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Messages to Seekers of Success



To Save Your Money and Make Your Money Safe

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GOV.-GENERAL OF PHILIPPINES FOR FREEDOM

Declares It Not Right That Freedom 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 interfere 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 Filipinos; 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 congress, 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 oversubscribed Liberty loans 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 Filipinos 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, 10,500,000 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.

LOWDEN'S WAR RECORD

Governor Active Aid of National Authorities.

His Own Son, Pullman, Wins His Stripes in Overseas Service.

Friends of Frank O. Lawden point with pride to his record as war governor of Illinois. Promptly following the severance of diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany Gov. Lowden issued an appeal to the people of Illinois to uphold President Wilson.

"It is the solemn duty of all Americans," he said, "to rally to his support."

Three days later he went before a joint session of the two branches of the legislature to renew his appeal.

"We may have many sympathies," he said. "We can have but one allegiance and that allegiance is to the United States."

The authorities in Washington regarded Illinois as critical territory. Gov. Lowden took immediate steps to demonstrate that the state was unitedly back of the government in whatever war measures it undertook. He appointed a state council of defense, representing all parties and all elements, to organize the war activities of Illinois.

The work of this council was noteworthy. Financed by an appropriation of $50,000 as against appropriations for similar purposes in other states running as high as $5,000,000, the Illinois council achieved results equal in importance to those of any other body of its kind in the country. Among the things it did of direct aid to the government's military plans was to give preliminary training to several thousand drafted men, so that on reporting to camp they were able to obtain immediate recognition as noncommissioned officers. The council's chief function, however, was in building up the morale of the people at home, fostering economies, and aiding movements of whatever kind designed to increase national efficiency.

The governor kept in close personal touch with the Illinois boys in khaki and blue. He visited them in their camps, traveled to the seaboard to bid Godspeed to departing contingents and was at New York to give welcome in the name of the state to the veterans who came back at the close of the fighting.

His interest in the soldiers was not merely official. Among them was his own son, Pullman Lowden—a member of the Prairie division. In that division was the "Dandy First" regiment of the Illinois national guard with which Lowden served for three years as lieutenant-colonel. Pullman went overseas with his outfit, did his bit in the ranks as a common soldier, and came back with the cherished gold service stripes.

LOWDEN FOR ECONOMY

Term as Governor a Record of Saving and Efficiency.

Simplifies Management of State Affairs With Results Profitable to the Tax Payers.

The high cost of government has supplied the supporters of Frank O. Lowden the platform on which they are confident he will be elected president of the United States.

Governor Lowden was born on a farm and worked his way through school by teaching. He is a product of the Middle West, having been born in Minnesota, raised in Iowa and then coming to Chicago. He worked as a clerk in a chicago law office for $8 a week while preparing for his profession. Later he entered politics. He was thrice elected congressman from the Thirteenth Illinois district before voluntarily retiring.

He was elected governor of the state in 1916 by a tremendous plurality and his record as chief executive has put him in the list of presidential possibilities. Friends of the governor explain that he had to be dragged into the race for president. Certainly he does not seem to worry about the outcome of the campaign.

"I think one of the greatest needs of the country today is a stronger, finer, happier Americanism," said Governor Lowden. "We can compel aliens to respect our form of government, or get out, and that we must do. At the same time we are under the profound necessity of earning that respect from all right thinking men. We are hearing strong preachments against profiteering and extravagance. Yet it is hardly dawning on the public mind that we can be paying excessively for government, as well as for sugar, meat or fuel.

"Illinois formerly had 125 separate boards and commissions handling its affairs. No one man, no score of men, were responsible. A premium was put on spending.

"Under my administration these bureaus have been consolidated into nine departments, whose chiefs reside at the state capital and are held individually responsible. One effect of this has been to reduce the tax rate of the state 33 per cent in two years. Adoption of a budget system has been a valuable adjunct in saving the taxpayers money. I think efficiency and economy in government is one mighty step in the direction of improved Americanism."

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 thoroughly at home that she captivated everybody."



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

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. Jaime C. deVeyra, wife of one of the resident commissioners from the Philippines. The Capitol building and the Congressional library appealed particularly to the young Filipina, 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."

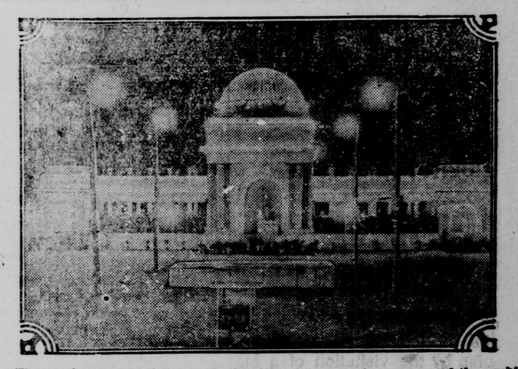
Politics is tabooed in any conversation with this Filipino maid. She evades the topic by replying that she is too young to express opinions on things political. "All I can say," she declares, "is that I share with my father in the desire for independence for my native land. There is no question about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

Filipinos declare Miss Aguinaldo has a "genuine Filipina temperament"—that is, she does not believe in the occidental 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 unchaperoned. I simply can't. I will go back to my country with the soul of a Filipina."

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.

MANILA CARNIVAL BIG ATTRACTION OF FAR EAST



This is the season of the year when the Philippines become the playground for the entire orient. It is carnival season in Manila.

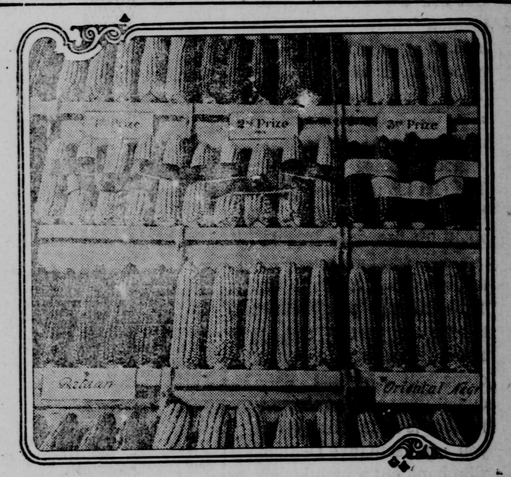
In 1908 the first Philippine carnival was held on historic Wallace Field in Manila in February, when the climate of the islands is at its best, and each succeeding year there has been a larger and more elaborate celebration. The 1920, or Victory Carnival, will be the greatest event of its sort ever held anywhere in the Far East.

There are commercial and government exhibits in connection with the carnival, and on no other occasion is it possible to gain at once such a comprehensive idea of the production and development of resources of the archipelago as that which is offered the visitor at the carnival city.

In the evenings the carnival becomes the center of Philippine and oriental social activity. A huge open air auditorium serves for the elaborate nightly balls, and on its mammoth floor thousands of couples swing together to the strains of music furnished by the famous Constabulary and other military bands. Probably at no other place in the world will one see an equally impressive cosmopolitan spectacle.

The Manila visitor who can plan his trip to arrive at the Pearl of the Orient for carnival time may well deem himself fortunate.

How Would You Like to Harvest Two Crops of Corn a Year as They Do in the Philippines?



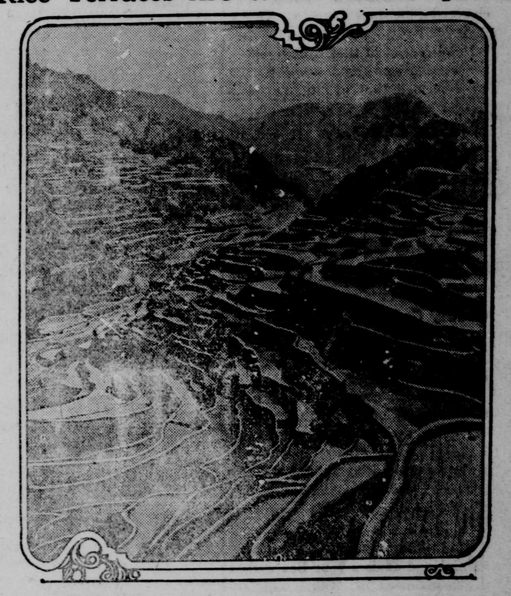
No, reader, this corn was not grown by one of our local farmers! It wasn't grown in the United States, even. It was grown in the faroff Philippine Islands by Filipino schoolboys. Two fine crops of corn a year are produced in the Islands.

The Philippines are doing some wonderful things in the agricultural line The Philippine government has fine agricultural schools throughout the islands, and the Philippine legislature, composed entirely of Filipinos, is each year making larger and larger appropriations for this important work.

The staple food of the islands is rice, but corn is coming right along in popular favor. Its use was given great impetus in the last year because of a rice shortage. Other important Philippine crops are hemp, sugar cane, cocoanuts, coffee, tapioca and pineapples. Lumber is also an important industry.

There are hundreds of thousands of acres of land lying idle in the Philippines, which have a greater area of fertile land than Japan—this in spite of the fact that the population of the Philippines is 11,000,000 while that of Japan is around 55,000,000. There is every reason to believe that some day the Philippines will have a population as large as that of Japan today. The Filipinos are the only Christian people in the orient, and their young men are working night and day to prepare themselves for the responsibility of citizenship in the Philippine Republic, which they believe to be near at hand.

Rice Terraces Are World's Masterpieces



This is a photograph of the Ifugao igorrot rice terraces, which are among the most remarkable of their kind in the world. They are one of the many marvelous sights for the tourist to see in the Philippine Islands and are to be found in the Ifugao district of the Mountain province, Northern Luzon.

The height of these terraces, which are held up by stone walls, is from 4 to 18 feet, averaging 8 feet high. It is estimated there are 12,121 miles of eight-foot stone walls in the Ifugao terraces, which is approximately half the distance around the world.

These terraces are skillfully irrigated by water brought in troughs along the precipitous mountain sides over long distances.

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