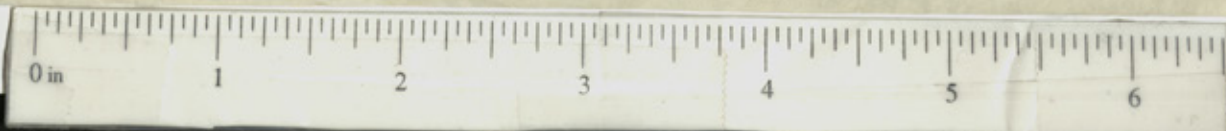


Article
written in 1899.

No. 24 Vol 8

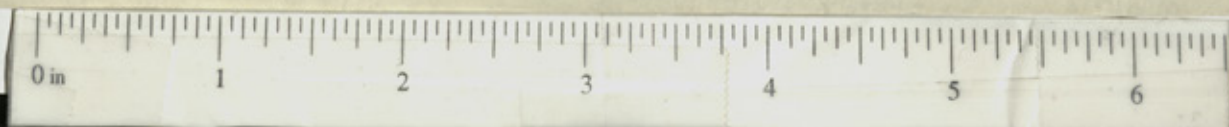
Subject
Rights and duties of the U.S.
in the
Philippine Islands.



Autograph
written in 1899

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Autograph
Rights and signature of the U. S.
on the
Philippine Islands

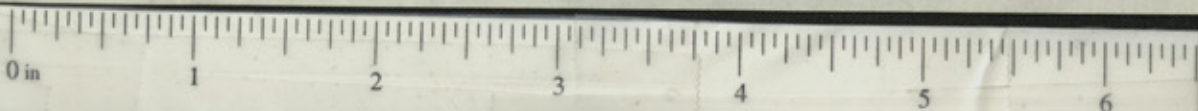


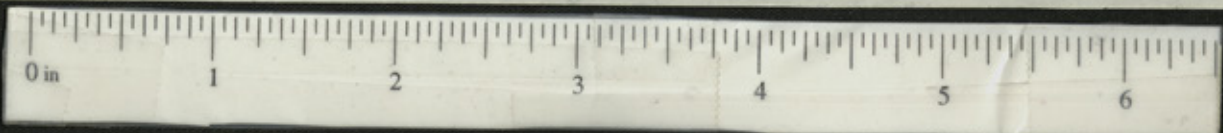
"The Rights and Duties of the United States Government in
the Matter of the Philippine Islands."

Gen. O. O. Howard, LL.D.

In estimating the character, condition and ability of a
country it is wonderful how many things, some of them apparently
trivial, must be taken into consideration. I can never forget my
visit to Panama many years ago. When early in the morning I looked
out upon the broad streets of a charming tropical city, with its
curious constructions ~~and~~ its ornamental shrubery ^{and} other adorn-
ments, all bathed in the ^{Bright, warm} beautiful sunlight; I said to myself, how
^{beautiful} beautiful! how delightful it must be to live here! But I ^{soon} noticed
a want of vigor on the part of the people as they walked along the
different thoroughfares. Every woman ^{who could afford it} had a large parasol, and every
~~man~~ man an umbrella spread over his head, and everybody moved along from
place to place with a snail-like pace. I spoke of this want of
energy to my comrades of voyage, ^{as I with them I was sleeping} and ~~soon~~ walked out with my usual
elasticity and quickness of ~~step~~ ^{But}. Before three days were over I
had changed my clothing to the thinnest possible; had an umbrella
over my head, ^{whenever} when I ventured ~~out~~ into the sunshine after nine
o'clock in the morning, and walked as slowly as old people do as-
cending a hill. ^{and deliberately here in}

~~I notice~~ that Joseph Stevens, a few years ago, did similar
things after his arrival in the Philippines. He says ^{that} almost in
the outset, "after the noon-day tiffin (lunch) it is always customary
to stretch out in one of the long bambo chairs and read oneself to



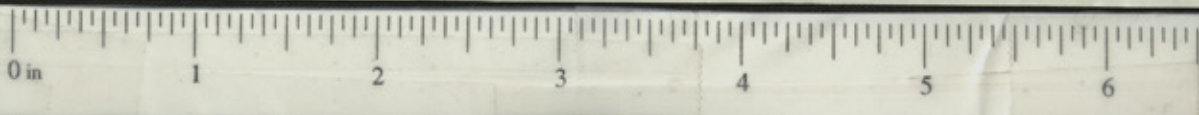


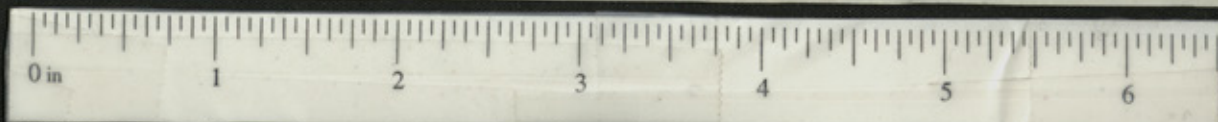
sleep. This is, indeed, a land where laziness becomes second nature!" //

Again, ^{if you want} if a book, paper or other article ~~was~~ out of reach instead of rising and waiting on yourself, he says: "Oh, ~~no~~, you ring a bell twice as far ~~as~~ off, take a nap while the boy comes from a distance, and wake up to find him handing you them with a graceful "Aqui Senor!"

It strikes me that Manila ten times ~~as~~ larger, has many ^{similar} features ~~similar to Panama~~. ^{Every visitor offers descriptions of} Every body describes Manila, that city of the Orient, that Malay capital, where there are well filled shops, clothing establishments, drug stores, tram-ways, parks, churches, schools, opera houses, gas-meters and electric lights, ^{descriptions} that remind the western traveller of Jacksonville, Mobile, ^{and even of} New Orleans; but there are odd things enough to make the city interesting. ^{Manila of special interest} For example, what they call buffalos, ^{the sight of} which now make up our extra ^{teams} bullock ~~teams~~ for conveying supplies. They have snakes ^{also} of large size carefully nurtured, bought and sold, and kept above or ^{of houses} beyond the ceiling for the purpose of catching and consuming rats and mice, replacing the terriers and cats of other cities.

The mosquitoes ^{it is true} are not larger nor worse than in Florida; ^{but} but ^{the} the roaches ^{of large size} and bugs of different descriptions abound; and as Stevens says: a good many lizzards are hanging by the ^{unconcernedly} eye-teeth to the walls, or are walking about ^{unconcernedly} upside ~~down~~ down on the ceilings. . . . and, now and then from piazza-roof or ceiling a hairy catipillar will drop on your face!" The ponies, too, are a curiosity. I conceive them to be tough like our ^{strong} Indian half-breeds of the West, snug built, swift but often ^{pitiful} resentful

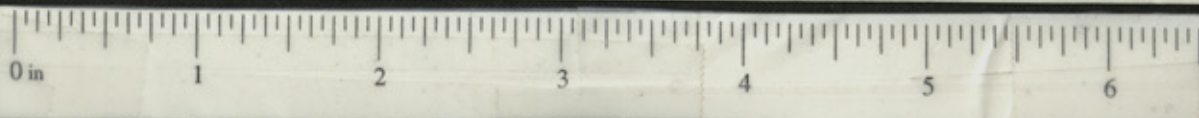


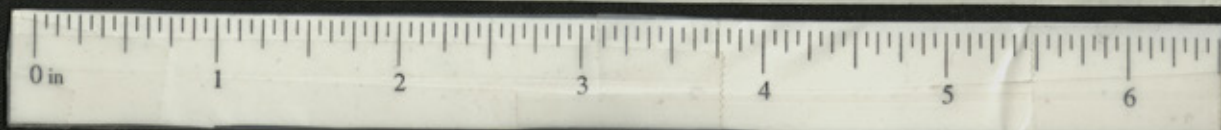


and vicious *dispositions.*

The *accounts* descriptions of Manila, *as* ~~when~~ visited by our people before the Spanish war, indicate a great metropolitan city which had *already* advanced considerably in the line of modern civilization, but present-
a kaleidoscope of all the many contrivances
ed, as it naturally would from the great variety of its population,
had down
garnering in, as it ~~did~~, specimens of every race, quality, and con-
dition of ~~man~~ kind. The Spaniards who governed in their way all the Philippines and their church officials had not been idle during their long years of occupation, and there was about the same develop-
before the present régime
ment indicated in Manila as in the Mexican Capital, and in any other American city which has been for a century ~~or~~ more under Spanish control.

Manila, however, by no means affords a faint conception of what may be found in the archipelago. *at large* Few tourists *ever* went *far* into the interior *that one* of the island of which Manila is the capital. And even if the few accounts like those of Prof. Webster, J. E. Stevens, *Worcester*, or minister Barrett be taken into *consideration* the ~~account~~ still the reader feels that he has but *part of the islands* meager knowledge of the country at large, and greatly desires that he might travel, from one end of Luzon to the other, *also* and penetrate the different islands, valleys and Mountains held and cultivated by over 8,000,000 of inhabitants. There, as elsewhere a visit to a single city or village is insufficient to obtain *any breadth of knowledge of a* knowledge of this remarkable country now plainly within our jurisdiction. There are at least twelve ~~hundred~~ *of mark* islands, such as Luzon, Mindanao, Samar, Panay, Palawan, Mindoro, Leyte, *6ebu* Negros, *and* Masbate, Bohol, Cebu, Catanduanes, *severally 40,000* varying from ~~21,000~~ square miles to the last named four hundred and fifty.





including all the islands

The total area is estimated to be 114,000 square miles. The extreme length of our possessions in the Pacific, such as they are, is about a thousand miles; while the breadth will not exceed six hundred,

Admiral Dewey's aide, Mr. Stickney, gives us a careful account of the dry season and of the rain. He says: "The southwest winds usually bring the rains." They begin in April or May. "Rivers often overflow their banks during the months of the rains, and extensive floods occur, but even these are much less feared than the destructive whirling storms of wind and rain, known as typhoons".

The hurricanes are more frequent in the northern islands of the archipelago. *During some of these* "The force of the wind is almost *incredible*; huge trees are uprooted, houses are unroofed or carried away, and the staunchest ship may suffer destruction if it be in the vortex of the storm."

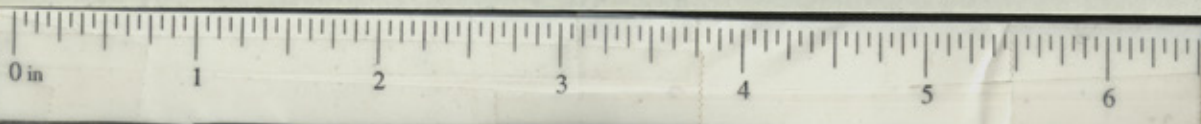
It may be well to notice that in Manila the average temperature is about 80°, - The thermometer never falling below 60°.

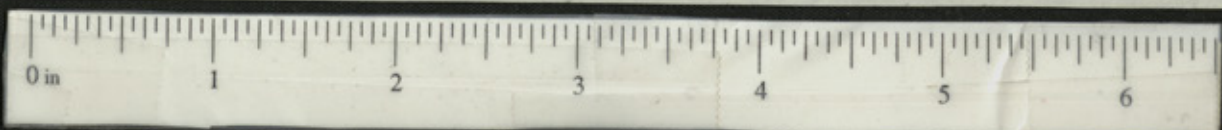
"Through the winter months the nights are usually fairly cool, but during the hot season there is little relief from one week's end to another.

As nearly as I can judge with reference to the climate it is more wholesome as a rule than *that* of Cuba or Porto Rico.

Malaria exists in some of the islands and in some parts of Luzon; but many islands and distinctive localities are *declared to be* already entirely free from it. But Worcester *asserts* *that* the climate of the Philippines is severe in its effect on white women and children *!!*

But he adds that, "malaria and digestive troubles aside, the health of the colony is fairly good, and the danger from epidemic disease is





comparatively slight. Now and then earthquakes shake the islands, and volcanoes are so frequent that excursions are made to them during holidays by European residents. The mountain ~~ranges~~ ^{stretches} of Luzon are becoming familiar to us, and ~~they~~ ^{similar ranges} are found upon all the larger islands. Some of the peaks are as high as ~~Mount Hood~~ ^{Mount St. Helens in Oregon}. Those that ~~are not now open volcanoes~~ ^{addition and many of them} are usually rich in soil and covered with vegetation. The non-volcanic ~~regions~~ ^{regions} are usually rich in soil and covered with vegetation. In the islands of Mindanao and Luzon we ~~already~~ ^{are} aware of fresh water ~~riverlets~~ ^{springs, rivulets}, rivers and lakes. Some of the rivers are navigable ~~to~~ ^{near their mouths} but mostly are ~~impeded~~ ^{troubled} with a shifting sand, like the bars of the Columbia on the Pacific coast. Deep draft vessels have difficulty in passing the bars. Of course, with the yet thinly populated stretches along the foot hills and mountain ranges much of the country is covered with forests, where the growth is abundant and as yet untouched. There, ~~as everywhere where~~ ^{as in our rich home districts of America} men have settled and undertaken to cultivate the land an abundant return for their labor. No artificial helps like our ordinary dressing and manuring ~~is~~ ^{are} necessary. Crop after crop springs up and comes to maturity without ~~apparently~~ ^{apparently} sapping or injuring the soil. * [5 1/2, introduced] ^{new kinds of} The ~~new~~ ^{strange} trees, the odd flowers, the ~~strange~~ ^{especially} birds and new kinds of insects and even of fish have interested our American travellers. The wild buffalo, that they call the timau, ~~which~~ ^{he} tamed when caught, by trappers, will never eat. ~~which~~ ^{his} can never be ~~tamed~~ ^{in fights invariably} and destroys ~~its~~ ^{his} own life in efforts to get away. It is said that these little savages will kill the larger buffalo, of which we have spoken, whenever they can get at them.

The different kinds of deer, some rare and strange, the wild-pig, which are highly valued in Luzon, the hump-cattle

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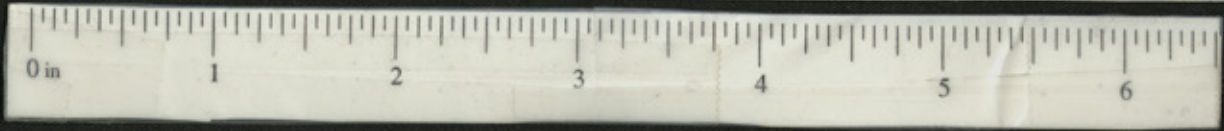
1. The first part of the report is a general statement of the purpose and scope of the study. It is followed by a brief review of the literature on the subject.

2. The second part of the report is a description of the methods used in the study. This includes a description of the subjects, the materials, and the procedures.

3. The third part of the report is a presentation of the results of the study. This includes a description of the data and a discussion of the findings.

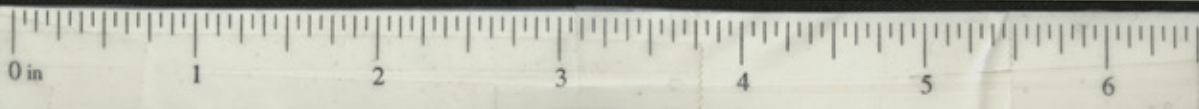
4. The fourth part of the report is a conclusion and a discussion of the implications of the study. This includes a summary of the findings and a discussion of the limitations of the study.

5. The fifth part of the report is a list of references. This includes a list of the books, articles, and other sources used in the study.



The aboriginies such as the Negritos and the Mangyans who ~~have~~ ^{have all along} have hardly come in contact to any extent with civilization raised grains and vegetables as most of our Indian tribes in America have done. They also ^{have} gathered various kinds of roots and caught birds, wild-cats, rats, monkeys, serpents, lizzards, and fish, and fed up- on them. Occasionally they ^{have been able to} mastered a crocodile and ~~make~~ ^{have} food of his flesh. The wild hog in many places they killed, ~~and~~ ^{our} dressed and cooked as ~~the~~ ^{our} Apaches do the deer. Judging from ~~their~~ ^{our} food and their avoidance of civilization they appear to be about as high in the scale of humanity as ~~you~~ ^{our} Digger Indians. The more civilized throughout the country districts have produced hemp. The Manila hemp is famous in every part of the field of commerce.

Sugar is no small industry but tobacco raising and cigar making give employment ~~hundreds of~~ ^{to} thousands of people. Here we find coffee of an excellent quality. ^{Here abundant} Native fabrics such as come from the ~~fine-appleleaf~~ ^{skull}, shell-bracelets ~~and~~ ^{made from the bamboo} necklaces, shell-window panes; bamboo constructions, like ~~of~~ bows, arrows, forks, water pipes, cups; and ~~even~~ fences and bridges ~~from them~~; the rattan for large uses; the coconut-raising where the fruit is rafted to market; the castor-oil bean, the long staple cotton corn and potatoes which grow when planted; all these products are rich enough and abundant. ^{has} Rice prevails in great varieties ^{including} both high land and low land yields; this furnished a staple crop two or three times each year.



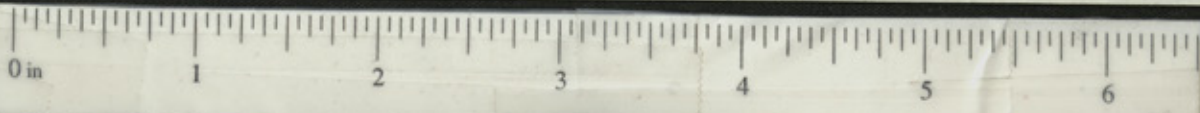


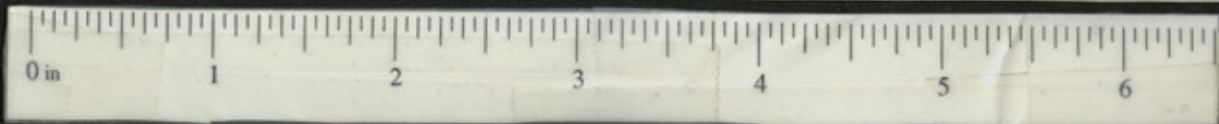
and other animals ~~which are abundant in all~~ ^{that belong to} the tropics are found on different islands, especially in Luzon. ^{Strange to tell,} ~~add enough~~ nearly six hundred species of birds have already been discovered and catalogued.

~~Now,~~ much is said of the mineral wealth of this region. ^{about}

Worcester remarks: "The gold has long been known to exist in the Philippines". But ~~the~~ mines have hardly been touched owing to the rough and old fashioned ways in which the gold-bearing quartz has been handled. ^{the quartz is} ~~it~~ has been "ground between heavy stones turned by buffaloes and then washed." The shafts are ~~bailed~~ ^{bailed} by lines of workmen, who pass small water-buckets from man to man. Even by these primitive methods they obtain the precious metals in considerable quantities. There ^{are} ~~is~~ lignite, copper, quick-silver, platinum, tin, ^{and} rich iron ore. There ^{also} are large deposits of sulphur and arsenic, slate, borax, granite, coral-rocks, and lime-stone. We find ^{also a record of} ~~records~~ gypsum in abundance, good marble, excellent building stone, soft and hard, what is denominated natural-paint, and wells of petroleum springing up here and there to reward diligent prospectors.

When we take even a birds-eye view of this vast area that has come into our possession, and find here a land that is capable of every production, which can be used for the benefit of mankind, it would be strange if the restless and the enterprising did not go forth from our country to probe it's resources, ^{open} ~~opening~~ up its mines, and increase ~~its~~ its yield. The eye of commerce ever eager, ever contentious and monopolizing, will not rest satisfied until it has penetrated every beautiful valley, hill and mountain, low-land and up-land of all ^{this} ~~the~~ archipelago. Still every lover of humanity, every patriotic citizen of this ^{country} ~~land~~, and every true statesman hopes that ^{neither} ~~neither~~ the restlessness of the idle, the ambition of the enter-





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prising, nor the outreaching grasp of commercial men will be willing to pass over in the slightest degree the rights, ~~and~~ privileges and proper ⁱⁿ ~~munities~~ of the present inhabitants of those islands of the sea.

The people themselves

Let us now take a glimpse at ~~these inhabitants~~, who in one way and another are day by day being brought under our observation. McCutcheon, the artist ~~and~~ correspondent says: "Among many of the natives of Iloilo there is an established belief that the Americans are indians with long hair and an abnormal thirst for blood. This impression has existed because most of the natives have never seen an American!" We may ask ourselves if, a short time ago, our ^{own} knowledge of the Philippines was not about as meager as that. I never

^{myself} noticed the name Iloilo till I saw that my long-time friend, Gen.

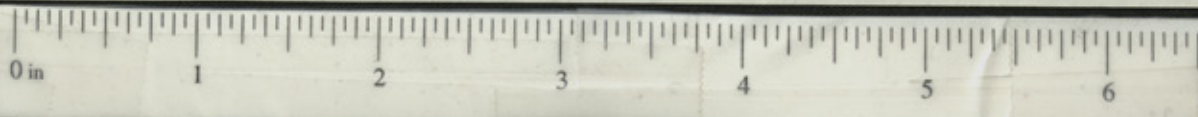
Marcus Miller was on his way there with a garrison, and I do not yet know how the ^{negritos and the mestizos} ~~natives look~~

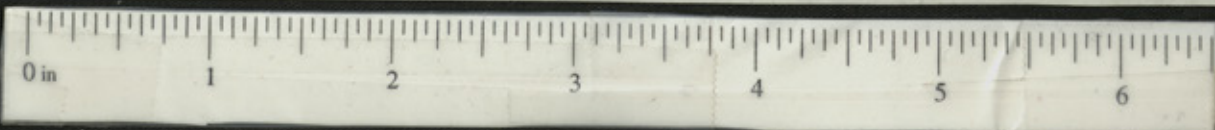
who make up the bulk of the population of that island appear. But from the pictures & published accounts they are but probably very much like the Malays of Siam. Existing

encyclopedias give the island of Luzon a population of two million five hundred thousand; the Bissayan group under our treaty one million five hundred thousand; Panay seven hundred and fifty thousand; Cebu 150,000; The districts of Basilan, Basuanga and nineteen other smaller islands, 100,000.

Now allowing to the other sizeable islands an average of forty ^{in them} people to the square mile we have a total of 1,150,000.

This will make the aggregate of the Philippines 8,000,000. of inhabitants.

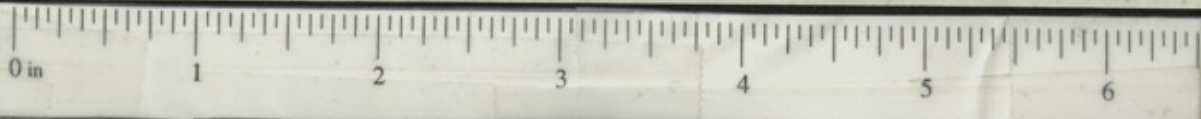


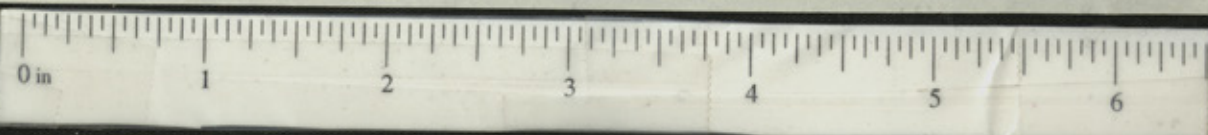


The aborigines being driven back by the Malays, called Negritos as before mentioned, still occupy the more inaccessible mountain districts and live much like our Navajos with fixed abodes. The Tagals or Tagalogs and the Basayans divide the next influx of peoples between them. They take on the various names of Malays, Moros, Magnolians, and Chinese. There is a sort of union ^{of races} in the Mestizos, a cross between the Malay, the natives and the more recent ^{in marriage} immigrants from China. Chinese immigrants have united with the native women and the resulting families are these Mestizos who are said to form the most influential part of the population of the island of Luzon.

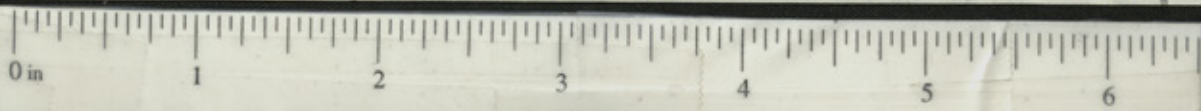
There are hundreds of languages still spoken in the Philippines. The various European nations ^{came in after} ~~have followed~~ the Spaniards, but of course are not so numerous nor even now so influential. ^{the tagalogs are about one fifth of} As nearly as I can estimate by all the accounts the insurgents with their families and connections do not exceed one tenth of the population of the island of Luzon. Among these the Mestizos or mixed breeds ^{are} ~~being~~ the most intelligent and the ~~best~~ ^{most} educated; ^{they} are ⁱⁿ the lead. [#] To give an idea of a single community or village with its surrounding lands we may pause and introduce the experience of Mr. Stevens in one of his journeys made a few years ago before the Spanish war.

"Thursday and Friday before Easter in the village of Pagsagnan are tremendously sacred days ~~in the Philippines~~, and no carriages of any description are permitted to move about. ^[up in the mountains] The little town was as still as death, and the early morning hush





was only broken now and then by the wierd caterwaulings of the
peculair ^{Passion} ~~Passion~~ songs which the natives sing during Lent. Later
on groups of women began coming out of the various houses and
directed their steps churchward. Most of them were gorgeously
dressed in all colors of the solar spectrum. It was instructive
to see an expensively gowned Indian woman immerge from a shabby
little nipa-hut that didn't look as if it could incubate such starch-
ed freshness even that pina handkerchieves often cost one
hundred dollars ^{they} ~~we~~ ^{invited to a hospitable dwelling} ~~entertained~~ at evening after
returning ^{an} ~~from our~~ excursion. ^{Siems says} A pretty Indian girl who spoke
Spanish very well entertained our party of six with as much grace
as an American bell. As we walked through street after street
each house window presented at least seven curious faces. Dogs
barked, fighting cocks crowed and the occupations for the moment
were suspended. After dinner we looked at the church parades
~~a~~ good deal like our torch light processions. ... In this affair
there were a dozen or more folks, each one bearing a Saint, an
Apostle or somebody else and each decorated with very costly drapery
ornaments, and elaborate candlebra illuminators. Scattered all
along between the floats, straggled natives carrying poles on which
were images of candle, a hand, a spear, a pair of ~~nn~~ails, a cock
a set of ^{or} ~~gr~~aments, and other symbolic articles relating to the
crucifixion. Then came Peter ^{carrying in his hand the tradi-}
tion ^{at} ~~bunch~~ of keys. Then a ^{vision} ~~decent~~ from the cross, with two
apostles standing up on step-ladders. Next came the band of the
procession, three men singing to the tune of an old violin - and
finally the Virgin Mary, with glass tears rolling down her wax



A horizontal ruler with markings from 0 to 6 inches. The markings are in inches, with major ticks every inch and minor ticks every millimeter. The ruler is positioned at the top of the page.

cheeks. On each side of the line from start to finish trooped the populace, mostly women dressed in black and carrying candles.

..... We strolled across a very primitive bambo bridge over a branch river and wandered through a luxurious coconut grove, beneath whose tall trees were situate a couple of very rudimental coconut oil-mills and the houses of the operators. The machinery was very crude. One might think he was back in the days of stone knives seeing the simple contrivances, the awkward levers, the foot-power grindstone and the old pots and kettles. In the river near the mills were thousands of coconuts ready to ^{be} tied together in rafts for floating down to Manila"

There were exercises which showed intense superstition but the people speaking for the most part the Tagales language were kind and hospitable and apparently contented with their life and peculiar customs.

