

THE PAST AND FUTURE OF THE PHILIPPINES.

By J. T. Knox, A Former Oconeean.

For The Keowee Courier.

Lucban, Tayabas, Philippine Islands, July 15, 1907.—In writing this letter I am sorry to say that the writer is not very widely known in his own country (Oconee); but I am at the same time proud to say that the Oconee people whom I have known are (unless I am deceived) my best friends; and I believe that a short letter from this country, though badly composed, will interest many of the readers of The Keowee Courier. If you will excuse me, I will devote the first part to

Personal Work.

I left home July 1, 1906, and thirty-seven days later landed in the city of Manila. On my way over I spent about thirty-six hours in each of the following cities: Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai and Hong Kong. From Yokohama and I went by rail to Tokyo, and from Kobe I visited Kyoto. These stops, of course, did not give me the History of the Hawaiian Islands, and Chinese, but I learned many things that would be new after reading about the countries a lifetime.

After landing in Manila I reported for duty, and was assigned to the constabulary school, Manila, where all new officers receive a course of instruction in regard to Philippine duties. My class finished this course of instruction December 24, and was ordered to join companies on the first day of January. I landed in Lucena, Tayabas, headquarters Second District, on January 10. After a twenty-four hours' ride on steamboat from Manila I was assigned to the Second General Service Company of this district, and about three days later received an order to take half of my company and proceed to Tiaong, a distance of twenty-five miles north of Lucena, to guard some government property at that post until a change could be made. While at this station the other half of my company was transferred about fifty miles south of Lucena to Pitogo. On the last day of January I received an order to join my company, and after a four-day hike through the swamps reached Pitogo.

I was placed in command of my company February 28. About the last of April I received a telegram, "Rush your company to Unisan." At 12 o'clock the same night the company and all the property was on board of a government boat, and the next morning we landed in Unisan, where we were met by one officer of my company and another company. From these officers I learned that two other companies had been sent about twenty miles on the eastern coast. I also learned that there was a large band of insurgents between Unisan and the eastern coast. We spent about one month after this band, and when we left the field they were all in or out. When I reached Unisan there was an order waiting me to take half of my company to Tananas and relieve the two companies on the eastern coast. After two weeks I was ordered back to Unisan to join my company.

On June 15 I received an order transferring me to the First General Service Company, then stationed in Tiaong. About three days later we were moved to Lucban, where I am resting easy and looking for another order, because I know not the day nor the hour when that order is coming.

Historical and Otherwise.

The Philippines were discovered by Magellan in 1521; first settlement by Spaniards was made on the island of Cebu, 1565. The life of the natives before 1569, when Spain took possession, was similar to that of the American Indian before America was inhabited by the white man. After Spain took possession of the islands the people made some progress in civilization. During the Spanish reign they had trouble with the Dutch, English, Chinese, and numerous rebellions of the natives. The Spaniards continued their reign until 1898, when the islands were captured by the United States, and since that time the United States has done many things for the good of the islands and uplifting of the people.

The group embraces about 3,000 islands; many mere rocks and uninhabited islets, but only 400 or 500 are cultivated or valuable for mineral or other resources. The area, including the Sulu Islands, is estimated at 114,602 square miles. The entire Archipelago is probably of volcanic origin. The interior of all islands is mountainous; many volcanoes exist, several in almost constant activity. Apo (10,826 feet, on Mindanao, and Halaon, Mindoro, are the highest elevations in the Philippines. Between the numerous mountain chains are luxuriant plains, and wide, fertile valleys. Rivers and lakes are numerous, especially in the larger islands. The coast line is irregular, the numerous creeks and bays forming many natural harbors. The eastern coast is steep and rugged. Hot springs of iron and sulphur occur in many places.

This is the land of continual summer, the hottest season being from March to May. Most of the islands receive rain during the southwest monsoon, rainy season beginning the middle of April and lasting six months. The dry season lasts the other half of the year. On all coasts facing the Pacific Ocean the seasons are the reverse of the above, the hottest months being June, July and August. The temperature ranges from 60 to 90 degrees; mean average 81, but while the thermometer does not register very high the vertical rays of the sun cause the heat to be more oppressive at 90 than it would be at 110 in the Temperate Zone. The annual rainfall in Manila is said to be 100 inches. The greater part of the Archipelago is periodically disturbed by terrific hurricanes, and earthquakes are frequent. The islands in general are very healthy, excepting the marshy districts, where malaria exists; yet the rate of mortality is low.

The agricultural resources of the

Philippines are unsurpassed. A large proportion of the arable area being entirely undeveloped. The soil is of extraordinary richness and fertility. All economic plants of the tropics being successfully grown. The chief industry of the islands is the production of hemp, sugar, copra and tobacco, and the leading product is hemp, a fiber obtained from species of banana or plantain. The plant is found wild on all the mountain slopes, but is cultivated most extensively in the islands of Leyte and Province of Albay, Luzon. The sugar industry is second in importance, the chief centers of production being Luzon and Negros. The coconut plantations are very profitable, and the production of copra (dried kernel of coconut) is constantly increasing. The culture of tobacco is also prominent. This plant was introduced from Mexico in the sixteenth century, and the island product is the finest quality grown. We also have cocoa (generally the staple food of the natives), Indian corn, sweet potatoes and tropical fruits, uncultivated, grow in all parts of the islands.

The forests are very extensive, and as yet practically untouched. The mountain ranges are thickly clothed with trees and light undergrowth. Many varieties of rare hardwoods, suitable for interior wood-working, manufacture of furniture, shipbuilding, etc., abound; other trees afford dye wood, gums, resins and flowers used in manufacturing perfumery. Numerous palms, including cocoanuts and bamboo, grow in profusion. The soil uncultivated low-land is sold mass of ferns, vines and small trees.

All the tribes have some kind of religion which they hold sacred. This religion is always founded on some principle, which is considered the most sacred thing in existence. However, we have some people in the Philippines known as the non-Christian tribes, and in our view this is true. We also have Protestant missionaries, who are at present establishing churches, and the Aglepays, who separated from the Roman church because they did not believe in making known all their sins to the priests, but the larger part of the natives are Roman Catholics, and it is the people of this religion that I am going to describe.

During the Spanish reign the church represented the wealth of the islands. To-day they have large and beautiful churches and many costly images and decorations. In these churches they do not have any seats because the people, while in church, are supposed to be on their knees in solemn prayer, and during services you never see young people making eyes at each other; but after leaving church they seem to think the remainder of Sunday was intended for dances and other pleasures.

The Filipinos, as a rule, are very polite to the Americans and to each other. When one visits a Filipino home he is treated with all the hospitality possible. The first thing after being seated one must make a cigar or cigarette, and by the time it is finished the servant will be ready to serve wine, after which comes another smoke, etc.

The greatest social functions are the dances (waltz, two-step and rigadoon), and in the towns of any size they have a dance almost every night, which never comes to a close before 12 o'clock. About 11 o'clock they serve coffee and dulce, a Filipino name for dessert, after which the dancing is resumed. The Filipinos are good dancers "from the cradle to the grave," and after the music starts they seem to be lost to the world, guided by the sway of music. After the dance all the señoritas must leave with one married couple, whose duty it is to make the round and see them all to their respective homes. The musicians generally go in front, ladies second, and the married couple last. After the last señorita reaches home the musicians are dismissed.

When a young man is in love with a girl he must first make love to the old people. After making things right with the old folks he may make frequent calls on the girl, but the elders are always present. The Americans have an easier time, because very few can speak the dialect, so they pass the old people without examination, and after this they talk English to the girls. Thus the old folks can't learn anything unless one says something to make the señorita blush.

In discussing this question I shall only deal with the wealthy and educated class, because the dress of the poor and uneducated does not need any explanation, and those between these two classes will, naturally, try to follow the best. The dress for the men is almost the same as in the States, except that they never change the style, and their clothing is all made of white. The ladies never wear anything on their heads except when they go to church or other religious gatherings. On these occasions they wear a large silk veil, which is fastened on top of their heads so as to hang evenly around their body, extending almost to the ground, open in front so as not to hide the face. The dress waist is made of pink cloth, which is very thin, always open in front, fastened with pins, and what I call a low-neck dress. Around their necks they wear a yoke or muffler, made separately from the waist. This yoke has a V shape, which comes to a point in front, low enough so as not to interfere with the low-neck. The sleeves are made very large and hang loose, without cuffs. The cloth is nothing more than a net, starched so as to stand well out from the arms, which can be seen very plainly up to the shoulder. The skirts are almost the same as our American ladies wear. Here they wear shawls for shoes, and while dancing they often lose them, and as they recover their shoes it isn't any trouble to perceive that they will not lose anything else from their feet. Can you guess why?

My short year over here has been one of health and pleasure. The history of this country has never been written. The area is no longer looked upon as a mere dot upon the earth.

The agricultural products will in the future be used in all parts of the world; the excellent forests will furnish

timber to make the best furniture for our homes; the people will be educated; their style and customs will be changed as they come in touch with other nations. The soil that bears "Old Glory" must be fertile and bear the best of fruits.

Very respectfully,
Julius T. Knox.

THE NEWSPAPERS OF OCONEE.

View and Review of the Field as it is and Has Been.

(From Seneca Farm and Factory.) We make the assertion in the light of years of experience with newspapers, that there is not a paper in Oconee county, with the exception of The Courier, that is worth \$1 a year. The intelligent public knows this, as a rule, and acts on this knowledge. A dozen papers in the county could get a smattering of a subscription list from business and charitable considerations; but a paper can't exist permanently unless it can make itself a necessity and make its patrons feel and know that they are getting value received for their money. You can't even fool MOST of the people all the time. A little "fulsome battery" will win a man here and lose one there, but the dear people can't be caught in a dollar trap with a cent bait. When a business of ANY kind is in position to deliver the goods, customers will not be found wanting. The public is discriminating to a nicety and will buy what it wants if the goods are worth the price on the ticket. Many papers are clamoring for a higher subscription rate on account of advances in paper, work, and all other material. This gives the make-shift weakling, that uses but little of either work or material a chance to insist on contributions of wood, pumpkins, potatoes, coal, or anything that will help perpetuate their floundering existence.

We recall an instance when a local paper said, in substance: "Boys, chip in the dough and we'll make the towns right around you look like thirty cents in Chinese money." Fulsome flattery would dignify this effort, but it took that kind of doses to make the brethren stand still long enough to be carried.

We remember reading in a trade paper one time this stanza: "Concentration of money and brains, on any given enterprise, will produce success or annihilation." The writer didn't go so far as to say what would happen if the enterprise was short of both these ingredients.

There is no probability that the town of Seneca will, for some time yet, enjoy the advantages of a representative newspaper. Efforts enough have been made to secure results, but experienced management and direction have been conspicuous for their absence, and there are yet bubbles, fancies and follies to be exploded before the people will quit hailing from Missouri.

The finest coffee substitute ever made has recently been produced by Dr. Sheep, of Racine, Wis. You don't have to boil it twenty or thirty minutes. "Made in a minute," says the doctor. "Health Coffee" is really the closest coffee imitation ever yet produced. Not a grain of real coffee in it either. Health Coffee imitation is made from pure toasted cereals or grains, with malt, nuts, etc. Really it would fool an expert—were he to unknowingly drink it for coffee.

A. P. Crisp.

\$330,000 FINE.

A Western Railroad Hit Hard by the Los Angeles Court.

Los Angeles, November 7.—Judge Olin Wellborn in the United States District Court here to-day fined the Santa Fe Railway Company \$330,000 for rebating.

The company was convicted on sixty-six counts of granting rebates to the Grand Canyon Lime and Cement Company on shipments of freight from Nelson, Ariz., to Los Angeles.

The fine is \$7,000 in each of sixty-six counts.

Cured of Bright's Disease.

Robert O. Burke, Elnora, N. Y., writes: "Before I started to use Foley's Kidney Cure I had to get up from twelve to twenty times a night, and I was all bloated up with dropsy, and my eyesight was so impaired I could scarcely see one of my family across the room. I had given up hope of living, when a friend recommended Foley's Kidney Cure. One 50 cent bottle worked wonders, and before I had taken the third bottle the dropsy had gone, as well as all other symptoms of Bright's disease."

All Druggists.

Telegraph Strike is Ended.

Chicago, November 7.—While official notice that the telegraphers' strike is ended will not be sent out until some time to-day, all the striking key men have been notified that they may return to work without disobeying any union rules.

Forest Reserve Bill May Pass.

Washington, November 7.—William L. Hall, assistant chief of the forest service, returned a few days ago from his trip through the proposed Appalachian Park territory with the party Congressmen, among whom were Senator Latimer and Representative Lever, of South Carolina. Mr. Hall was very much pleased to note the interest taken by the South Carolinians, especially in this trip, and said that he thought that it was almost certain that the bill for the Appalachian Park appropriation, which was introduced last year, and which has not passed on account of opposition from Speaker Cannon, would let the bill come before the House would pass this year.

TILLMAN JABS AT WALL STREET

Also Blisters Cortelyou for Aiding the "Gamblers."

A recent issue of the Denver, Colorado, Post contained the following first page interview with Senator Benjamin Ryan Tillman, which will doubtless be interesting to the readers of The Courier:

Unshaven and rather careless of attire, Benjamin R. Tillman, United States Senator from South Carolina, arrived in Denver at noon to-day, appearing just as one would imagine that "Pitchfork" Tillman would appear.

Senator Tillman comes to the city to deliver an address at the First Baptist church to-night.

But his remarks off the platform often have more zest than his public speeches. Like the fabled Cyclops, he has but one eye, and one of his invectives are of Cyclopean fierceness, particularly when Wall street and President Roosevelt are the subjects being discussed.

"I am watching with much interest to see what effect the financial troubles in Wall street will have on the balance of the country," said Mr. Tillman in reply to a question.

"It used to be that if Wall street got a good knock in the head it paralyzed the whole body industrial. I do not think that it will have the same effect this time, but I am watching."

"I wonder how long the people of this country will allow the United States Treasury to come to the relief of those gamblers down in Wall street? Whenever they get in a tight hole along comes Cortelyou and dumps them out a few millions of dollars to help them. He says: 'Don't let them get down now, boys,' and uses government money to help them out. But I suppose the Wall street gamblers will reciprocate when it comes time to secure contributions to the next political campaign fund. That political campaign fund is important."

Lawson, not Roosevelt, Did It.

"Do you think that President Roosevelt's attitude has anything to do with the present financial difficulties? Some of the New York bankers blaming him."

"I don't see what he has to do with it. I notice in a speech he made a few days ago that he said that he is not responsible for the financial disturbance, but at the same time takes the credit for throwing on the light which led to the disturbance. As far as I remember I believe that President Roosevelt roasted the muckrakers about a year ago for turning on the light. Now he seems to take all of the credit himself. I don't believe that Roosevelt had much to do with turning on the light. I think that Thomas Lawson started it. His exposures led to the insurance investigation, and financial affairs have not become settled since then."

Doubts Roosevelt's Sincerity.

"Speaking of Roosevelt, do you think that he is sincere when he says that he is not a candidate for re-election?"

"I have all along maintained that he is not sincere. Of course I may be wrong, and if I am I will take it all back. But will not take it back until next June, after the National Convention is held. If he is not nominated, then I will take it back. I think that he wants to be elected again."

"But these gamblers down in Wall street have been playing their game of three-card monte the best they know how, and have been trying to induce the lambs to come and be shorn, but the lambs didn't come. Hence the present troubles."

"I don't know what the final result of the financial troubles will be. I tell you, I am simply watching."

Sympathizes with the Fighter.

"Did you notice that Stuyvesant Fish gave E. H. Harriman a black eye in the Illinois Central affair?"

"Did I notice it? Why, nothing has done me so much good lately as the smash that Fish gave Harriman and the blow he gave Harriman. All that Harriman wants to do is to loot the Illinois Central. If he gets hold of that railroad he will treat it the same as he did the Alton. In my opinion, if Fish does nothing but keep Harriman from looting the Illinois Central he should be considered a public benefactor."

"Fish seems to be a pretty good fighter. I wish I had some stock in the Illinois Central to help him out. I notice that he cornered the stock of the Amsterdam investors. He has my best wishes."

Senator Tillman says that the negro question down South is still a serious problem. "Like the poor," he said, "it is always with us."

While in the city Senator Tillman will be at the Savoy Hotel. He was in Denver last June. At that time he met his family here and made an extended tour of Colorado and the West.

It is a well known fact that persons living in the pine forests do not suffer from kidney diseases. One dose of Pineales at night usually relieves backache. 30 days' treatment, \$1. Your money refunded if not satisfied. Sold by Dr. J. W. Bell, Waltham, and W. J. Lunney, Seneca.

"In God We Trust" Omitted.

Washington, D. C., November 7.—The first of the new coins designed by the late Augustus St. Gaudins, under the direction of President Roosevelt, has reached the Treasury Department from the United States mint in Philadelphia. It is the \$10 gold piece, or half eagle, and for the first time since 1873, the words, "In God We Trust," are omitted from the coin. It is understood these words will be omitted from the coins of all other denominations.

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PERFECTION Oil Heater

Carry it from room to room. Turn the wick high or low—no bother—no smoke—no smell—automatic smokeless device prevents. Brass holds 4 quarts, burns 9 hours. Beautifully finished in nickel or japan. Every heater warranted.

Standard Oil Company

COUNTY CLAIMS AUDITED.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of County Commissioners, held on Friday, November 1st, 1907, the following claims were passed:

Claim No.	In Whose Favor and Nature of the Claim.	Amount Allowed.
773	O. R. Driver, refund of road tax, paid in two districts.	\$ 1 00
774	L. L. Collins, shingles for Commissioners' office.	12 77
775	C. D. Corbin, road and bridge work, Dist 48.	3 00
776	C. P. Deal, refund of road tax, paid under age.	1 00
777	E. J. Blackwell, bridge work, Dist 16.	17 75
778	W. T. Roach, lumber.	7 25
779	W. C. Barker, road and bridge work, Dist 51.	2 40
780	W. J. Schroder, Treasurer, salary for October, supplies.	25 85
781	E. C. Butler, court house janitor.	3 00
782	J. L. Talley, County Commissioner, salary for October.	33 33
783	J. L. Miller, Commissioner, salary for October, paid express.	33 33
784	D. F. McAlister, Supervisor, salary for October.	58 33
785	F. A. H. Schroder, Clerk, salary for October, contingent ex.	17 48
786	Richardson Lumber Co., lumber.	3 20
787	D. S. Abbott, chairs for grand jury room.	9 18
788	J. A. Harbin, bridge work, Dist 30.	2 60
789	C. W. Pitchford Co., aid to soldiers.	32 50
790	W. T. Hunt, road work, Dist 1.	4 00
791	Hugh Elkin, constable fees.	6 90
792	J. B. Burdette, running Maxwell's Ferry, October.	15 00
793	J. N. Hopkins, fees as constable.	18 60
794	T. M. Leathers, running Knox's Ferry, Oct and Sept.	15 00
795	Wm Pitts, fees as constable.	13 90
796	W. M. Broom, repairing bridges, Dist 63.	3 00
797	Mack Whitmire, constable fees.	3 40
798	J. L. Moser, mower, work on public buildings.	100 00
799	J. L. Moser, bridge work, Dist 64.	3 50
800	W. N. Todd, timber for bridge, Dist 47.	6 00
801	W. M. Kay, Sheriff, detaining prisoners, October.	5 40
802	W. M. Kay, Sheriff, salary, paid for wood.	93 33
803	Clem Wilbanks, blasting on road Dist 55.	70 50
804	Philip Chambers, painting County Commissioners' office.	15 00
805	J. W. Lee, blacksmithing.	2 13
806	J. B. Burgess, road and bridge work, Dist 41.	4 50
807	M. Abbott, work on roads with machine.	42 80
808	H. F. Long, grading new road.	58 00
809	Jacob Rothell, road work, Pulaski township.	33 95
810	M. C. Thomas, bridge work, Dist 19.	3 50
811	Massiah Cobb, grading new road.	60 50
812	C. L. Craig, Superintendent of Education, salary for Oct.	58 33
813	B. Blackwell, grading new road.	52 90
814	T. T. Yarbrough, road work, Dist 8.	1 25
815	T. E. Sanders, building bridge, Dist 19.	2 50
816	S. J. Colley, road and bridge work—Keowee township.	76 20
817	R. W. Grubbs, Auditor, salary for October.	25 00
818	J. F. Alexander, road work, Keowee township.	11 50
819	R. J. Vinson, bridge work, Dist 16.	3 54
820	N. A. Vinson, fees as constable.	1 25
821	J. H. Hunnicutt, painting Nimmans' bridge, bridge work.	28 00
822	H. D. Huskamp, road work, Waggoner township.	20 20
823	W. M. Dowls, bridge work, Dist 7.	6 00
824	W. R. Cobb, road mule.	100 00

Note.—All claims were allowed for amount claimed, and for this reason the column "amount claimed" is omitted. Where there is a missing claim same was laid over for investigation.

F. A. H. SCHRODER, Clerk. D. F. McALISTER, Supervisor.

THE FORTY-SIXTH STAR.

Oklahoma to be Admitted to Statehood on November 16th.

(From the New York World.)

A new white star will shine in the blue field of the flag November 16. The President has assured an Oklahoma delegation that he will then sign the constitution and proclaim the State. It will be the 46th in order of admission.

Mr. Roosevelt does not endorse the very radical constitution of Oklahoma, but his duty under the act of Congress is to admit the new State when satisfied that it has provided a government "republican in form." He will hand the State over to Democratic officials already chosen.

Political and sectional considerations have always ruled in the admission of States. At first Southern and Northern States were admitted in pairs or alternately, five of each joining the Union up to 1821. In that year Missouri's admission marked the movement westward. The longest gap in State-making ended when Arkansas was admitted fifteen years later. Michigan followed. Then Florida and Texas were offset by Iowa and Wisconsin. Wisconsin in 1848 brought the total up to eight

Northern and nine Southern States admitted, and Texas had the right to divide into four States, a right which will probably never be claimed. With 1850 began the admission of debatable States. California was safely neither Southern nor Northern. Minnesota and Oregon gave the admitted Northern States a majority of one; Kansas admitted January 29, 1861, had been claimed both by the slavery and anti-slavery men, and the latter had won. West Virginia was admitted as a war measure in 1863.

Since then no State has been admitted south of the line defined by the Missouri compromise. Oklahoma will be the first in 44 years.

When the stomach, heart or kidney nerves get weak, then these organs always fail. Don't drug the stomach, nor stimulate the heart or kidneys. That is simply a makeshift. Get a prescription known to druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Restorative. The Restorative is prepared expressly for these weak inside nerves, build them up with Dr. Shoop's Restorative—tablets or liquid—and see how quickly help will come. Free sample test sent on request by Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis. Your health is surely worth this simple test.

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