Prayer in Tagalo.

There are a number of native newspapers published in Manila and at other places throughout the Philippine islands. Some are in Spanish and others are in Tagalo. A Tagalo paper looks very strange to American eyes. The type seems to have been grabbed up at random and thrown into the columns without regard to order or reason. The language is harsh, containing many nasal sounds, and rather grating on the ear of the foreigner. I give you here a copy of the Lord's prayer in Tagalo:

"Ama namin sung ma sa langit casambalin ang nagla mo. Napa sa ambin ang cahavian mo. Sundin ang loob mo aqul sa lupa para nang sa langit. Higyan mo cama

ngiton nang amin cabin sa arapas. Patavarin o mo cami sa dilan masama."

In looking over the prayer you will notice that the most of the consonants are n's and m's and one in every eight is a g. It is indeed a curious language. Nearly all of the names of the towns in the island begin with M or N, but a great many of them begin with G. Still, of the 8,000,000 people of the Philippines at least one-third, if not more, speak the Tagalo, though comparatively few can write it.

Next to the Tagalos come the Visayans, of whom there are perhaps 2,000,000. They also have a language and literature, but the literature is largely made up of tracts published by the missionaries of the Catholic church.

The Visayan is not unlike the Tagalo, as may be seen from the following extract, which I copy from one of their tracts merely to show you how the stuff looks in print. It is only one sentence, but it contains fifty-four words:

"Sarang man maca-agum sang indulgencia plenaria ang mga tagumatayon nga sa dili maca confesar cag maca calaunt tungud sang mga calua ngan sang hinali cag mabug-at nga baltatian, mag hinulsul sang ilang mga sala cag manuang sang santos nga ngalan ni Jesus cag con dili sarang macahimo sini bisan tuyoon lamang sa salud sang cabubuton."

The Moros and the Koran.

As to the Moros, the only education which they have had up to now is learning the koran. The teaching is all done by the Mohammedan priests. The books are in the Arabic characters and the little ones squat down on the floor or the ground and in a sing-song tone cry out the prayers until they have learned them. They usually keep a book before them as they study, but as to learning to write essays in Arabic or as to any practical education as we know it, such things are unknown in our Mohammedan land.

In fact, in nearly all the islands education will have to begin at the ground, and in many of them new books will need to be written for the purpose of teaching. The superintendent of education here in Manila has already ordered a large number of books and before this letter is published some 20,000 will already have arrived and be in the hands of the people.

A great many of the books are in Spanish, but it seems to me that this language should be changed for English just as soon as possible. The quicker we can open the doors of our literature, religion and ideas of political morality to these people the quicker we can make them respectable American citizens. I doubt if much can be done until they have learned the English language, and it seems to me that the chief hope is in the children and not in the grown-ups, who have been bred and raised in Spanish corruption. FRANK G. CARPENTER.



The above cut shows a portion of the magnificent new billiard parlors opened last June by Mr. Harry Symes, Nebraska's champion billiardist, who engaged Jake Schafer "the Wizard" and Lloyd Jevine, the champion three cushion player of the United States for the occasion. The room contains twelve Pfister mahogany tables, two of them being the large professional size, 5x10, manufactured by the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., the order being placed through their local manager, Mr. John C. Sel-den. The room and the buffet in connection have all the latest improvements, being the finest in the west and one of the finest in the country.

Advertisement for Sapolio soap featuring a woman and the text: "It's not me ye should be thankin' mum; it's Sapolio that keeps things clean and bright!"

Advertisement for Lindsay, The Jeweler, featuring a watch and the text: "In Buying a Watch, Buy as good a case as you can afford, but first get a good grade movement. We guarantee our watches a every way. You can feel safe when you buy it of LINDSAY, The Jeweler, 1516 DOUGLAS ST."

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